

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

NINETEENTH
ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT
OF THE DEPARTMENT,
1918-19.

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



DUBLIN

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DUBLIN CASTLE,

23rd August, 1920.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th inst., forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Nineteenth Annual General Report of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, 1918-19.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

A. W. COPE.

THE SECRETARY,

Department of Agriculture and
Technical Instruction,
Dublin.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page
INTRODUCTION,	1
 PART I.—ADMINISTRATION AND FUNDS.	
COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE AND BOARDS,	2
 FUNDS OF THE DEPARTMENT—	
The Parliamentary Vote,	2
The Endowment Fund,	3
The General Cattle Diseases Fund,	3
 ADMINISTRATION OF THE ENDOWMENT FUND—	
The Endowment Fund,	3
Funds for Agricultural Purposes,	3
Funds for Technical Instruction,	3
Funds for Fishery Purposes,	4
Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund,	4
Securities Held	4
Statutory Liabilities	5
 CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS—	
The Royal College of Science,	5
Royal Veterinary College of Ireland,	5
National Museum of Science and Art,	6
National Library of Ireland,	6
Royal Botanic Gardens,	7
Metropolitan School of Art,	8
The Geological Survey of Ireland,	8
 MISCELLANEOUS—	
The Development Grant,	8
Irish Minerals and Raw Materials,	11
Loan Fund System,	11
War and the Food Supply,	12
Agricultural Wages Board for Ireland	14
 PART II.—DETAILS OF THE DEPARTMENT'S OPERATIONS, 1918-19.	
AGRICULTURE—	
AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION,	17
Royal College of Science, Agricultural Faculty,	19
Royal Veterinary College of Ireland,	21
Albert Agricultural College, Glasnevin,	21
Agricultural Stations,	22
Mountbellew Agricultural College,	23
Antrim Agricultural School,	23
North-West Agricultural School, Strabane,	23
Winter Agricultural Classes,	24
Agricultural Schools for Girls,	24
Munster Institute, Cork,	25
Ulster Dairy School, Cookstown,	25

PART II.—DETAILS OF THE DEPARTMENT'S OPERATIONS,
1918-19—continued.

AGRICULTURE—continued.	Page
Schools of Rural Domestic Economy.	26
Scheme of Itinerant Instruction in Agriculture,	27
Tillage Demonstration,	27
Special Agricultural Schemes for Congested Districts,	28
Special Demonstration Plots,	28
Potato Spraying,	29
Tree Planting,	30
Special Assistance to Migrants,	30
Veterinary Dispensary Scheme,	30
Poultry-Keeping,	31
Egg-Laying Competition,	33
Butter-Making,	34
Improvement in the Management of Creameries,	34
Horticulture and Bee-keeping,	35
Prizes for Cottages and Small Farms,	36
Subsidies to Shows,	37
 IMPROVEMENT OF LIVE STOCK—	
Horse-Breeding,	38
Cattle-Breeding,	42
Registration of Dairy Cattle,	46
Cow Testing Associations,	47
Swine-Breeding,	47
Sheep-Breeding,	49
Poultry-Breeding	50
 EXPERIMENTS AND INVESTIGATIONS—	
Field Experiments,	50
Flax,	51
Flax Seed (Ireland) Order, 1918	52
Tobacco,	54
Experiments in the Feeding of Live Stock	55
Poultry Fattening,	55
Warble Fly Experiments	56
Analysis of Spraying Materials,	56
Marketing of Fruit,	56
Marketing of Eggs,	56
Medicinal Herbs,	57
Technical and Advisory Work in Connection with Agriculture,	57
Sampling of Seeds,	57
Seed Propagation,	59
Character of Season, 1918-19,	64
Chemical Division	65
Veterinary Division,	66
 LAWS RELATING TO AGRICULTURE—	
Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs,	66
Noxious Weeds,	67
Agricultural Seeds,	67
Destructive Insects and Pests Acts, 1877 and 1907,	68
Bee Diseases,	70
 LOANS FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES,	71
FORESTRY,	73

**PART II.—DETAILS OF THE DEPARTMENT'S OPERATIONS,
1918-19—continued.**

AGRICULTURE—continued.

Page

COMPULSORY TILLAGE, 1919—

The Corn Production Act, 1917,	75
Exemptions,	76
Regulations,	76
Administration,	78
Tillage Tribunal,	79
Allotments,	80
Export of Seed Potatoes,	80
Manures for 1919 and 1920 Crops,	80
Supply of Implements and Machinery,	81
Motor Tractors,	81
Milling,	82
Supply of Potato Spraying Machines and Materials	82
Disposal of Corn, 1918 and 1919 Crops	82
Assistance for County Agricultural Staffs,	82
Supply of Cattle Feeding Stuffs,	83
Food Controller's Orders,	84
Cereal Prices Scheme and Crop Survey, 1919,	84
Drainage of Agricultural Land,	85
Publicity,	86
Vote of Credit,	87

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION—

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS AND CLASSES—

Technical Instruction under Local Authorities,	88
"Out of Work" Classes	89
Schools of Art,	90
Technical School Examinations,	91
Scheme for Maintenance and Training Grants for Ex-	
Service Men	92
Courses of Instruction for Soldiers, Pending Demobilisation, .	94

SECONDARY SCHOOLS,	95
------------------------------	----

RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS OF DOMESTIC TRAINING,	97
---	----

RURAL SCIENCE (INCLUDING SCHOOL GARDENING),	98
---	----

HOME INDUSTRIES,	98
----------------------------	----

THE TRAINING OF TEACHERS—

Summer Courses, 1919,	99
Teachers—Science and Art,	100
" Commercial Subjects,	100
" Manual Instructors,	100
" Domestic Economy,	101
" National School Teachers,	101

CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS—

Royal College of Science and Metropolitan School of Art, . .	102
Irish Training School of Domestic Economy,	102
Killarny School of Housewifery,	102

PART II.—DETAILS OF THE DEPARTMENT'S OPERATIONS,
1918-19—*continued*.

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION—*continued*.

Page

SCHOLARSHIPS—

Apprenticeship Scholarships	103
Scholarships at Day Trades Preparatory Schools, .	104
Scholarships at Residential Schools of Domestic Training, .	105
Local Exhibitions	105
Senior Science Scholarships,	106
Senior Art Scholarships,	106
Commercial Scholarships,	106
Industrial Scholarships,	107
Goldsmiths' Apprentice Scholarships,	107
Trade Scholarships,	107
Embroidery and Sprigging Scholarships,	108

FISHERIES,	109
----------------------	-----

STATISTICS AND INTELLIGENCE,	112
--	-----

VETERINARY,	115
-----------------------	-----

TRANSIT AND MARKETS—

Transit of Produce,	117
Transit of Farming Requisites,	127
Railway Rates,	129
Proceedings under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, .	131
Proceedings under the Merchandise Marks Acts (Ireland), .	136
Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Acts, 1887 and 1891, .	138

APPENDICES,	140
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NINETEENTH
ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT
OF THE
Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction
for Ireland.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY
JOHN DENTON PINKSTONE, VISCOUNT FRENCH OF
YPRES, K.P., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.,
FIELD-MARSHAL.

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR
OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honour, on behalf of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, to submit their Nineteenth Annual General Report.

The Report, which includes as hitherto operations up to the close of the agricultural year, viz., 30th September, 1919, has been divided as follows :

PART I.—ADMINISTRATION AND FUNDS.

1. Council of Agriculture and Boards.
2. Funds of the Department.
3. Administration of the Endowment Fund.
4. Central Institutions.
5. Miscellaneous.

PART II.—DETAILS OF THE DEPARTMENT'S OPERATIONS.

1. Agriculture.
2. Technical Instruction.
3. Fisheries.
4. Statistics and Intelligence.
5. Veterinary.
6. Transit.

PART I.—ADMINISTRATION AND FUNDS.

1.—COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE AND BOARDS.

The Council met on two occasions during the twelve months ended 30th September, 1919, viz. :—13th November, 1918, and 14th May, 1919. The main subjects discussed were, at the first meeting—grain prices and agricultural labourers' wages; diminution in the production of milk; registration and licensing of bulls; facilities for allotment holders; increased funds for sea fisheries; and at the second meeting—the agricultural policy of the Government; forestry; the Summer Time Act; suggested allotments bill for Ireland; licensing of bulls and boars; the Elliott system of cultivation.

Through the courtesy of the Council of the Royal Dublin Society, the meetings of the Council of Agriculture took place in the Lecture Theatre, Leinster House, Kildare Street, Dublin.

Four meetings of the Agricultural Board and three meetings of the Board of Technical Instruction were held during the same period.

Lists of the members of the foregoing bodies will be found in the Appendices at pages 152 to 156.

2.—FUNDS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

(a) *Parliamentary Vote.*

The administrative expenses of the Department, of the Geological Survey, and of the Science and Art Institutions, were defrayed from the Department's Parliamentary Vote, and from the Vote for Science and Art (Ireland). Grants-in-Aid as follows were included in the Department's Vote :—Diseases of Animals Acts, £9,100; forestry operations, £6,000; and £37,000 under Section 15 of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, and Section 49 of the Irish Land Act, 1909.

Grants from the Development Fund as follows were also received :—Improvement of horse-breeding, £2,000 (supplementing £8,000 from the Parliamentary Vote); afforestation, £2,845; tobacco-growing experiments, £1,673; fishery development, £411; agricultural research and advisory work, £4,000; instruction in goat keeping and cottage cheese-making, £292; expenditure on buildings, etc., of a Veterinary Research Laboratory, £716 (see Appendices, page 148).

The expenditure from the Science and Art (Ireland) Vote was as follows :—Geological Survey, £1,883; Royal College of Science, £27,258; National Museum, £12,863; National

Library, £6,028; Metropolitan School of Art, £8,870; Royal Botanic Gardens, £6,840; grants to Technical Schools and Classes of Science and Art, £114,210.

A Vote of Credit was provided to meet expenditure incurred by the Department in promoting Food Production Schemes, and enforcing the Compulsory Tillage Regulations. From this Vote were paid the remuneration and travelling expenses of a special temporary staff of tillage inspectors, draughtsmen and clerks, advertising, and the cost of collecting statistics of crops, areas tilled and live stock (£82,882); purchase of seed wheat and oats (£8,741); advances of loans for agricultural purposes (£34,900); certain expenditure on seed-testing (£687); on training of cheese-makers (£591); on work in connection with the Maintenance of Live Stock Act £6,732; and on food production schemes carried out by County and Urban Committees of Agriculture and Technical Instruction (£19,655).

A sum of £25,980 was received from the Treasury in respect of war bonus for officers whose remuneration is paid from the Department's Endowment Fund, or from the funds of the Statutory Local Committees of Agriculture and Technical Instruction.

(b) *Endowment Fund.*

(c) *General Cattle Diseases Fund.*

Particulars of receipts and expenditure will be found in the Appendices (pages 146 to 149).

3.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE ENDOWMENT FUND.

The only addition to the normal income of the Department, **THE ENDOWMENT FUND.** *i.e.*, £190,000, received in the year 1918-19, was the sum of £25,980 in respect of war bonus referred to above.

The sum available for agricultural purposes in 1918-19 from the Department's normal income was **FUNDS FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.** £124,000, viz.: £190,000, less £66,000 reserved by the Act for technical instruction, fisheries, etc.

The sum of £55,000 annually available for technical instruction purposes, has been allocated by the **FUNDS FOR TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.** Board of Technical Instruction for the triennial period ending 31st March, 1921, as follows:—

For technical instruction in the six county boroughs £24,000

For technical instruction elsewhere than in county boroughs, and for central purposes £31,000

With the concurrence of the Agricultural Board, grants from agricultural funds were made as follows for technical instruction in non-agricultural subjects, viz.: £7,940 for rural classes in manual instruction and domestic economy conducted by local authorities, and £2,700 for classes in lace, crochet, farriery and other rural industries working under the direct supervision of the Department.

Excluding the grant for war bonus and a balance of £16,848 from the previous financial year, the total sum available in 1918-19 for technical instruction in non-agricultural subjects was £62,940.*

The total expenditure within the year was £65,867, and balances amounting to £13,916, representing accumulations of £2,898 in respect of county borough schemes and of £11,018 in respect of urban and special schemes, were carried forward to 1919-20.

The sum available for fishery purposes in 1918-19, was the annual sum of £10,000 under the Agriculture and Technical Instruction Act of 1899, a balance of £7,350, from the previous year and sundry receipts, £5,703. The gross expenditure was £15,817, leaving a balance of £7,236 at the end of the year.

The total sum issued, since the establishment of the Department, in loans for the purchase and repair of fishing boats and gear amounts to £105,774. The total repayments, including interest, during the same period were £99,800; the arrears of instalments amounted to £1,103, and a sum of £1,703 was written off as irrecoverable.

A Special Report on the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland is issued annually by the Department.

The residue of the capital sums granted to the Department under Section 15 (a) and (g) of the Act of 1899, as well as the unexpended balances of annual income from previous years were invested in Government securities. The face value of the securities held on 31st March, 1919, was £103,400, and their cash value on that date £59,436. The cash balance in hands and at bank was £62,649, and the amount of principal outstanding on loans financed from the Endowment Fund was £89,348. The total assets of the fund on 31st March, 1919, amounted to £211,433.

* In addition, a sum of £114,210 was expended from the Parliamentary Vote, see page 3. The distribution of these grants is shown on pages 286 to 327 of the Appendices.

The statutory charges on these assets on the same date were

STATUTORY LIABILITIES.	£21,515, viz. :—technical instruction in county boroughs, £2,898; technical instruction in urban and rural districts, £10,191; extension of special schemes of technical instruction £827; sea fisheries, £7,286; and buildings, etc., at the Munster Institute, £863.
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[4.—CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS.

In the academic year 1918-19, 258 students, of whom 128 were Non-Associate students, attended the ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE. The Associate students included 6 Royal Scholars, 20 Science Scholars, 24 Science Teachers, 15 Agricultural Scholars.

In addition, there were 8 Research students, of whom 2 held Scientific and Industrial Research Scholarships. A series of short summer courses of instruction organised by the Department was held in the College during the months of July and August, 1919, and was attended by 237 students. The First Year course for students of the Royal Veterinary College continued to be conducted at the Royal College of Science, and was attended by 41 students. A special course in theoretical and practical work pertaining to Creamery Management was given to 10 selected students already employed in creamery work.

Some of the Associate students of the College who had postponed their work while serving in different capacities in His Majesty's Forces were enabled to resume their studies at the College.

The Department have pleasure in referring to the award of the M.C. and Croix de Guerre to Captain J. O'Neill Hewitt, who has resumed his studies at the College.

ROYAL VETERINARY COLLEGE OF IRELAND.	The Professorship of Pathology and Bacteriology, which had been vacant since the death of Professor Mettam, was filled in December, 1918, by the appointment of Mr. D. Kehoe, M.R.C.V.S., who had been previously engaged on veterinary research work in the Bacteriological Laboratory in Pretoria.
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Professor Craig, Professor of Medicine at the College, who had been Acting Principal since Professor Mettam's death, was appointed Principal as from the 1st October, 1919.

For further details see page 21 of the Report.

The public attendance of visitors during the year ended 30th September has been most satisfactory. Compared with the record of the previous year, there was an increase of 23,821 visitors, and at least 4,000 of them were students who made a critical study of the objects contained in the Museum.

NATIONAL
MUSEUM OF
SCIENCE AND
ART.

Special exhibits played a prominent part in bringing the attractions of the Museum before the public. The raised map of Palestine was examined by many, especially by those who were intent on following the course of the successful campaign in that region. Artists and art students were interested in the colour case. The surgical dressings made from sphagnum moss which grows so abundantly on our bogs and waste lands, formed a particularly appropriate exhibit, and brought many visitors to the Museum. During Christmas, an attractive little exhibition of costume figures was arranged, while the acquisition of the famous bell-shrine of St. Senan created quite a sensation among Irish Archæologists, who flocked to the Museum to see it.

Art and Industrial Collections.—The attention of the reduced staff was largely devoted to classifying and cataloguing the exhibits. A case of pottery made from Irish clays has been added, and also one showing sea-weed and their by-products.

Irish Antiquities Collection.—The most valuable gift received was the important relic known as the Clogán oir. Several interesting gold ornaments were purchased.

Natural History Collections.—The care and preservation of the specimens in these abnormal times, when both fuel and preservatives were most difficult to obtain, gave much anxiety to the staff, and engaged their constant attention.

The effect of the long war was seen in a temporary decline in readers' attendances, which numbered 188,870. Additions to the Library, numbered 4,690 volumes. Many of these were valuable gifts, of which a few may be specified: The Statistical Society of Ire-

NATIONAL
LIBRARY OF
IRELAND.

land presented a large section of its Larcom Collection, 176 volumes relating to almost every department of Irish social life, economics, and administration. The Librarian of Trinity College presented upwards of 600 volumes, dating 16th to 18th century, besides some dealing with philology, and with the literature of the East. The O'Connor Don presented a number of Irish newspapers. Mr. Sampson, Librarian of Liverpool University, presented a MS. of Martin MacDermott, on Milton's forerunners in dealing with the theme of *Paradise Lost*.

A large part of the existing Slip Catalogue of the Joly collection was printed; and work in preparing the rest of it for

press steadily pursued. The arrangement and binding of the great pamphlet collection (some tens of thousands, as explained in earlier reports) was continued. The MSS. in the Irish language have been catalogued. Much has been done to extend and perfect the Library's collection of works published in Ireland, or relating to Ireland. The Librarian reports that the congestion of books owing to the non-completion of the library building is becoming a serious embarrassment.

The number of visitors to the Gardens in 1918-19 was 394,561, as compared with 357,446 for the preceding year.

ROYAL
BOTANIC
GARDENS.

As the crown of the large plant of *Livistona Australis*, which was 70 feet high, was pressing against the roof of the large palm

house (No. 8), it was found necessary to cut down the plant during the past summer.

Extensive changes and alterations have been carried out in the grounds. Several old and defective walks were re-made and the levels altered to ensure proper surface drainage, and some of the main walks near the entrance gates were tarviated.

In the section for agricultural plants, the grass classes have been moved to a new site, fresh stocks having been raised from seed. The collection of clovers, vetches, lucerne, etc., have also been moved to a new position.

A further number of young trees and shrubs has been moved from the nursery to their permanent quarters in the collection. The various classes are becoming crowded, and considerable difficulty is experienced in providing accommodation for new trees and shrubs.

Large numbers of surplus plants raised from seeds collected in China and Japan, and presented by Professor Sargent of the Arnold Arboretum, U.S.A., and by Mr. J. C. Williams of Cornwall, were distributed to various collections in Ireland.

Towards the end of May the Keeper visited Kew Gardens, a flower show at Chelsea, and some private gardens, securing specimens of many interesting and rare plants.

To save coal, wood was, wherever possible, used in the heating of the houses, the temperature of which was reduced. Some of the smaller houses were left unheated, and although many of the plants suffered, the loss was not very serious. The drought in early June and late July, when the hydraulic ram could not work owing to the level of water in the river having become too low, occasioned much anxiety. Some young trees died, but fortunately, there was neither serious loss, nor permanent damage, from this cause.

Complaints still continue to be made frequently by visitors as to the absence of a refreshment room in the gardens.

The number of students who attended during the Session was 276, of whom 152 were males and 124 females. Mr. James Ward, A.R.C.A., who held the position of Headmaster for a period of 11 years, retired in September, 1918, and Mr. George Atkinson, R.H.A., A.R.C.A., Second Master, was promoted to the vacancy.

The staff of Geologists has remained at half its strength during the past year, and no continuous mapping-work could be undertaken. Special visits have been paid, however, to the Ballycastle coalfield, on which a memoir is being prepared, and to all important Irish occurrences of barytes, on which a report is well in hand. Numerous records and references have been collated for the memoir on Irish mineral localities. The deep boring on the west shore of Lough Neagh, put down by the Ministry of Munitions in consultation with the Geological Survey, and now transferred to the care of the Office of Public Works, has been closely watched, and the complete core, which is preserved in the sheds at the borehole, has been continuously examined as the work went on.

Assistance has been given in numerous enquiries as to occurrences of coal, lignite, and minerals of economic value.

5.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Forestry Act, 1919.—The demand for home-grown timber consequent on the reduction of supplies

THE DEVELOPMENT GRANT.

from foreign sources during the war demonstrated more clearly the inadequate provision hitherto made for the encouragement of Forestry and the need for a vigorous policy of Afforestation by the State. Forestry was, therefore, one of the subjects which engaged the attention of the Reconstruction Committee, and the result of their investigations has now been given effect to in the Forestry Act, which came into operation on the 1st September, 1919.

The Act provides for the formation of a Forestry Fund amounting to 8½ million pounds during the next ten years and the appointment of eight Commissioners, styled "The Forestry Commissioners," who are charged with the general duty of promoting the interests of forestry, the development of afforestation, and the production and supply of timber in the United Kingdom. The following powers *inter alia* have been conferred on the Commissioners:—

- (1) To purchase, lease, hold, and utilise land suitable for afforestation.
- (2) To purchase and sell standing timber, both on their own behalf and on that of private owners.

- (8) To make advances by way of grant or loan to persons (including local authorities) in respect of the afforestation of land belonging to those persons.
- (4) To undertake the establishment and assistance of woodland industries.
- (5) To promote and develop instruction and training in Forestry.

A stipulation is made that any advance made by the Commissioners by way of grant shall be subject to the condition that any profits resulting from the operation in respect of which the grant is made shall, after allowing for a return to the owner of four per cent. compound interest on the cost incurred by him, be charged with the repayment to the Forestry Fund of the amount of the grant, together with four per cent. compound interest.

The powers and duties of the Department in relation to Forestry are to be transferred to the Commissioners with the proviso that the Department shall, if arrangements are made for the purpose, continue to exercise and to perform on behalf of the Commissioners such of the transferred powers and duties as may from time to time be agreed upon.

To assist the Commissioners in the exercise and performance of their duties under the Act provision is made for the appointment of four consultative committees, one of which shall be for Ireland. Among the members of this committee there shall be included :—

- (1) A representative of the Department.
- (2) Persons having practical experience of matters relating to forestry, woodcraft, and woodland industries.
- (3) Representatives of labour.
- (4) Representatives of County Councils and any other local bodies interested in Forestry.
- (5) Representatives of societies existing for the promotion of Afforestation.
- (6) Representatives of woodland owners.

Interim Forest Authority.—In the interval between the publication of the report of the Forestry Sub-Committee of the Reconstruction Committee and the introduction of legislation to give effect to their recommendations, an Interim Forest Authority was established to take the necessary steps which would enable the permanent Authority, when appointed, to enter immediately upon their duties. The Department have been in touch with this Authority during the year.

Grants to Local Authorities.—The final instalment of the grant of £1,385 from the Development Fund for the maintenance and management of certain woodlands in county Kildare, amounting to £217 7s. 10d., was paid over to the Council.

An application from the Council for a further grant of £1,973 to cover the maintenance of their woodlands for the next five years was submitted to the Development Commissioners.

Tobacco.—No further acreage grants in aid of tobacco growing have been applied for in addition to the grants allocated as previously reported. Owing, however, to the continuance of the experiments in 1919 on a reduced scale, the arrangement was continued, with the concurrence of the Treasury, whereby the experimenters may be allowed special additional grants to enable them to defray standing charges incurred on the area not cropped for them.

Details of this arrangement and of the progress of the experiments in 1919, will be found on page 54 of this Report.

Horse Breeding.—The Treasury again placed at the disposal of the Department a sum of £8,000, which was allocated for the purchase of stallions, and nominations of mares. In addition, a sum of £2,000 was provided from the Development Fund for defraying contingent liabilities in connection with the Irish Draught Horse scheme, and for the necessary expenses incurred in regard to the Irish Draught Horse Book.

Details of the operations of the scheme in question will be found at pages 41 and 42 of the Report.

Licensing of Stallions.—In accordance with the provisions of Section 12 of the Horse Breeding Act, 1918 (8 & 9 Geo. V., cap. 18), the Department made an Order, dated 19th June, 1919, prescribing the 1st day of January, 1920, as the "appointed day" on which the Act in question would come into force in Ireland.

All owners of stallions in Ireland were notified by circular and by advertisement of the fact that any person who after the appointed day, being the owner or having the control of a stallion of a prescribed age, uses it or permits it to be used for stud purposes, shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £20, unless the stallion when so used is licensed under the Act. Owners were invited to submit applications for licences, and at the close of the agricultural year in September, 1919, the Department were making arrangements for carrying out an inspection of all stallions standing for public service in Ireland with a view to ascertaining their suitability for licences under the Act.

Fisheries.—The new works at Kilkeel Harbour have been completed, and are being handed over to the Down County Council.

Helvick Harbour is so far advanced that use has been made of it by fishing and other craft.

In assisting in the maintenance of Balbriggan Harbour 7,630 tons of sand were removed by one of the Department's dredgers.

The Department's schemes for the instruction of fishermen in the care and working of internal combustion engines, and for affording them skilled advice in mechanical difficulties were continued.

In August, 1919, the Treasury transmitted to the Department an application by the Kinsale Harbour Oyster Fishery Commissioners for a yearly grant in respect of the maintenance and protection of the oyster fishery to be opened at Kinsale at the end of the present year, and asked that this application, together with the Department's Report thereon, should be forwarded to the Development Commissioners.

In October, 1919, an application for funds necessary to provide a water supply at Kinsale for the needs of fishermen and fish-curers was transmitted by the Treasury from the Kinsale Harbour Commissioners, for similar action.

These requests were duly complied with by the Department.

At the request of the Irish Coal Controller the services of the Department's Economic Geologist were placed at his disposal as occasion required in connection with various technical matters which arose regarding the working of collieries, etc., in this country.

Enquiries having been received regarding possible sites for a cement factory, it was pointed out that the neighbourhood of Skerries might provide the necessary raw material. Borings are now being put down with a view to proving deposits.

In the vicinity of Carrickmacross boring operations in gypsum are in progress.

The copper deposits situated in the Vale of Avoca are being actively prospected, and there is reason to believe that this industry, which years ago produced a very considerable amount of copper and sulphur, will be soon revived. Prospecting and development operations for copper are also in progress at Allihies, Co. Cork.

Arrangements are being made to develop further the lead mines at Glendalough, county Wicklow, and Ballysodare, county Sligo, while deposits of lead in the counties Clare and Monaghan are being prospected.

Boring for coal is taking place at Washing Bay (shores of Lough Neagh), county Tyrone, and also in the vicinity of Coalisland, county Tyrone.

Some further additions have been made to the Collection of Irish Building Materials which is on view in the National Museum.

The position in regard to the operations of the various Loan Fund Societies in Ireland is practically the same as that described in the Department's last Annual Report, save that a further diminution has taken place in the number of borrowers and in the amount lent through the Societies. As previously pointed out, the main cause for this

is the abnormal situation arising from the high prices obtained for agricultural produce, which has rendered it less necessary than in pre-war years for farmers and agricultural labourers to take advantage of the borrowing facilities afforded by the Societies. Probably, therefore, a return to more normal conditions will, to some extent, lead to an extension of the work of the Societies; but if legislation be found feasible raising the maximum amount (at present £10) which it is possible to advance to an individual borrower in one loan, and extending the period of repayment of loans, a considerable development would in all likelihood take place.

One Loan Fund Society, i.e., the Kanturk Society, ceased work during the year.

From Table I. (pages 378-9), it will be seen that the total amount circulated in the year ended 31st December, 1918, through 47 societies, was £139,941, while the number of separate loans issued was 21,023. The total capital of the Societies on the 31st December, 1918, was £80,084, of which £64,390 was working capital on that date.

The machinery set up under war conditions remained in operation to the end of the 1918-19 season

WAR AND THE FOOD SUPPLY. in regard to the disposal of potatoes and oats grown in Ireland, the exportable surplus of these crops being purchased by the Government. Potatoes and oats of the 1919 crop could be exported freely to Great Britain, and in other respects agricultural produce was de-controlled as rapidly as the food situation in the United Kingdom rendered such a course possible.

The statutory powers vested in the Department during the war and the special measures adopted for the increase of food production were in operation as in the previous year, and as they are described later in detail need only be mentioned briefly here. The Department have again to acknowledge the assistance received from special advisory committees and from conferences with representative bodies of farmers and traders, especially in connection with the disposal of oats and potatoes, the allocation of fertilisers, and the supply of feeding stuffs.

War conditions still prevailed when in the autumn of 1918 the Department had under consideration the Compulsory Tillage Scheme for 1919. The Department, therefore, found it necessary to re-enact for 1919 the full Compulsory Tillage Regulations that were in force in 1918. Improved conditions in the spring of 1919, however, enabled the Department, with the concurrence of the Government, to make a reduction in the amount of land which occupiers were obliged to have

under cultivation on their holdings. Particulars of the Compulsory Tillage Orders for 1919 will be found at page 75 and at pages 252 to 263 of the Appendices to this Report.

The powers conferred by the Regulations for acquiring compulsorily for allotments in urban districts, lands, the use of which for this purpose was unreasonably withheld, were exercised to a considerably smaller extent in 1919 than in 1918, owing to the fact that the Department succeeded in inducing many occupiers to let their lands by voluntary agreement. Particulars of cases in which these powers were put into operation in 1919 will be found at page 80 of this Report.

The issue of leaflets and memoranda on tillage and cropping methods and on the purchase and use of manures, feeding stuffs, etc., was continued, through the agency of the clergy, of national school teachers, and of the Department's county agricultural staffs, while the Press again gave valuable assistance by affording special facilities for the publication of explanatory advertisements and press notices.

Temporary demonstrators were again appointed in most counties to assist the agricultural instructors, particularly in connection with the tillage and potato spraying campaigns. The special Food Production funds from which these assistants were paid during the war were not available after the 31st March, 1919, but a sum placed by the Treasury at the Department's disposal enabled their employment to be continued to the end of the year. The funds at present available admit of the employment of only a very limited number of these assistants.

The measures adopted in connection with the supply of artificial manures for the 1919 and 1920 crop are described at pages 80 and 81. The improved outlook in the matter of prices for agricultural produce was reflected since the beginning of the war, and particularly during the year under review, in a marked increase in the demand for artificial fertilisers. It is satisfactory to be able to record that, taking the season as a whole, the Department were successful in securing supplies little, if any, short of requirements.

Irish feeders again suffered inconvenience from a shortage of cattle feeding stuffs. The demand, however, slackened somewhat on the conclusion of hostilities, while farmers showed an increasing tendency to make greater use of home cereals, in place of high-priced imported foods. There has been a marked improvement recently in the supply of feeding stuffs reaching this country.

The Department continued to assist persons in obtaining permits for the purchase of raw material and for the manu-

facture of machinery, implements, tools, etc., used in agricultural operations, and in obtaining licences for petrol for tractors, motor cars and motor cycles employed for food production purposes. With the cessation of hostilities the necessity for these permits and licences gradually disappeared, and the Department's operations in the directions above-mentioned came to an end.

The advantages of the Department's Scheme of Loans for the purchase of Agricultural Implements, etc., again appealed to a very large number of farmers. Particulars of the loans granted are given on pages 71-72.

The Board held 12 meetings during the year ended 30th September, 1919.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES BOARD FOR IRELAND. Under the powers vested in them by the Corn Production Act, 1917, and Regulations issued by the Department under Sections 5 and 18 (2) and Schedule 1 of the Act, the Board made the following Orders:—

- (a) An Order dated 19th December, 1918, fixing Minimum Rates of Wages for Agricultural Workmen in Ireland, and defining the Benefits or Advantages, not being Benefits or Advantages prohibited by Law, which may be reckoned as payment of Wages in lieu of payment in Cash for the purpose of the Minimum Rates of Wages fixed under this Order, and the Values at which they are to be so reckoned (see Appendices, pp. 396-403).
- (b) An Order dated 20th June, 1919, amending the Rates of Wages payable to Workmen employed in Agriculture in certain District Electoral Divisions in the county of Limerick and the Rural District of Limerick No. 1 (see Appendices, p. 404).

The Board, in pursuance of the powers conferred upon them by Section 12 (1) of the First Schedule to the Corn Production Act, 1917, decided to set up District Wages Committees for the following areas, viz:—Counties Antrim and Down (including the County Borough of Belfast), Armagh and Monaghan, Cavan and Leitrim, Donegal and Londonderry (including the County Borough of Londonderry), Fermanagh and Tyrone, Clare and Limerick (including the County Borough of Limerick), Cork (including the County Borough of Cork), Kerry, Tipperary (North and South Ridings), Waterford (including the County Borough of Waterford), Dublin (including the County Borough of Dublin), Kildare, King's and Queen's Counties, Longford and Westmeath, Louth and Meath, Wexford and Wicklow, Galway, Mayo, Roscommon and Sligo, Carlow and Kilkenny.

In this connection the Department had made Regulations dated 1st February, 1918, entitled, "The Agricultural Wages (Constitution and Proceedings of District Committees) Ireland Regulations, 1917" (see Eighteenth Annual Report.)

A large number of complaints were submitted to the Board during the period under review, and the cases of 5,363 workmen were investigated, legal proceedings having to be instituted against 938 of the 3,991 employers involved. The Board's Inspectors (13 in number) made 5,251 inspections, and arrears of wages amounting to £22,287 were recovered.

In regard to the powers of the Board, under Section 5 (3) of the Act, to grant exemption from the operation of the minimum wage scheme, on the ground of mental or other infirmity (which includes infirmity due to age) or physical injury, 248 applications for exemption were received. One hundred and seventy six of these applications were granted, 15 were refused, 10 were withdrawn or not proceeded with, and 47 were outstanding on the 30th September, 1919.

PART II.—DETAILS OF THE DEPARTMENT'S OPERATIONS, 1918-19.

1.—AGRICULTURE.

The agricultural year ended 30th September, 1919, is the period covered by this Section of the Report.

The work dealt with by the Agricultural Branch of the Department comes, substantially, under the following heads, so far as a normal year's operations are concerned :—

- (a) Agricultural instruction.
- (b) Improvement of live stock.
- (c) Agricultural experiments and investigations.
- (d) Administration of special laws on agricultural matters (excluding the Diseases of Animals Acts, which are dealt with by the Veterinary Branch).
- (e) Loans for agricultural purposes.
- (f) Forestry.

The additional work falling upon the Branch as a result of the legislation to secure increased home production of food continued, to a great extent, during the year, and such work is referred to under head (g).

As regards heads (a) to (c), schemes (1) of itinerant instruction in agriculture, horticulture, poultry-keeping, and dairying, (2) for securing improvement in the breeds of horses, cattle, pigs, and other live stock, (3) affording assistance, by means of grants, to agricultural shows, ploughing matches, etc., and (4) providing prizes for well-managed farms and neatly-kept cottages (with plots) were continued with no very material changes from the preceding year. These are the principal schemes which are prepared annually by the Department for administration by the statutory committees of agriculture for the several counties. As in previous years, such of the work under these heads as could not, conveniently, be carried out by means of the county scheme system, was undertaken directly by the Department.

The work coming under heads (d) to (f) was dealt with directly by the Department, with the exception of afforestation schemes in certain counties, which were administered by the respective county committees.

From the Department's funds and the rates levied locally for the purpose, financial provision for the ordinary county schemes was, as usual, made. The special Treasury Grant referred to in last year's Report was, as indicated in that Report, used mainly in extending the operations of those of the county schemes having the most direct effect in producing food. The

Treasury provided further funds, amounting to £20,000, during the year now dealt with, to be devoted to similar purposes. The classes in connection with itinerant instruction schemes mentioned above are recognised for grant-earning under the Department's Programme for Technical Schools and Classes, the grants thus earned in a county being used to assist in the financing of the approved schemes.

The special Treasury Grant of £8,000 towards meeting expenditure on the Department's Horse Breeding Scheme, to which reference is made at page 42 of this Report, was renewed, and again used, in part, to increase the numbers of mare nominations under the different county schemes for the encouragement of horse breeding.

The arrangement, referred to in last year's Report, under which the Department refunded in full to county committees from the Vote of Credit exceptional expenditure, due to food production work, falling on these committees, terminated on the 31st March, 1919.

(a) AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTION.

The schemes of itinerant instruction in agriculture, horticulture (with bee-keeping), and poultry-keeping, formulated by the Department, were put into operation in all counties by the respective county committees. The scheme of itinerant instruction in butter-making was put into operation by all committees save four. The total number of instructors employed under these schemes by the committees referred to, was one hundred and thirty-nine.

The appended table furnishes information as to the work of the instructors for the years 1917-18 and 1918-19:—

	Agriculture		Horticulture and Bee-keeping		Poultry- keeping		Butter- making	
	1917-18	1918-19	1917-18	1918-19	1917-18	1918-19	1917-18	1918-19
No. of instructors appointed.	45	44	45	46	40	*39	36	37
No. of lectures delivered	1,317	621	424	90	735	377	37	10
Estimated attendance at lectures	71,891	20,808	19,271	3,617	26,907	10,270	438	104
No. of courses conducted	29	19	—	—	95	65	130	123
No. of students admitted to courses	457	253	—	—	1,301	762	1,306	1,088
No. of visits to farms, gardens, dairies, etc.	30,899	25,265	41,799	41,703	20,254	17,717	5,960	6,070
No. of demonstration plots	1,125	1,128	1,667	1,446	—	—	—	—
No. of field experiments	424	545	—	—	—	—	—	—

* 27 of these instructors were qualified as instructors in butter-making, and acted in this capacity also.

In addition to the instructors enumerated above, two tillage demonstrators were employed by each of the committees of counties Leitrim and Limerick, and one by the county Westmeath committee; and each of the committees of counties Antrim, Cavan, and Meath employed an agricultural overseer.

Under the Department's special schemes for food production, the services of assistants were again provided for the county agricultural instructors. The number of persons so appointed was forty-nine, in twenty-three counties.

As regards instructional schemes administered directly by the Department, four agricultural overseers and fifty-three assistant agricultural overseers were located in the congested districts to assist farmers of their respective areas with advice and practical instruction in agriculture. This staff was supplemented, for the period of the season concerned, by five demonstrators in potato spraying, who were appointed to districts where the need for additional assistance was most pressing. In flax-growing portions of the country twenty-five instructors in the cultivation, etc., of this crop were employed. Under the Flax Seed (Ireland) Order, 1918, thirty-eight inspectors, with three superintending inspectors, were engaged. At the end of October this special staff was reduced to twenty, and the employment of these inspectors ceased altogether in March, 1919. Two of the three superintending inspectors then resumed duty as flax instructors, and three of the subordinate inspectors were appointed as temporary flax instructors. These five instructors are included in the total of twenty-five mentioned above. In addition, six instructors in creamery management, one cheese-making instructor, four instructors under the Department's cow-testing scheme, and seven instructors in the proper methods of marketing agricultural produce, were employed during the year under review.

Thus, the instructors, overseers, etc., working under the direct control of the Department were one hundred and forty-one in number, and those employed by county committees numbered one hundred and ninety-six. The aggregate staff was, accordingly, three hundred and thirty-seven, as compared with three hundred and fifty-eight in 1917-18.

Twenty agricultural institutions gave approved courses of instruction during the 1918-19 session. Of these institutions ten were under the Department's management and ten under other control. Courses exclusively for male students were provided at nine institutions, and for female students exclusively, at eleven institutions. One school for female students received day pupils only. The following table gives particulars as to the number of places filled by resident pupils in the years 1916-17, 1917-18, and 1918-19:—

Male Students.		1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
Institutions under Department's management	.. ..	109†	139†	*136†
Institutions under other management	.. ..	24	17	26
TOTAL	..	133	156	162
Female Students.				
Institutions under Department's management	.. ..	111	114	124
Institutions under other management	.. ..	156	160	136
TOTAL	..	267‡	274‡	260‡
TOTAL OF MALE AND FEMALE STUDENTS.		400	430	422

Courses of training for appointments under the schemes of itinerant instruction, and in agricultural schools and colleges, were continued in the Agricultural Faculty of the Royal College of Science, Dublin, at the Albert Agricultural College, and at the Munster Institute. Eighteen students completed their training during the year. Of these ten have obtained appointments in connection with the agricultural work of the Department. One hundred and seventy-six students, trained at the institutions mentioned, hold appointments at present on the Department's Staff or as county instructors or teachers.

The holding of the annual general conference of the county instructors in agriculture and the Department's central staff at the Royal College of Science, Dublin, was resumed during the year under report. It took place on the 18th June, and various aspects of the instructors' work were discussed and future work decided upon. In view of the conditions prevailing as a result of the war, the Department did not consider it advisable to arrange an educational tour in Great Britain for the instructors.

Fifteen holders of Scholarships in the Agricultural Faculty were in training in the 1918-19 session, four of these being scholars who had previously joined H. M. Forces and resumed their scholarships on their release from the army. The fifteen were made up as follows:—First Year, 5 (Agriculture); Second Year, 3 (Agriculture); Third Year, 3 (Agriculture, 1,

* Includes three students who were provided with maintenance allowances instead of residential accommodation.

† In addition there were 16 places kept open in 1916-17 and 1917-18 and 10 places in 1918-19 for students who had joined His Majesty's Forces or taken up work connected with the war.

‡ At each of the institutions for female students two or more sessions are held annually. The number of places filled throughout the year, as shown above, is therefore much less than the number of students admitted to the courses.

and Horticulture, 2); Fourth Year, 4 (Agriculture). There were also three (Agriculture) fee-paying students, First Year, 1, and Fourth Year, 2.

Of the sixteen Scholarships vacant in the previous session, owing to the holders having joined H. M. Forces, or taken up war work, ten were still vacant in the 1918-19 session. Four were, as indicated in the foregoing paragraph, resumed during the 1918-19 session, and two lapsed through the holders being killed in action. The ten vacant Scholarships belonged to the following years:—First Year, 1 (Agriculture); Third Year, 6 (Agriculture); Fourth Year, 3 (Agriculture).

The four Fourth Year students completed their course and obtained the College Diploma. All obtained employment in connection with the Department's Educational Schemes.

Of one hundred and twenty-three Departmental scholars who, up to the close of the 1918-19 session, had completed their training, seventy-three hold appointments as follows:—

- 40 County Instructors in Agriculture.
- 15 Teachers at Agricultural Colleges and Stations.
- 18 On Department's Central Staff.

An Examination for Scholarships, tenable in the Agricultural Faculty, was held in August, 1919. Twenty-two candidates competed. The following were awarded Scholarships:—

In Agriculture.

- Bradley, D. J., 30 Cyprus Avenue, Bloomfield, Belfast.
- Hill, A. G. G., Eden Ville, Mount Merrion Avenue, Blackrock, co. Dublin.
- Oakey, P. F., Catherine Street, Limavady, co. Londonderry.
- Tynan, Thos., Ballycuddihy, Kilmanagh, co. Kilkenny.

In Horticulture.

- Bowman, C. E., Walton, Osborne Drive, Bangor, co. Down.

The programme of the examination is printed in the Appendices, pages 160-2.

Ten students were admitted in October, 1918, to the first winter term of the extended creamery course at the Royal College of Science. This course covers a period of about eighteen months, consisting of two winter terms of technical training at the college and a period, intervening between the two terms, of practical training at a creamery.

The ten students completed their first winter term in March, 1919, and subsequently took up the prescribed course of practical training of about twenty weeks at selected creameries.

The Prospectus of the course will be found at pages 163-4 of the Appendices.

The number of students in attendance during the 1918-19 session was 118. Of these, six were the holders of Scholarships from the Union Government of South Africa. One hundred and four students sat for the examination of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, and 76 passed, one with first-class honours and fourteen with second-class honours. Eighteen students passed the Final Professional Examination and were granted the Diploma of Membership of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.

The number of patients treated in the clinique during the year ended 30th September, 1919, was 528, of which 217 were horses, and the remainder cattle, donkeys, dogs, poultry, etc.

Research work on an extensive scale was carried out during the session, 362 morbid specimens, including animals for post-mortem examination, being examined and reported on. The agglutination test for contagious abortion was made in a large number of cases. Investigations as to the presence of intestinal coccidiosis, ordinarily known as red dysentery or bloody flux, in cattle in Ireland were conducted with a view to increasing the knowledge of effective preventive methods.

Nine students were admitted to the ordinary agricultural course and sixteen to the course for farm apprentices. Six students were admitted to the course for Horticultural Instructors in Training. Of these three had previously been in training at the college, but during the 1914-15 session had joined H. M. Forces. They resumed their training during the 1918-19 session on being demobilised. Six new students and two students, who had attended the 1917-18 session, were admitted to the gardening apprentices class. Thirty-three men trained in this school hold positions in connection with horticultural schemes, either under local authorities, or immediately under the Department.

During the 1918-19 session a considerable number of demobilised officers and men were admitted to the college for training in agriculture, horticulture, and poultry-keeping under the scheme of maintenance and training grants for ex-service officers and men. At the conclusion of the session, eighteen such students were in training.

THE ROYAL
VETERINARY
COLLEGE OF
IRELAND.

ALBERT
AGRICULTURAL
COLLEGE.

The following table shows the number of candidates for admission to, and the number of students in residence at, the college during each of the past three years :—

	Candidates.			Students in Residence.		
	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
Agricultural Course—						
Farm Apprentices .	23	18	20	17	14	16
Ordinary Students .	19	23	37	8	11	9
Horticultural Course .	6	9	18	5	8	14
Royal College of Science Agricultural Scholarship Course .	—	—	—	14	15	12
Creamery Course .	—	31	70	—	11	10
TOTAL,	48	81	145	44	59	61

Particulars as to the courses of training in agriculture and horticulture will be found in the Appendices, pages (164-9).

Courses of training in agriculture were continued on the same lines as in the previous session at
AGRICULTURAL STATIONS. Athenry and Clonakilty Agricultural Stations. The five students who were at Ballyhaise Agricultural Station in 1917-18 were re-admitted for the 1918-19 session, and seven additional apprentices entered in January, 1919. Arrangements were made to provide in 1919-20 at this institution a course of instruction for about twenty-four apprentices similar to that given at Athenry Agricultural Station.

The number of students, including paid apprentices, at agricultural stations in each of the past three years was as follows :—

	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
Athenry, . . .	26	26	26
Ballyhaise, . . .	—	5	12
Clonakilty, . . .	25	30	30
	51	61	68

* Harvest Apprentices.

The total number of students who held scholarships for the year 1918-19 from county committees of agriculture was 17. All these scholarships were held at Clonakilty.

Valuation of Parents' Holding	Percentage of Total Agricultural Students		
	1916-17	1917-18	1918-19
Sons of farmers the annual valuation of whose holding was:—			
Under £20	35	32	12
Between £20 and £40	28	26	15
£40 and £100	23	20	13
Over £100	12	12	10
Sons of persons other than farmers	2	10	10
	100	100	100

Of the 68 agricultural apprentices at the 1918-19 session, 26 had already taken out a course of instruction under the Department's scheme of winter agricultural classes.

Prospectuses of the courses of instruction at Athenry and Clonakilty will be found in the Appendices, pp. 169-72.

Twenty-three resident pupils attended the 1918-19 session at the College. Of these one was the holder of a scholarship provided by the county Galway committee of agriculture.

A prospectus of the course of instruction will be found in the Appendices, pages 174-5.

The courses of training for young men, or young women, held at this school in previous years, were still suspended during the year as, by arrangement with the Ministry of Labour, instruction in theoretical and practical agriculture was provided for ex-service men. Each of these students was admitted for a period of twelve months' instruction, and required to reside at the school. The number in attendance at the close of the year now under report was nine.

Four courses of instruction, one of eight weeks and three of nine weeks each in duration, were held at this school during the year for young women. The courses were residential, and instruction was provided in poultry-keeping, dairying, cookery, sewing, laundry-work, and housewifery (including sick nursing). The total number of pupils who attended was eighty-two, all of whom were holders of the scholarships which are given for

each course by the county committees of agriculture of Donegal, Londonderry, and Tyrone for applicants resident in their respective counties. Such scholarships entitle the holders to free instruction, board, and residence at the school. The regulations as to the admission of pupils were similar to those of previous years. A specimen prospectus of the courses referred to appears at pages 173-4 of the Appendices to this Report.

Although classes under this scheme, which is printed on pages 207 to 210 of the Appendices to this Report, were proposed to be held in thirty-two counties, it was not found possible, owing, mainly, to the epidemic of influenza in the autumn and to the requirements of tillage work, to have classes at more than nineteen centres in all. The total number of students attending was 253. The success of the classes which were established was further prejudiced by the recurrence of influenza in the spring.

In view of the increased tillage work falling upon farmers, which, in very many districts, precluded any attempt to establish these classes, the giving of short progressive courses of evening lessons in agricultural subjects by the agricultural instructors was arranged for in 15 counties, at 80 centres. These courses extended over periods varying from four to seven weeks, the lessons being given, generally, on one evening each week at each centre and lasting from one and a half to two and a half hours each. The average attendance per lesson was eighteen.

Nine county committees of agriculture provided, for competition amongst the students of their county classes, scholarships, tenable at the Department's or other approved agricultural schools during the session 1919-20. Thirty such scholarships were offered, but, owing to the failure of the classes in two of the counties concerned, the actual number competed for was 36.

Agricultural instruction exclusively for girls was carried on during the year at 11 schools. Three of these, viz., the Munster Institute, the Ulster Dairy School, and the North-West Agricultural School, are central institutions managed by the Department, and open to resident pupils only. At the other centres, schools of rural domestic economy, aided and supervised by the Department, are working under local private management.

Particulars of the courses at these schools, with the exception of the North-West Agricultural School, are given in the following paragraphs. Particulars as to the courses at the North-

West Agricultural School will be found at pages 178-4 of the Appendices to this Report. In previous years courses for both male and female students were held at this school, but in 1918-19 female students only were admitted for training.

The courses at the Institute, a prospectus of which is printed at pages 176-8 of the Appendices were continued on the lines indicated in former Reports.

MUNSTER
INSTITUTE,
CORK.

During the year 129 girls, including 33 who had been at the Institute in the previous year, were in training, and of these 96 left, having completed a varying number of terms as follows:—eight terms, 1; seven terms, 5; six terms, 8; five terms, 1; four terms, 5; three terms, 45; two terms, 21; one term, 14. One left before completing the first term.

Twenty-seven girls who completed their training during the year at the Institute were offered facilities for training in cheese-making.

Ten girls qualified for employment in connection with the Department's work as county instructors or teachers.

Seventy pupils of the Institute are now employed as county instructors or teachers in connection with the Department's work.

As the result of an examination held in December, 1918, and attended by 143 candidates, 13 girls were admitted to the Institute in January, 1919, as the holders of scholarships in connection with a special course of one year's duration for the training of instructors in poultry-keeping and butter-making. A further examination for the award of similar scholarships, tenable at either the Munster Institute or the Ulster Dairy School, was held in August, 1919. One hundred and eleven candidates attended, and 12 scholarships were awarded.

Particulars of the seventh egg-laying competition held at the Institute will be found in Department's *Journal*, Vol. XX., No. 1. Besides this competition, the usual experiments in the breeding and feeding of poultry were continued.

During the year 115 girls, including 18 who had been at the school in the previous year, were in training, and of these 83 left, having completed a varying number of terms, as follows:—four terms, 2; three terms, 39; two terms, 15; one term, 27. Two left

before completing the first term.

THE ULSTER
DAIRY
SCHOOL.

Seven pupils who completed their training during the year at the Ulster Dairy School were offered facilities for training in cheese-making.

The course of training at the School is similar to that provided at the Munster Institute; a prospectus is printed at pages 178-9 of the Appendices.

Eight of these local agricultural schools were working during the year under the Department's Programme. One is a day school, one receives resident pupils only, and six receive resident and day pupils. Prospectuses of four of these schools, viz., Ramsgrange, Portumna, Killeshandra, and Loughglynn, are printed on pages 179 to 182 of the Appendices. The course of instruction provided at the remaining four schools is similar to that given at the Portumna school.

The number of pupils admitted to these schools during the year is shown in the following table :—

SCHOOL	Day Pupils.	Resident Pupils.
Ramsgrange, co. Wexford . . .	—	88
Portumna, co. Galway . . .	15	50
Clifden, „ . . .	18	30
Westport, co. Mayo . . .	58	36
Swinford, „ . . .	18	28
Claremorris, „ . . .	19	30
Killeshandra, co. Cavan . . .	5	14
Loughglynn, co. Roscommon . .	23	—
<hr/>		
Total, year 1918-19 . . .	156	276
„ in preceding year . . .	187	280

Instruction in butter-making and poultry-keeping is also provided, in addition to the ordinary subjects, at the residential schools of domestic training at Dunmanway, county Cork; Dundrum, county Tipperary; Drishane, co. Cork; and Carriek-on-Suir, county Waterford. One hundred and fourteen pupils in all received such instruction at these schools.

During the year under review 31 pupils, who had taken out a year's course of training at these schools, and who passed their terminal examinations successfully, were transferred to the Munster Institute to enable them to obtain more advanced training.

This scheme was continued in every county, forty-four instructors being employed. Five were appointed in county Cork, two in each of counties Clare, Galway, Kerry, Limerick, Mayo, Roscommon, and Tyrone, and one in each of the remaining counties.

ITINERANT
INSTRUCTION IN
AGRICULTURE.

The duties ordinarily assigned to these instructors are set forth in the scheme of instruction in agriculture at pages 204-6 of the Appendices to this Report. During the war, however, the scope of their duties was considerably extended, embracing varied work in connection with the production of home-grown food. The necessity for effort in this direction was, of course, still existent during the year under review, and a staff of temporary assistants, numbering 49, was again employed to aid the instructors.

The lectures given by the instructors totalled 621, the average attendance being 48. In recent years the instructors' ordinary lecturing work has considerably decreased, owing to the more general adoption by county committees of the holding of short evening courses of instruction in agriculture, which afford, systematically, valuable information to farmers. These courses should not, however, be confounded with the winter agricultural classes conducted by instructors, at which the teaching is, naturally, more thorough, and the syllabus dealt with much wider in scope. Reference to these classes appears at page 24 of this Report.

The instructors paid 25,265 visits to farms during the year, this being an average of 574 for each instructor.

Owing to the conclusion of the war, and to the fact that the organising of food production work, so far as the instructors were concerned, had been practically completed, these officers were enabled to carry out a fairly normal programme of field experiments and demonstrations. Manurial tests were, however, again almost entirely omitted owing to the high prices and difficulty of obtaining artificial manures. Thus, experiments and demonstrations as to the comparative merits of different varieties of crops formed the bulk of work undertaken. The total numbers of experiments and demonstrations conducted were, respectively, 545 and 1,128. Forty-six live stock experiments and demonstrations were also undertaken. Details with regard to these field and live stock tests, etc., are given at pages 50 et seq. of this Report.

The five tillage demonstrators employed by committees of agriculture during the previous year, in addition to the special temporary assistants to the instructors in agriculture, were re-appointed for the year 1918-19. Two of these officers were located in each of the counties Leitrim and Limerick, and one in Westmeath.

TILLAGE
DEMONSTRATION.

The three agricultural overseers at work in the preceding year in counties other than those comprising the congested districts, were also re-appointed in their respective counties, viz., Antrim (Glens district), Cavan, and Meath.

The work of these demonstrators and overseers is, mainly, to visit farms and give public demonstrations in the handling of agricultural machinery and implements. The work of the overseers embraces, also, the laying down of field demonstration plots.

The total number of demonstrations in the use of machinery given during the year was 384.

Work under these schemes, which are intended to meet the	exceptional needs of the congested districts
SPECIAL	as regards agricultural instruction, was
AGRICULTURAL	proceeded with, generally, on the lines
SCHEMES	of that of recent years. The staff of
FOR CONGESTED	officers stationed in these districts for the
DISTRICTS.	administration of the schemes comprised
	four agricultural overseers and 53 assistant

agricultural overseers, and this staff was supplemented for the duration of the potato spraying season by five demonstrators in the preparation, etc., of spraying mixtures, repair of spraying machines, etc., who were located in districts specially requiring such help.

The work in connection with the home production of food falling upon the overseers and their assistants during the previous two years continued to some extent during the year now under review.

Three local conferences of overseers, assistant overseers, and members of the Department's central staff, to discuss the results of the Department's efforts in the congested districts and suggest improvements in the methods followed, were held during the summer at Londonderry (for the North), Athenry (for the West), and Cork (for the South).

Details regarding the live stock schemes provided for the congested districts appear at pages 38 to 50 of this Report.

(1) *Special Demonstration Plots.*

The number of plots laid down was less than that in the preceding year, the decrease being due to the high and increasing prices of necessary materials, and to great scarcity of some requisites. No plots with artificial manures, roots, or lime were included.

Appended are details of the plots established :—

Nature of Plot.	Number.
Potatoes	1,389
Oats	589
Barley	87
Wheat	1,205
Grass Seed Mixtures	222
Garden Seeds	724
Catch Crops	473
<hr/>	
Total number of Plots 1918-19	4,689
" " 1917-18	5,349
" " 1916-17	5,067
" " 1915-16	9,806
" " 1914-15	11,528

The 1918-19 plots were distributed among the four agricultural overseers' districts as follows :—

District.	Number.
Co. Donegal	430
Counties Mayo, Roscommon (N.W.), and Sligo	1,518
Counties Clare, Galway, Leitrim, and Roscommon (S.)	1,821
Counties Cork (W.) and Kerry	920
<hr/>	
TOTAL	4,689

Apart from the above-mentioned demonstration plots, some special experimental plot work was carried out by the assistant overseers, who arranged, also, for the construction of a number of liquid manure tanks to serve as examples.

(2) *Potato Spraying.*

The season was, generally, favourable for the potato crop, disease being in evidence to a very limited extent only. The preliminary duties assigned to the assistant overseers, viz., visiting shopkeepers as to the stocking of machines, repair parts, and spraying materials, affording advice and instruction to farmers in repairing work, etc., were duly carried out. During the season this staff and five demonstrators in potato spraying, appointed specially and located in districts requiring exceptional attention, gave many demonstrations in and urged the spraying of the crop. The total number of machines repaired by both these classes of officers was 2,356, distributed among the four agricultural overseers' districts as follows :—

District	No. of Machines Repaired
Co. Donegal	430
Counties Mayo, Roscommon (N.W.), and Sligo	905
Counties Clare, Galway, Leitrim, and Roscommon (S.)	883
Counties Cork (W.) and Kerry	138
Total for 1919	2,356
" 1918	3,250
" 1917	4,122
" 1916	3,970
" 1915	2,723

(3) *Tree Planting.*

The scheme under which trees and shrubs were sold to migrants at two-thirds cost price was suspended for 1918-19. The services of assistant agricultural overseers were, however, made available in their respective districts in connection with the working of tree-planting schemes administered by county committees of agriculture.

(4) *Special Assistance to Migrants.*

The arrangement previously arrived at by the Congested Districts Board and the Department, under which the Board make small grants to migrants for the building (or extension) and fitting-up of out-offices, and other improvements of their holdings, on the Department's specifically recommending the award of such grants, was continued during the year. These improvements are carried out in accordance with the instructions of assistant agricultural overseers who have been given the necessary training, and who are required to supervise the different undertakings and certify as to their satisfactory completion. In view of the advance in the prices of the requisite materials, the grants were substantially increased in amount in the course of the year, and it is anticipated that this revision will lead to much greater advantage being taken of the scheme in 1919-20. It may be mentioned that the Department refuse to recommend an application for any of these grants until the applicant has constructed a suitable liquid manure tank.

The number of migrants who received grants during the period now being dealt with was 19, and the total amount paid was £38 11s. The actual grants made to the migrants referred to numbered 22, as one or two of the recipients were entitled to more than one grant. The Department's scheme, under which loans of a limited amount are made for the purpose of encouraging, in conjunction with the grants, these improvements, was not availed of in any case during the year.

(5) *Veterinary Dispensary Scheme.*

This scheme was in operation during the year at eleven centres, viz., Ennis, Kilrush No. 1, and Kilrush No. 2, county

Clare; Bantry and Castletownbere, county Cork; Cahirciveen, Dingle, and Killarney, county Kerry; Mohill, county Leitrim; Swinford, county Mayo; and Boyle, county Roscommon. Owing to the resignation, in March, 1919, of the veterinary surgeon concerned, the scheme was discontinued in the Cahirciveen district.

As there appears to be little prospect of the people for whose benefit the scheme was started taking advantage of it to an extent which would warrant the expense it entails, the Department have in contemplation the withdrawal of this scheme and the allocation to other purposes in the congested districts of the funds now allocated for veterinary dispensaries.

The following table, prepared from the returns furnished by the veterinary surgeons concerned, shows the number of cases treated under the scheme in each district:—

Centres and Headquarters.	No. of Dispensaries.	No. of Cases treated at Dispensaries.	No. of Visits paid to Farmers' Residences.
CLARE :			
Ennis,	4	231	2
Kilrush No. 1,	5	532	39
Kilrush No. 2,	5	1,030	230
CORK :			
Bantry,	6	225	140
Castletownbere,	5	565	295
KERRY :			
Cahirciveen,	6	138	73
Dingle,	5	107	164
Killarney,	5	298	149
LEITRIM :			
Mohill,	6	667	325
MAYO :			
Swinford,	6	442	271
ROSCOMMON :			
Boyle,	4	456	180
Totals—1918-19	57	4,691	1,868
Totals—1917-18	57	5,195	2,059

The scheme of instruction in poultry-keeping was put into operation in every county, and 39 instructors were employed in connection therewith. Of this number 27 acted in the dual capacity of instructors in poultry-keeping and butter-making.

POULTRY-
KEEPING.

Copies of the poultry schemes will be found in the Appendices, pages 210-20.

Having regard to the position of the poultry industry in relation to the food supply, and to the exceptional opportunity for profitably extending the industry, especially in connection with the production of eggs, it was considered essential to arrange with county committees for the continuance of the courses of lectures on poultry-keeping conducted in the winter months during the last three years. During the year under review the poultry instructors delivered a total of 377 lectures, at which there was an average attendance of 28 persons.

Particulars of the general operations conducted under the scheme for the last five years are furnished in the appended tables:—

POULTRY STATIONS.

Year.	Counties.	No. of Egg Distribution Stations		Sittings of eggs distributed.	No. of Egg Distribution (Goose) Stations.	Sittings of eggs distributed.	Turkeys.	Number of hens mated.
		Hens only.	Hens and Ducks.					
1914-15	33	423	387	86,281	383	5,433	843	27,032
1915-16	33	407	372	86,403	395	5,779	846	26,330
1916-17	33	424	371	72,514	413	5,776	892	30,807
1917-18	33	382	346	74,718	409	5,724	832	30,621
1918-19	33	358	349	62,432	415	5,951	872	31,335

NOTE.—A sitting consists of 12 eggs, except in the case of a goose station, for which 3 eggs constitute a sitting.

INSTRUCTION.

Year.	Counties.	Number of Instructors	Number of Lectures.	Number of visits.	Number of courses of instruction given.	Number of daily classes in these courses.	Number of pupils on attendance register.
1914-15	33	40	44	21,588	177	2,238	2,194
1915-16	33	40	914	20,760	153	2,111	2,038
1916-17	33	41	858	20,955	127	1,440	1,803
1917-18	33	40	735	20,254	95	1,178	1,301
1918-19	33	39	377	17,717	65	768	762

The amounts paid by county committees as premiums to holders of stations under the poultry scheme for 1919 are as under:—

County.	Hen and Duck Stations.			Goose Stations.			Turkey Stations.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Antrim,	144	11	11	18	0	0	169	0	0
Annagh,	87	14	1	14	0	0	74	2	0
Carlow,	36	0	0	4	0	0	29	5	0
Cavan,	184	10	0	38	0	0	114	0	0
Clare,	114	0	0	40	5	7	56	5	0
Cork,	351	7	11	70	0	0	182	19	0
Donegal,	214	5	11	43	10	0	69	0	0
Down,	174	12	10	30	13	4	123	6	0
Dublin,	40	10	6	—			15	0	0
Fermanagh,	150	8	7	30	0	0	99	0	0
Galway,	180	11	11	45	13	4	108	0	0
Kerry,	242	10	6	38	5	7	124	13	0
Kildare,	66	0	0	6	0	0	47	5	0
Kilkenny,	70	9	9	8	0	0	76	7	0
King's,	79	10	11	10	0	0	66	0	0
Leitrim,	89	13	2	20	0	0	72	0	0
Limerick,	102	0	0	16	0	0	54	0	0
Londonderry,	124	10	0	25	11	6	89	2	0
Longford,	52	2	3	27	10	0	50	10	0
Louth,	83	15	0	8	0	0	72	18	0
Mayo,	235	15	10	47	3	4	43	13	0
Meath,	119	14	9	17	6	8	115	1	0
Monaghan,	280	0	0	16	0	0	87	0	0
Queen's,	51	15	5	6	0	0	26	11	0
Roscommon,	128	6	3	34	0	0	92	5	0
Sligo,	92	11	8	28	13	3	44	8	0
Tipperary (N.R.),	65	5	2	12	0	0	42	0	0
" (S.R.)	94	10	0	21	13	4	60	0	0
Tyrone,	108	0	0	34	10	0	123	18	0
Waterford,	112	0	0	9	0	0	58	16	0
Westmeath,	138	0	0	48	0	0	116	11	0
Wexford,	102	0	0	18	10	0	64	19	0
Wicklow,	76	2	3	5	13	4	51	15	0
Totals, £	4,193	6	7	791	18	9	2,619	9	0

An egg-laying competition on lines similar to the competitions conducted in previous years was held during the year 1918-19, at the EGG-LAYING held during the year 1918-19, at the COMPETITION. Munster Institute, Cork. There were 46 pens entered for the competition.

A detailed report on the result of the competition appears in the Department's *Journal*, Volume XX., No. 1.

The special experiment in county Tyrone, which provided for the distribution of pure-bred chickens from one to five days' old, was continued during the year 1918-19, and 118 dozen chicks were sold during the season.

With the exception of four counties all the committees carried out this scheme during 1918-19. The BUTTER-MAKING exceptions were Dublin, Fermanagh, Limerick, and Tyrone. Thirty-seven instructors were employed, of whom 27 gave instruction in poultry-keeping also.

The scheme was conducted on the same lines as in previous years, and the duties of the instructors were confined mainly to holding practical classes in butter-making, visiting dairies and giving demonstrations in home butter-making.

A copy of the scheme will be found in the Appendices, page 220.

Particulars of the working of this scheme during each of the past five years are subjoined :—

Year.	Counties.	Number of Instructors.	No. of Lectures.	No. of visits to private dairies.	No. of courses of instruction given.	No. of daily classes in these courses.	No. of pupils on attendance register.
1914-15	29	38	92	7873	223	3063	2076
1915-16	29	39	70	8323	193	2691	1954
1916-17	29	38	90	6510	158	2117	1630
1917-18	27	36	37	5960	130	1734	1306
1918-19	29	37	10	6070	122	1830	1086

During the year there were 246 creameries, 298 separating stations, and 152 cheese factories on the list of those to be visited by the Department's Instructors in Dairying. The total number of visits made was 1612, of which 833 were made to creameries, 253 to separating stations, and 1,026 to cheese factories.

There were employed six Instructors in Dairying and one special Instructor in Cheese-making. The Instructor in Cheese-making made extended visits to factories in which special difficulties in manufacture arose. She also gave instruction to the pupil cheese-makers who were being trained by the Department.

There is urgent need of additional staff as the Department find it impossible, with the limited staff at present at their disposal, to give adequate attention to the increasing number of creameries and cheese factories seeking the services of instructors, or to arrange for systematic visits.

Cheese-Making.

At the close of the year there were 199 factories making cheese, as compared with 121 at the corresponding period of the previous year. The chief varieties of cheese made were Caerphilly and Cheddar, with a small quantity of Derby. The output of cheese for the year ended December, 1918, was

approximately 7,000 tons. Most of the hard cheese exported to England during the year was placed in Grade A by the factors appointed by the Ministry of Food.

It is satisfactory to note that the second prize for Derby cheese at the London Dairy Show was won by an Irish exhibit.

In order to meet the growing demand for trained cheese-makers, the Department made arrangements for the training of 34 girls in cheese factories under the supervision of their instructors in dairying. Twenty-three of the pupils who began their training last year completed their courses.

Surprise Butter Inspections conducted by local Creamery Associations.

The North-West Creameries Association applied for the Department's assistance as in former years, and held three inspections.

Examination for Creamery Certificates.

Fourteen candidates presented themselves at an examination in technical subjects as applied to the management of creameries which was held at the Royal College of Science. Facilities for learning the practice of creamery management during the summer, in selected creameries, were provided for ten of these candidates who had been in attendance at the creamery course at the college.

Forty-six instructors were employed under this scheme; of these 41 were qualified to give instruction in both horticulture and bee-keeping, two in horticulture alone, and three in bee-keeping alone. One county committee employed separate instructors for horticulture and for bee-keeping, while in two counties an additional instructor for bee-keeping only was appointed.

Under this scheme the services of the instructors were mainly devoted to visiting and giving instruction at cottage plots, lecturing, holding demonstrations where practicable, and supervising demonstration plots.

In 1918-19 a total of 41,703 visits and demonstrations were carried out, and 90 lectures, with an average attendance of 40 persons, were delivered.

The demonstration plots are an important feature of this scheme, and the establishment of such plots, which are planted under the direction of the Instructor and supervised by him during the season, has been attended with very successful results in securing the extension of fruit and vegetable cultivation. The scheme provided for the establishment of two classes of plots, viz.,

- (1) General horticultural plots, which include varieties of fruit and vegetables, and
- (2) Vegetable plots, which include vegetables only.

These plots are, as a rule, selected on allotments attached to labourers' cottages. During the current year a total of 178 general demonstration plots, as well as 1,268 vegetable plots, were laid down. A copy of this scheme will be found at page 224 of the Appendices.

The following figures indicate the number of trees planted during each of the past three years under the supervision of the instructors :—

	1917	1918	1919
Apples, . . .	25,580	29,843	31,171
Pears, . . .	1,258	1,119	959
Plums, . . .	2,374	2,575	3,154
Damsons, . . .	1,340	50	258
Cherries, . . .	221	74	140
Gooseberries, . . .	14,473	5,883	9,697
Currents, . . .	18,753	6,444	10,132
Raspberries, . . .	4,420	3,597	5,309
Other Fruits, . . .	760	2,340	2,552
Forest and other Trees and Shrubs, . . .	399,365	504,367	362,805

It is part of the duty of the itinerant instructors in horticulture and bee-keeping to act as inspectors in their respective counties for the purposes of the Destructive Insects and Pests Acts, and the Bee Pest Prevention (Ireland) Act, 1908, and to report to the Department occurrences of diseases or pests injurious to horticulture or bee-keeping. The action taken by the Department and the county committees to deal with these diseases and pests is referred to at pages 68 and 70 of this Report.

This scheme, which was carried out on the same lines as in previous years, was adopted by 24 county committees in the year under review. The counties of Armagh, Carlow, Donegal, Down, COTTAGES AND SMALL FARMS. Dublin, King's, Longford, Louth, and Sligo made no provision for the scheme in 1919.

The cottages and small farms entered for competition were judged by the agricultural instructors, who acted in counties other than those in which they were employed as instructors.

The following table shows for each of the past five years the number of counties in which this scheme was in operation, the number of holdings entered for competition, and the number and total value of prizes awarded :—

Year.	No. of Counties.	No. of Entries.	No. of Prizes Awarded.	Amount expended in Prizes.
1915, . . .	29	4,199	2,934	£ 5,571
1916, . . .	23	2,700	1,911	3,541
1917, . . .	23	2,909	2,016	3,611
1918, . . .	22	2,095	1,666	2,936
1919, . . .	24	2,157	1,588	3,126

Particulars of this scheme will be found at page 202 of the Appendices.

The scheme of subsidies to agricultural societies, etc., a copy of which will be found at page 200 of the Appendices, was continued as in previous years.

There were 84 subsidised agricultural shows, and 52 ploughing matches held in 1919. Funds were set aside for the purposes of the scheme by the committees in every county, with the exception of Carlow, Longford, and Louth. In counties Westmeath and Wicklow, no provision was made for subsidies to agricultural shows, the amounts allocated in these counties being devoted solely towards assisting skilled labour competitions.

For the purpose of subsidies in 1919, a gross sum of £5,224 was allocated by the several county committees, of which £4,381 was actually expended as shown in the following table :—

Year.	Amount allocated by County Committees.	Number and Value of Subsidies actually paid to			
		Agricultural Shows.		Skilled Labour Competitions (Ploughing Matches, etc.)	
		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
	£		£		£
1917	5,125	82	3,790	101	479
1918	5,011	75	3,773	88	435
1919	5,224	84	4,124	52	257

In addition to the foregoing subsidies, the Department made special grants out of their own funds to show societies in the following counties to provide extra prizes for dairy cattle :—Antrim, Cork, Dublin, and Londonderry. The total sum awarded in prizes under this head was £122.

With a view to the provision of special classes for stallions and mares entered in the Irish Draught Horse Book, the Department made grants to the show societies which held shows at the following centres, viz. :—Cork, Clonmel, Dungarvan, Ennis-corthy, Kilkenny, Listowel, Naas, Navan, Nenagh, and Sligo. The sum awarded in prizes under this head was £199.

The Department also made special grants for the purpose of providing prizes for butter-making, poultry-plucking, and poultry-trussing competitions, in connection with shows held by the North-West of Ireland, Royal Ulster, and Munster Agricultural Societies, and the Royal Dublin Society. A grant towards providing prizes for dairy produce was also given to the Royal Dublin Society. A sum of £119 was distributed under this head.

(b) IMPROVEMENT OF LIVE STOCK.

The general horse-breeding scheme for 1919, a copy of which will be found at pages 188 to 189 of HORSE-BREEDING the Appendices, was adopted in every county.

The following table shows the number of stallions accepted for entry in the Department's register for each of the past five years:—

Year.	Thorough-bred.	Irish Draught.	Half-bred.	Clydesdale.	Shire.	Total.
1915, . . .	175	13	138	90	22	438
1916, . . .	176	—	149	131	29	485
1917, . . .	181	—	172	144	29	526
1918, . . .	155	44	125	135	26	484
1919, . . .	137	50	114	147	22	470

Information as to the number of loans granted for the purchase of stallions during the past year will be found on page 71 of this Report.

The following table shows in respect of each of the past five years (1) the number of local exhibitions of mares held, (2) the number of mares selected for nominations, (3) the number of such mares served by the several classes of registered stallions, (4) the amount allocated by county committees for nominations, and (5) the amount actually expended:—

Year.	No. of Local Exhibitions of Mares held.	No. of Mares selected for Nominations.	No. of Mares awarded Nominations by county committees, sent for service by				Amount allocated for Nominations.	Amount expended for Nominations.
			Thorough-bred Stallions	Irish Draught and Halfbred Stallions	Shire Stallions.	Clydesdale Stallions.		
1915	245	5 056*	1,966	1,808	385	1,797	£ 7,334	£ 11,994
1916	242	5 601*	1,457	1,779	288	2,077	6,818	11 143
1917	245	5 3 3*	1 017	1,747	372	2 397	6 998	10,850
1918	241	5,471*	704	1 821	286	2,657	6,918	10,542
1919	241	5,488†	876	1,823	224	2,565	7,265	11,388†

* Number actually paid for.

† Estimated number to be paid for.

‡ Estimated amount to be paid, which includes a sum of £5,000 provided from the special Treasury Grant.

Arrangements similar to those adopted in previous years were made in 1919 for the inspection and examination of mares competing for nominations.

The following table shows the extent to which the scheme was availed of by farmers in each of the counties concerned:—

Province and County.	Number of Local Exhibitions arranged by County Committee.	Number of Mares competing for free nominations.	Number of Mares declared suitable by Judge and Veterinary Surgeon for free nominations.		
			Se-lected.	Re-served.	Total.
ULSTER.					
Antrim,	8	680	432	39	471
Armagh,	4	105	58	37	95
Cavan,	8	341	119	71	190
Donegal,	13	241	183	—	183
Down,	11	418	229	60	289
Fermanagh,	6	269	122	29	151
Londonderry,	4	244	157	9	196
Monaghan,	6	341	196	20	216
Tyrone,	7	314	255	1	256
Totals for Ulster,	67	2,953	1,786	266	2,052
MUNSTER.					
Clare,	8	389	220	6	226
Cork,	17	1,330	427	28	455
Kerry,	8	925	336	63	399
Limerick,	8	319	213	—	213
Tipperary, N.R.,	4	639	204	40	244
S.R.,	10	552	340	19	359
Waterford,	7	356	222	—	222
Totals for Munster,	62	4,510	1,962	156	2,118
LEINSTER.					
Carlow,	4	140	51	35	86
Dublin,	12	316	228	8	236
Kildare,	5	213	85	32	117
Kilkenny,	8	380	136	87	223
King's,	6	158	77	25	102
Longford,	—	—	—	—	—
Louth,	3	113	81	6	87
Meath,	8	371	206	31	237
Queen's,	5	255	102	11	113
Westmeath,	8	324	112	53	165
Wexford,	5	328	153	25	178
Wicklow,	7	329	128	72	200
Totals for Leinster,	71	2,297	1,359	385	1,744
CONNACHT.					
Galway,	11	310	227	10	237
Leltrim,	7	178	85	31	116
Mayo,	8	276	114	64	178
Roscommon,	11	198	85	44	129
Sligo,	4	116	51	43	94
Totals for Connacht,	41	1,078	562	192	754
Totals for all Ireland,	241	11,468	5,669	999	6,668

There were 11,468 mares inspected, of which 7,350 were passed by the judges as eligible for nominations, but of these the veterinary surgeons rejected 682 as unsound.

Seventy-three per cent. of the nominations awarded were given to mares six years of age and under.

In nine counties, in accordance with a regulation made by the county committees, payment of the greater portion of the nomination fee was deferred pending the production of a foal in the following year.

The following table shows the amounts payable respectively on service, and after the production of a foal, in the several counties concerned :—

County.	Thoroughbred Sires.		Agricultural and Half-bred Sires.	
	Fee payable on Service.	Fee payable after Foaling.	Fee payable on Service.	Fee payable after Foaling.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, . . .	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 0 0	1 10 0
Armagh, . . .	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0
Cavan, . . .	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 0 0	1 10 0
Donegal, . . .	1 0 0	1 5 0	1 0 0	1 5 0
Down, . . .	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0
Fermanagh, . .	1 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0
Londonderry, .	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 0 0	1 10 0
Monaghan, . .	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 0 0	1 10 0
Tyrone, . . .	1 10 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	2 0 0

The following table indicates the result of the working of the deferred system in respect of services effected in 1918 :—

County.	No. of Nominations Awarded.	Amount paid in respect of Service.	Amount paid on production of foal in 1918.	Amount available for Nominations.
		£ s.	£ s.	£
Antrim, . . .	446	446 0	327 0	864
Armagh, . . .	50	59 0	44 0	130
Cavan, . . .	127	127 0	120 0	238
Donegal, . . .	197	197 0	127 10	340
Down, . . .	224	224 0	162 0	687
Fermanagh, . .	97	97 0	99 0	254
Londonderry, .	174	174 0	163 10	374
Monaghan, . .	166	166 0	108 0	380
Tyrone, . . .	229	230 10	187 10	560
Totals, . . .	1,719	1,720 10	*1,338 10	3,827

* Estimated.

In the case of the remaining 24 counties in which the scheme was in operation, the value of the nomination fee, as fixed by the county committee, was £2, save in Dublin, where it was fixed at £3, and in Meath, where the fees were £3 for thoroughbred sires and £2 for others.

Special Grant.—The special grant of £10,000, which has been placed at the disposal of the Department in recent years to supplement their funds for the improvement of horse-breeding in Ireland, was again available in 1918-19. Of this amount £8,000 was provided by the Treasury and £2,000 from the Development Fund. The Treasury grant was allocated by the Department for the following purposes, viz :—

- (a) purchase of stallions.
- (b) nomination of mares.

The grant from the Development Fund was given for the purpose of defraying the expenses in connection with the Irish Draught Horse Scheme and Book.

During the year five stallions, two pony stallions and two colts were purchased for a total sum of £964. The five stallions and one of the pony stallions were resold under the terms of the Department's loan scheme, while the second pony stallion, which turned out unsuitable for stud purposes, was otherwise disposed of. The two colts were retained with a view to their being used later as stallions should they develop suitably.

Irish Draught Horse Book.—The Department are glad to be able to report the continued success of the scheme, issued in 1917, for the establishment of an Irish Draught Horse Book. As mentioned in the last Report, Volume I. of the Book, containing particulars of 375 mares and 44 stallions, was published in 1918. In connection with Volume II. of the Book, applications were received for the inspection of 728 mares and 136 stallions, with a view to ascertaining their suitability for entry in the Book. The Department had these horses inspected in the autumn of 1918, as a result of which 168 additional mares and eight stallions were accepted for entry, making a total entry of 543 mares and 59 stallions in Volume II., which was published early in 1919. During 1919, applications were received for the inspection of 789 mares and 113 stallions whose owners desired to have them entered in Volume III., and arrangements were made to have these animals inspected so that particulars regarding such of them as might be considered suitable might be included in Volume III., which will be issued in the spring of 1920.

In order to encourage owners of accepted mares to breed from stallions of the same type, the Department offered free nominations during the 1919 service season in respect of any accepted mares which were sent to registered Irish Draught stallions. As a result of this offer, 364 mares were served in 1919 by Irish Draught stallions, and the produce of this service will be inspected, as two year olds, in 1922.

Of the £8,000 provided by the Treasury for the financial year ended 31st March, 1919, £5,000 was earmarked for the purposes of supplementing the sum of £7,265 provided by county committees of agriculture for nominations of mares. The total amount available for this purpose was thus £12,265.

This scheme was adopted by every county committee in 1919. A copy of the scheme will be found
CATTLE-BREEDING. at page 190 of the Appendices.

The maximum value of the premium for a pure-bred registered dairy bull was fixed at £20; for a pure-bred Shorthorn bull at £15; for a pure-bred Aberdeen Angus or Hereford bull at £12; and for a registered dairy bull (other than pure-bred) at £12. These values applied only to (1), bulls located for first-year premiums in 1918 and again eligible in 1919 for premiums as second-year animals, and (2), bulls located for first-year premiums in 1919. The value of the premium for a Kerry or Galloway bull was £10. The minimum value of a premium for a bull of any breed was £10.

The value of the premium for first-year bulls was fixed by county committees at the maximum figure, except as indicated in the following counties :—

County.			Value of Premium.		
			£	s.	d.
Carlow	...	...	16	0	0
			12	10	0
			10	0	0
Louth	...	...	14	0	0

The value of the premium for Kerry, Galloway and registered dairy (half-bred) bulls, located prior to 1918, was fixed at £10. The value of the premium for pure-bred Shorthorn, Aberdeen Angus and Hereford bulls, located prior to 1918, was fixed at £15, except as specified in the following counties :—

County.	Value of Premium.			
	£	s.	d.	
Carlow	12	10	0	For third and fourth-year bulls.
Down	14	0	0	For third-year bulls.
Longford	10	0	0	For Aberdeen Angus and Hereford bulls.
Louth	14	0	0	For third and fourth-year bulls.
Roscommon	12	0	0	For Aberdeen Angus and Hereford bulls.
Wexford	12	10	0	For third and fourth-year bulls.

Particulars as to the operation in 1919 of the scheme of loans for the purchase of bulls are given on page 71 of this Report.

The amounts allocated by county committees for premiums to bulls and the amounts actually expended during each of the past five years are as follows:—

Year.	Amount allocated.		Amount expended.	
	£		£	
1915,	14,025		12,438	
1916,	14,061		12,030	
1917,	15,256		12,118	
1918,	15,262		12,279	
1919,	15,234		12,740*	

* Estimated.

The 33 county committees set aside funds for the award in the aggregate of 1,042 premiums for 1919.

At local exhibitions held at 406 centres 565 bulls which had held premiums in 1918 were passed as suitable for further premiums, and of these 538 were awarded premiums for 1919 by county committees. This left 504 premiums available for new applicants, but only 334 were taken up provisionally. The total number of premiums awarded was therefore 872 or 84 per cent. of the total for which provision had been made.

Table showing the ages and breeds of bulls selected for and awarded premiums under the scheme as administered by the county committees during each of the past five years:—

Year	Ages.				Breeds.				Total No. of Bulls awarded Premiums
	Year-lings	Two-year-olds	Three-year-olds	Four-year-olds	Short-horn	Aberdeen Angus	Hereford	Other Breeds	
1915,	275	319	206	69	558	133	71	57	869
1916,	360	216	198	71	644	181	79	41	945
1917,	363	293	140	58	555	179	71	49	854
1918,	343	301	182	39	587	171	69	43	870
1919,	332	281	196	63	609	158	69	36	872*

* Number of premiums provisionally awarded.

The following table shows by provinces and counties how the premiums were distributed among the breeds selected by the county committees to stand for premiums in 1919:—

County	Short-horn	Aberdeen Angus	Hereford	Galloway	Registered Dairy	Totals
ULSTER:						
Antrim,	54	—	—	2	1	57
Armagh,	19	—	—	—	—	19
Cavan,	15	9	5	—	—	29
Donegal,	21	3	—	10	1	35
Down,	67	7	1	—	1	76
Fermanagh,	17	6	—	—	—	23
Londonderry	30	3	—	—	2	35
Monaghan,	18	—	—	—	—	18
Tyrone,	52	7	—	—	—	59
Totals for Ulster,	293	35	6	12	5	361
MUNSTER:						
Clare,	14	1	—	—	—	15
Cork,	36	8	—	—	6	50
Kerry,	19	14	3	—	1	37
Limerick,	2	4	—	—	2	8
Tipperary N.R.,	15	2	2	—	—	19
Tipperary S.R.,	8	4	1	—	—	13
Waterford,	7	5	—	—	—	12
Totals for Munster,	101	38	6	—	9	154
LEINSTER:						
Carlow,	12	2	1	—	—	15
Dublin,	5	5	4	—	—	14
Kildare,	15	3	2	—	—	20
Kilkenny,	16	2	—	—	4	22
King's,	12	1	4	—	1	18
Longford,	8	—	—	—	—	8
Louth,	9	2	1	—	2	14
Meath,	13	6	5	—	—	24
Queen's,	7	3	1	—	—	11
Westmeath,	9	5	12	—	—	26
Wexford,	39	5	—	—	1	45
Wicklow,	14	5	—	—	1	20
Totals for Leinster,	159	39	30	—	9	237
CONNAUGHT:						
Galway,	25	6	10	—	—	41
Leitrim,	3	8	2	—	—	13
Mayo,	12	14	2	—	—	28
Roscommon,	4	5	12	—	1	22
Sligo,	12	13	1	—	—	26
Totals for Connacht,	56	46	27	—	1	130
Totals for Ireland,	609	158	69	12	24	872

The following table shows by provinces and counties the distribution of premium bulls in 1919:—

Province and County	Number of Premiums provided by County Committees for 1919	Number of Bulls continued from 1918.	Number of Bulls provisionally awarded Premiums for first time in 1919.	Total Number of Bulls approved for Premiums in 1919.
ULSTER :				
Antrim,	58	29	28	57
Armagh,	19	7	12	19
Cavan,	29	19	10	29
Donagall,	38	25	10	35
Down,	78	38	38	76
Ferriesnagh,	26	13	10	23
Londonderry,	37	23	12	35
Monaghan,	20	9	9	18
Tyrone,	65	26	33	59
Totals for Ulster,	370	189	162	351
MUNSTER :				
Clare,	20	7	8	15
Cork,	72	36	14	50
Kerry,	50	30	7	37
Limerick,	36	5	3	8
Tipperary, N.R.,	21	11	8	19
Tipperary, S.R.,	24	9	4	13
Waterford,	18	8	4	12
Totals for Munster,	241	106	48	154
LEINSTER :				
Carlow,	15	7	8	15
Dublin,	16	9	5	14
Kildare,	23	11	9	20
Kilkenny,	30	10	12	22
King's,	19	10	8	18
Longford,	8	7	1	8
Louth,	14	9	5	14
Meath,	32	15	9	24
Queen's,	18	7	4	11
Westmeath,	30	22	4	26
Wexford,	45	31	14	45
Wicklow,	22	17	3	20
Totals for Leinster,	272	155	82	237
CONNACHT :				
Galway,	49	30	11	41
Leitrim,	15	8	5	13
Mayo,	43	20	8	28
Roscommon,	26	14	8	22
Sligo,	26	16	10	26
Totals for Connacht,	159	88	42	130
Totals for Ireland,	1,042	533	234	*872

*Exclusive of 206 bulls under the congested districts schemes, see page 46.

Out of the funds available under Section 49 of the Irish Land Act, 1909, the Department granted special premiums to selected applicants in the congested counties, and sold at reduced prices a limited number of Kerry and Galloway bulls to residents in the poorer localities in these counties. The extent to which the Department during the past season supplemented in this manner the work of the county committees concerned is shown by the following figures:—

County.	No. of Special Premiums in 1919.	No. of Bulls sold at reduced prices during 1919.	No. of Bulls sold at reduced prices in previous years and retained for service in 1919.	Total.
Clare, . . .	—	—	—	—
Cork, . . .	1	—	7	8
Donegal, . . .	35	1	1	37
Galway, . . .	4	12	26	42
Kerry, . . .	12	8	20	40
Leitrim, . . .	7	—	—	7
Mayo, . . .	15	7	27	49
Roscommon, . . .	10	—	—	10
Sligo, . . .	13	—	—	13
Totals.	97*	28	51	206

* Number provisionally awarded.

In 1918 the number of such special premiums actually paid for was 120, and the number of bulls sold at reduced prices was 85.

The total number of bulls standing in the country during 1919 under the general cattle-breeding scheme was 1,078, viz., 206 placed by the Department under the special arrangements for congested counties, and 872 in connection with county schemes.

During the year 181 cows were entered on the list of animals provisionally selected for registration. Of these 158 were pure-bred Shorthorns.

DAIRY CATTLE.

At the close of the year there was a total of 3,417 cows, including 404 pure-bred Shorthorns, but excluding KERRIES, entered in the general section of the Register as having satisfied the Department's requirements in general appearance, and in the quantity and quality of their milk yield.

In addition to the above, 48 Kerry cows were provisionally selected for registration. Up to the 30th September, 1919, a total of 176 cows had been entered in the Kerry section of the Department's Register.

One hundred and eleven bull calves, the progeny of registered Shorthorn cows, were inspected during the year, and of these 72 were selected and entered in the Register as registered dairy bulls. Up to the close of the year there had been entered in the Register, 544 dairy bulls, of which 267 were pure-bred Shorthorns.

Two Inspectors were engaged in the work of this scheme during the year, and in addition two assistant Inspectors were appointed in March.

During the year there were 44 cow-testing associations with 807 members, keeping records of cows in connection with the Department's scheme for the improvement of dairy cattle. The number of cows under test was 9,370. The associations were distributed as follows:—eighteen in county Cork; five in county Tipperary; four each in counties Clare and Kerry; three each in counties Kilkenny and Waterford; two each in counties Limerick and Wexford; one each in counties Armagh, Londonderry and Tyrone.

Two additional instructors were appointed in April to assist in the establishment and supervision of associations, and there were at the close of the year four instructors engaged in this work.

During the year 172 cows which had been tested by associations and had satisfied the Department's requirements were entered in the Register of Dairy Cattle.

The scheme for encouraging improvement in the breeds of swine for 1919 was adopted by every county committee. For copy of scheme see page 194 of the Appendices.

TABLE

The several county committees awarded premiums for boars in 1919 as follows:—

County.	No. of First year pre- miums.	No. of Second year pre- miums.	Large White Yorks.	White Ulster.	Total.
ULSTER:					
Antrim.	9	5	—	14	14
Armagh,	3	2	—	5	5
Cavan,	16	5	—	21	21
Donegal,	5	3	—	8	8
Down,	11	4	—	15	15
Fermanagh,	3	1	—	4	4
Londonderry.	10	5	—	15	15
Monaghan,	6	10	—	16	16
Tyrone,	12	6	—	18	18
Totals for Ulster,	75	41	—	116	116
MUNSTER:					
Clare,	11	5	16	—	16
Cork,	38	29	67	—	67
Kerry,	18	12	30	—	30
Limerick,	4	7	11	—	11
Tipperary, N.R.,	11	3	14	—	14
Tipperary, S.R.,	5	8	13	—	13
Waterford,	9	1	10	—	10
Totals for Munster,	96	65	161	—	161
LEINSTER:					
Carlow,	6	2	8	—	8
Dublin,	2	—	2	—	2
Kildare,	9	—	9	—	9
Kilkenny,	8	6	14	—	14
King's,	8	8	16	—	16
Longford,	2	5	7	—	7
Louth,	6	3	—	9	9
Meath,	2	2	3	1	4
Queen's,	6	3	9	—	9
Westmeath,	5	3	8	—	8
Wexford,	18	11	29	—	29
Wicklow,	8	3	11	—	11
Totals for Leinster,	80	46	116	10	126
CONNACHT:					
Galway,	23	16	39	—	39
Leitrim,	8	2	2	8	10
Mayo,	25	15	40	—	40
Roscommon,	10	6	16	—	16
Sligo,	11	6	17	—	17
Totals for Connacht,	77	45	114	8	122
Totals for Ireland,	328	197	391	134	525

As in the case of cattle, the Department supplemented the work of county committees in connection with the swine-breeding scheme in congested counties by granting special premiums to selected applicants. In 1919, 61 such premiums were awarded as under :—

County.	No. of First year premiums value £8.	No. of Second year premiums value £6.	Total.
Clare, . . .	4	2	6
Cork, . . .	—	—	—
Donegal, . . .	3	6	9
Galway, . . .	1	9	10
Kerry, . . .	8	6	14
Leitrim, . . .	2	—	2
Mayo, . . .	7	11	18
Roscommon, . . .	2	1	3
Sligo, . . .	7	2	9
Totals, . . .	34	37	71

The operations of the swine scheme during the past five years are summarised in the following table :—

Year.	Money allocated by County Com- mittees for Boar Premiums.	Money expended by County Com- mittees for Boar Premiums.	Number of Premiums paid by County Committees.	Number of Special Premiums provided by Department for Congested Districts.	Total number of Boars standing in Ireland during Service Season.
	£	£			
1915, .	2,226	1,829	448	126	574
1916, .	2,621	2,107	425	113	538
1917, .	3,474	2,777	451	87	538
1918, .	3,930	3,346	493	79	572
1919, .	4,414	3,768*	525*	61	586

* Estimated.

In 1919 black-faced rams were located under this scheme in mountain districts in three counties, eight SHEEP-BREEDING. being placed in county Antrim, one in county Cork, and eight in county Down.

In addition one Cheviot ram was located in county Cork, and ten were placed in county Wicklow.

The practice of selling a limited number of black-faced rams at reduced prices to residents in the congested counties was continued. Arrangements were made for the location of 183

such rams, but only 56 were actually supplied, as, owing to a series of outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease in Great Britain, 77 animals purchased in Scotland could not be imported into Ireland and were eventually disposed of in Scotland.

Particulars of the measures taken to improve the breeds of hens, ducks, geese and turkeys are included in the remarks on the operation of the scheme of instruction in poultry-keeping which is dealt with at pages 31 to 33 of this Report.

(c) EXPERIMENTS AND INVESTIGATIONS.

The prescribed scheme of field experiments differed only very slightly from that of the previous year. Owing to the difficulty of procuring, and the high prices of, artificial manures, manurial experiments were not undertaken to any appreciable extent. Consequently, tests with different varieties of the principal farm crops formed the great bulk of the experimental work carried out. Particulars of the scheme as drawn up for each year are published in the Department's *Journal*, as are, also, the results of the experiments. In addition, publication of results is made in the form of leaflets, and this information generally appears, also, with the results of unofficial experiments conducted under the Department's sanction by the instructors, in the yearly reports on their operations issued by the county committees of agriculture.

The numbers of field experiments, official and unofficial, arranged for by the instructors during each of the years 1917-18 and 1918-19 are given in the appended table:—

Crop	Manurial Experiments		Variety of Seed Experiments		Other Experiments		Totals	
	1917-18	1918-19	1917-18	1918-19	1917-18	1918-19	1917-18	1918-19
Potatoes, .	—	2	82	83	5	7	87	92
Turnips, .	—	—	67	78	6	—	73	78
Mangels, .	—	—	52	71	1	—	53	71
Oats, .	—	—	54	71	5	1	59	72
Wheat, .	—	—	99	110	—	—	99	110
Barley, .	—	—	21	38	—	—	21	38
Hay, .	5	4	—	—	1	—	6	4
Miscellaneous	1	—	—	—	25	80	26	80
Totals .	6	6	375	451	43	88	424	545

* Under the head "Miscellaneous" are included, among others, experiments in the influence of seed mixtures in forming pasture, and with liquid manure on cabbage, etc.

The aggregate number of demonstrations carried out was 1,128, as against 1,125 in the preceding year. These plots were restricted mainly to varieties of the different crops. A fair number of demonstrations in potato spraying, charlock spraying, and with catch crops were, however, undertaken.

In 1918 the Department conducted further comparative flax seed variety trials in the Garvagh district. The following varieties were included in the experiments:—Canadian (fibre variety from Ontario), Canadian Common (seed variety), Dutch, English (Yorkshire), Irish (county Antrim), Irish (county Cork), Irish Japanese Child, Japanese, Pernau Crown, and United States (Montana).

In 1919 variety and manurial trials were also carried out. The location of the experiments was changed from Garvagh to Coleraine, as the latter was considered the more central district. The produce of the variety trials will be scutched early in the 1919-20 season.

Under special arrangements made by the Government a considerable area of flax of the fibre variety was grown in Western Canada in 1918, for providing a supplemental supply of seed for Ireland in 1919. Although no new seed was obtained from Russia, and only a small quantity from Holland, abundant supplies were obtained from other countries, principally from Canada and Japan, to meet the requirements of Irish flax growers in 1919.

The area under flax in 1919 was 95,610 acres, as compared with 148,855 acres in 1918, and 107,705 acres in 1917. The reduction in the acreage in 1919 was, to a large extent, due to labour troubles which occurred in the spring. The occurrence of these troubles at that time caused misgivings in the minds of flax growers that there would likely be labour difficulties when the time arrived for harvesting the flax crop. Another circumstance, to which the reduction of the acreage may be attributed, is the fact that the grade prices fixed by the Government for the 1919 crop were 10s. per stone less than the prices fixed for the 1918 crop.

During the greater part of the year there were employed 22 flax instructors, who afforded instruction to growers and scutch mill owners in the following counties:—Antrim, Armagh, Cavan, Cork, Donegal, Down, Fermanagh, Kerry, Londonderry, Mayo, Monaghan, Sligo, and Tyrone.

In addition two temporary instructors were employed during portion of the year in outlying flax districts in counties Cork and Mayo, and one temporary instructor was appointed in a new flax district in county Meath. A grant for the employment of a flax instructor, who would also act as a mill foreman, was made to growers in county Wicklow.

An examination for flax apprenticeships was held in October, 1918 (see Department's *Journal*, Vol. XIX., No. 2, page 223). Twelve candidates were selected for a specialised course of training in the cultivation, handling and scutching of flax, for the purpose of qualifying them for positions as flax instructors. These apprentices had almost completed their training on the 30th September, and the question of their appointment as instructors was then under consideration.

Under the Department's scheme for the improvement of flax-growing (see page 74 of the Appendices to the Fourteenth Annual General Report), prizes were offered by the Cork county committee of agriculture for competition during 1919. Two hundred and nine entries were received for prizes amounting to £120.

Particulars as to the progress of this Order up to the 30th September, 1918, were given on page 54 of the Eighteenth Annual Report of the Department.

FLAX SEED
(IRELAND)
ORDER, 1918.

The Seed Saving Order was more generally observed in 1918 than in the previous year. The area under flax had increased by 83 per cent of the previous year's area. The total number of cases of non-compliance with the Order reported was 407. Prosecutions were instituted in 189 cases. One hundred and seventy-three convictions were obtained, the fines inflicted varying from 1s. to £5, and costs. Defaulters were not allowed to have their flax scutched until the flax of those growers who had complied with the Order had been scutched.

No markets were held by the Department for the purchase of home-saved flax seed from farmers in 1918. Under the Sale of Flax Seed (Ireland) Order, 1918, (referred to later), farmers were prohibited from selling sowing flax seed to a merchant without a permit from the Department. They were, however, free to sell such seed to other farmers, and this was the course recommended by the Department. In localities where farmers were unable to dispose of their surplus seed to other farmers, permits were issued to farmers, on application being made, authorising them to sell seed to merchants. One hundred and eighty applications were received from farmers, and 80 permits were issued authorising the sale of 1,399 bags, at prices ranging from £5 10s. to £9 10s. per bag.

Sale of Flax Seed (Ireland) Order, 1918.—The Sale of Flax Seed (Ireland) Order, 1917, made by the Ministry of Munitions, was slightly modified and re-issued by them in the autumn of 1918 (see Department's *Journal*, Vol. XIX., No. 1, page 108). The Department were responsible for the administration of this Order, as in the previous year. In 1919 the Order was more generally observed. Forty-four towns were visited, and the

books of 159 merchants were inspected. No serious breach of the Order was reported, nor were any prosecutions against traders instituted.

Disposal of Tow.—The services of the Department's temporary seed saving inspectors were utilised in endeavouring to secure observance of the regulations made regarding the disposal of tow (see Eighteenth Annual Report of the Department, page 55). For the purpose of affording farmers information as to the value of tow, a memorandum on the subject was issued to the Press by the Department, and statements showing the prices paid in public markets or by mill-owners at their mills, for rough tow, were issued by the Department from time to time, to newspapers circulating in the flax growing districts.

Forty-five breaches of the regulations regarding the disposal of tow were reported by the Department to the Flax Supplies Committee of the Ministry of Munitions. Proceedings were instituted by the Committee against mill-owners in seven cases and convictions were obtained, the fines inflicted ranging from 2s. 6d. costs to £12 (£1 on each of 12 summonses). The Department's investigations under the Order practically ceased on the 31st March, 1919, when the services of the temporary flax seed inspectors were dispensed with.

In 1918 labour difficulties were apprehended in the flax growing industry, and it was proclaimed a munitions industry. The wages of flax pullers and scutchers were fixed compulsorily by the Ministry of Labour, and it was then decided that the mill-owners charges to the farmer should also be fixed. The Department decided to appoint a special Committee to inquire into the possibility of fixing charges and to make recommendations. This Committee held five public sittings at the principal centres in the flax-growing areas, and examined 65 witnesses. The Committee in their report (1918—Cd 9196) recommended that the mill-owner's charge for scutching flax should be fixed at 4s. 10½d. per stone, and for scutching tow at 4s. per stone. The Committee's recommendations, reviewed in the light of further consideration in connection with the insurance of mills, were embodied in the Flax Scutching (Ireland) Order, 1919. (see Appendices, page 251).

Early in the 1918-19 scutching season, a number of disputes occurred between scutchers and mill-owners as to the question of wages, in spite of the fact that the question had been arbitrated upon and a settlement arrived at. At this time the Ministry of Munitions, owing to shortage of linen supplies, were extremely anxious that nothing should interfere with the scutching of the 1918 crop, so that the fibre might be available at the earliest possible date. For the purpose of preventing stoppages of work, the Department immediately sent inspectors to mills where disputes occurred, who investigated the difficulties for the purpose of effecting settlements. The Department also

issued a notice to the Press explaining the position of mill-owners and scutchers in the matter, and appealing to all parties concerned to abide by the Ministry of Labour settlement. In no case was there any serious stoppage of work.

The present scheme of experiments is financed out of the Development Fund. The principal conditions of the scheme were given in an article

TOBACCO. which appeared in the Department's

Journal for April, 1915.

Experiments were continued in the year under review by Lord Dunraven, Adare, and Colonel Sir N. T. Everard, Bart., H.M.L., Randlestown, Navan.

In December, 1918, Lord Dunraven proposed to re-erect his rehandling station, which had been accidentally destroyed by fire in 1917, and to provide the further curing equipment required to enable the full area, 114 acres, provided for in the approved scheme, to be cropped and rehandled. He represented that the increased cost of providing the additional equipment would be about £6,000 in excess of the pre-war cost, and he requested that this additional cost should be met by a capital grant. In view, however, of the possible reduction in the cost of materials, the Department did not consider that the time was opportune for re-erecting the rehandling station, and Lord Dunraven agreed to conduct experiments in 1919 on a reduced scale under conditions similar to those which obtained in 1918.

Sir Nugent Everard was also unable to have his full area cropped in 1919, owing to a continuation of the circumstances mentioned in last year's report.

The following were the areas cropped for each experimenter :

Lord Dunraven	. 20½ acres
Sir Nugent Everard	. 54½ "
Total	. 75 acres

Of the above 75 acres, nine acres were planted with cigarette tobacco, and the remainder with pipe tobacco.

Three persons, who were not connected with the Department's experiments, were licensed by the Board of Customs and Excise to grow 2½ acres of tobacco.

In March the weather was rather wet and cold, but in April it was generally dry and bright. As a result seed beds, which were carelessly made and not properly attended to, germinated poorly in March, and suffered losses from overheating and drying out in April. From the 10th to 24th of May, the warm, showery weather was ideal for transplanting, but very few growers had plants sufficiently advanced in growth to plant

out. From 24th May until 12th June the weather was too dry, bright and warm for planting, but a heavy rain on 12th June enabled most growers to complete the planting of their tobacco. The remainder of the growing season was marked by exceptionally dry, sunny weather, broken by occasional rains of short duration. Similar weather prevailed during the periods of harvesting and curing. Wind storms in the early part of June and September caused appreciable damage to tobacco in exposed situations.

Injurious frosts occurred on 30th August, 14th September, and 28th September, but no tobacco was entirely destroyed. On the whole the season was favourable for the tobacco crop when operations were timely performed, and circumstances were suitable. Unfortunately, however, such cases were few, and the crop in general promises to be below average in yield, though fair in quality, with the exception of the small portion damaged by frost.

The entire 1918 crop has been sold at an average price of 11-2d. per lb. From 5d. to 1s. 11d. per lb. was paid for pipe tobacco, from 1s. 3d. to 2s. 1d. per lb. for cigarette tobacco, and from 9d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. for cigar tobacco. Prices for the 1919 crop should be well maintained in view of the preference of 1s. 4d. per lb. in the duty on Empire-grown tobacco, which came into force on 1st September, 1919.

Of the two experiments prescribed for 1917-18, that with pigs was not included in the 1918-19 programme. The experiment with calves was retained, and a demonstration in the feeding of pigs added. The agricultural instructors supervised, as usual, the experiments and demonstrations carried out. Details are appended.

	Object.	Number arranged for.
I. Calf Feeding Experiment.	To test whole oats as against crushed oats	20
II. Pig Feeding Demonstration.	To demonstrate the value of palm-nut meal, when used in conjunction with a meal mixture	26
	TOTAL	46

Owing to the continued unfavourable conditions as regards poultry foods and supply of chickens suitable for fattening, it was not practicable during the year to arrange for poultry-keeping instructors a course of training in the fattening and trussing of fowl, grading of eggs, etc.

The investigation was continued, and the results of the effort to exterminate the insects on Clare Island, county Mayo, were distinctly encouraging, the number of maggots having been reduced from 6,172 in 1914 to 683 in the year under review. On account of the adverse effect of warbled hides on the supply of leather, the Ministry of Munitions appointed in 1917 a committee to spread information as to the life-history of warble flies and to carry out trials of dressings for destroying the maggots. Some of the Department's officers are members of this committee, and the work in Ireland is being conducted in co-operation with it. One of the dressings used gave promising results, and it is hoped that definite recommendations on the subject may be made after another season's experiment.

During the year 48 samples of washing soda were received for testing, of which 46 were found to be up to the standard of purity required for potato spraying purposes. One sample was found to be accidentally mixed with copper sulphate, but nevertheless could be safely used in making up a spraying mixture. Two samples were found to be "commercial sulphate of soda."

Fifty-three samples of copper sulphate were examined and found to be up to the requisite standard. The Department would strongly urge on farmers the necessity of having the materials for the making of spraying mixtures tested before use. Adulterated materials may not only be worthless as a preventive of blight, but may actually involve the total or partial loss of the crop. The Department's fee for examining a sample of copper sulphate or washing soda is only the nominal sum of 8d.

There was a very keen demand for all classes of fruits during the season, and exceptionally high prices were obtained, particularly for cultivated fruits, such as black currants and strawberries. Apples were so plentiful in all parts of Ireland and Great Britain that they did not fetch the high prices experienced in the preceding season.

As in the past two years, packages were very costly and difficult to obtain. Consequently, in many instances, the packages used were wholly unsuitable for the carriage of fruit.

The demand for Irish eggs continued and even the high prices obtained during the war were exceeded.

This season was the first in which standard cases, as recommended by the Department, were used to any appreciable extent. British

buyers are in favour of extending the use of these cases, as experience has shown that they ensure safer transit. Efforts are being made to induce Irish egg shippers to adopt them exclusively.

Serious complaints were received as to the exceptionally large proportion of stale and bad eggs that were being exported from Ireland. The difficulty of disposing of eggs of an inferior quality is, however, causing the merchants to adopt more generally the practice of testing eggs before packing for export.

Classes for affording instruction in grading, testing and packing eggs were formed in several provincial centres. These classes proved very successful in imparting a practical knowledge of these subjects, with the result that many of the pupils secured permanent employment at egg shippers' stores.

During the year the Department assisted the Irish egg traders to form a Central Association, from which an executive and advisory committee was appointed to consult with the Department and other bodies on all matters concerning the egg trade. It is hoped that, as a result, many improvements will be brought about in this important industry.

The Department's Tobacco Expert continued to afford technical advice on the drying of medicinal herbs. The arrangement at the Botanical Section of the National Museum for the identification of wild plants and herbs, free of charge, were also continued.

Seeds and Plant Disease Division.

(a) *Seeds.*—During the year the number of samples of seeds tested and the sources from which they were derived were as follows:—

Samples tested for farmers	2,825
" " " merchants	2,820
" " " Department's officers ..	556
" " in connection with investigations ..	950
" " " the Weeds and ..	
" Agricultural Seeds (Ireland) Act, 1909 ..	1,909
Total	8,560

The total number of samples tested was less than that of the previous year, which was an abnormal one as regards seed testing. The principal decrease was in the number of samples of flax, over three thousand less being tested in 1919 than in 1918.

The results of the year's work in seed testing showed that the relatively high standard of quality of the agricultural seeds sold in Ireland was well maintained.

With regard to investigation work, that on the vitality of "hard" seeds of clovers was continued, as also was that dealing with the loss of vitality of seeds on keeping.

The tests on the correlation between the colours of clover seeds and their capacity for germination were extended to red clover. The results obtained up to the present show that the percentages of germination of purple, purple-yellow and yellow seeds do not vary to any great extent.

The experiments with naphthalene used as a "preservative" against the attacks of insects on stored seeds were concluded. In the case of rye it was found that the presence of naphthalene accelerated the rate of loss of vitality, the effect becoming well marked after the seventh month. This, however, was not the case with wheat, swede, red clover or perennial ryegrass.

A large number of trials were carried out to ascertain whether satisfactory results could be obtained from flax germination tests in a shorter period than the usual ten days. It was found that the germination was reduced, on the average, only one per cent., when the test lasted for seven days instead of ten, but only in the case of samples germinating below 90 per cent. Above this figure there was no reduction.

Tests were carried out to ascertain the average number of empty seeds present in commercial samples of certain grass seeds. Meadow Fescue and 28 lb. Perennial Ryegrass were found to contain less than one per cent. of empty seeds; Italian Ryegrass (22 lb.) contained 2 per cent., and Cocksfoot 8 per cent. on the average.

Tests were made of seeds before and after treatment by a so-called electro-chemical process. It was found that the treatment caused a reduction of the percentage of germination. In some cases this was so marked that the seed was rendered unfit for sowing.

A series of comparative trials was carried out with ordinary and wild white clover seed with the object of devising, if possible a method of distinguishing these two very similar kinds of seeds from one another with certainty. The results of the investigation were published in the paper referred to at the conclusion of this section of the Report.

Short courses of instruction in seed testing were provided during the year for five employees from various Irish seed establishments.

(b) *Plant Diseases.*—The trials of disease-resisting varieties of potatoes were continued and further experiments on spraying potatoes against the "blight" were made.

Experiments on the disinfection of potato tubers in connection with "Silver Scurf" disease and further investigations on "Pit Rot" were carried out.

A field laboratory for special investigations of the various diseases of flax was established near Coleraine, and a consider-

able amount of work was done in connection with these diseases. The following have been recognised as of considerable importance:—"Seedling Blight," "Firing," "Rust," "Browning," "Yellowing," "Wilt" and "Dead Stalks," while some attention has also been paid to the damage caused by the flax "flea beetle." "Seedling Blight" has been studied in detail. The cause of it—a parasitic fungus known as *Colletotrichum linicola*—has been discovered and means of control are now being worked out. Good progress has been made with the elucidation of "Browning," and the cause of this trouble has also been discovered. Like "Seedling Blight," this disease is also seed borne. The other diseases mentioned also received attention.

All the samples of wheat and barley submitted to the Seed Testing Station for testing for germination and purity were also examined for contamination with the spores of "bunt" and "covered smut," respectively. In the case of wheat 86 per cent., and in the case of barley 90 per cent. of the samples received were found to be contaminated. In each case the sender was notified and was furnished with particulars as to suitable preventive treatment.

Information and advice were given in a considerable number of cases in connection with diseases of farm and garden crops. Owing probably to the dry summer the number of such cases was somewhat smaller than in previous years.

The following papers were published during the year:—

"A Disease of Tomatoes and other Plants caused by a New Species of *Phytophthora*." *Sci. Proc., Roy. Dublin Soc., XV.* (N.S.) No. 35, Feb. 1919.

"Notes on some Saprophytic Species of Fungi, associated with diseased Potato Plants and Tubers." *Trans. Brit. Mycol. Soc., VI., Part ii., 1919.*

"Investigations on Potato Diseases" (10th Report) *Journ. Dept. Agric. and Tech. Inst., XIX., No. 3, 1919.*

"A destructive Disease of Seedling Trees of *Thuja gigantea*, Nutt." *Quart. Journ. Forestry, April, 1919.*

"Heterocarpy in *Picris echioides*." *Irish Nat., XXVIII., No. 3, 1919.*

"Is it possible to distinguish the Seeds of Wild White Clover from those of ordinary White Clover by chemical means during a germination test?" *Econ. Proc., Roy. Dublin Soc., II., No. 14, 1919.*

Seed Propagation Division.

The object of the work of this Division is the systematic improvement of cereals, flax, grasses and other agricultural plants. The means adopted in the case of cereals and flax, where self-fertilization is the rule, is, first of all, the selection of a number of single plants of each variety and their separate

propagation (i.e., selection of pure lines); secondly, the testing of the progeny of these pure lines in specially devised experiments; and thirdly, the propagation, and, eventually, distribution among selected farmers of the pure lines which prove to be of superior merit. Finally, when the best pure lines of the leading varieties have been obtained, artificial hybridization between varieties of the same plant species may be resorted to with the object of obtaining new forms possessing superior combinations of characters to those actually found in nature.

With the close of the war the work of this Division was largely extended, especially in regard to wheat, barley, oats, and flax.

Cultivations of pure lines of Queen Wilhelmina, White-Stand-Up, Squarehead Master, and Red Fife

WHEAT.

were continued in the Department's cereal cage at Glasnevin and in garden and field plots at Ballinacurra. Plots of Red Chaff White and of the two new varieties Yeoman and Fenman were also cultivated at Ballinacurra from seed of other origin. In addition, several new forms of spring wheat resulting from (a) a cross between Red Fife and April Red and (b) selections of Australian wheat were grown. The quantity available is sufficient to permit of their being tried in quantitative experiment during 1920. These new forms appear to be extremely vigorous, and it is hoped to substitute one of them for Red Fife, which, although of very high quality, is too low a yielder to justify its general use by Irish farmers.

Great attention will be paid in future to the growing of pure lines of winter wheat. A large number of selections from Swedish Iron and Red Velvet were made during the year and sown in the cereal cage at Glasnevin.

A wheat variety experiment was conducted at the Albert Agricultural College, Glasnevin. The result of this was that the following varieties proved to be good quality yielders:—Yeoman, Hawk, Queen Wilhelmina and White-Stand-Up.

Quantitative experiments of one statute acre each were

BARLEY.

carried out at six centres in six different counties to compare Archer with the two new hybrid barleys Archer Spratt 37/6 and Archer Goldthorpe 4/5/1 which had given such remarkable results in previous quantitative experiments. The results were that Archer Spratt was superior to Archer at most centres, whereas Archer Goldthorpe 4/5/1 was inferior at all centres.

Another variety experiment was conducted at the Albert Agricultural College, Glasnevin, in which Archer Spratt, Archer Goldthorpe 4/5/1 and a new Goldthorpe Spratt form were compared with Archer and Goldthorpe. The result was that Archer Spratt 37/6 and the new Goldthorpe Spratt variety were superior to Archer.

All the grain produced was of excellent quality, the season having been a most favourable one for barley. The produce of all these plots was purchased by Messrs. Guinness, who proposed to test the malting value of each variety.

From the above experiments it appears that Archer Spratt 37/6 is the most prolific variety. It has been extensively cultivated by farmers in the best barley-growing districts, and all speak of it highly, as being much superior to Archer, not only in yield, but also in respect of straw.

Archer Goldthorpe 4/5/1 is a wide-eared barley, with a short stiff straw and very short neck, and although it gave in this series of experiments a lower yield than Archer, it is well worthy of cultivation on soils where wide-eared barleys are preferred, and where a good stiff straw is a primary requisite.

The propagation of the above barleys is being continued in the cereal cage at Glasnevin and in garden and field plots at Ballinacurra. In addition, investigations into the quantitative value of certain hybrids, and quantitative tests designed to elucidate other problems, were conducted in the cereal cages at Ballinacurra and Glasnevin. These investigations were briefly as follows :—

(1) Comparison of Archer with Archer Spratt 37/6 and Archer Spratt 37/18. The result was that both the Archer Spratt forms gave a yield in respect of grain 8 per cent. higher than Archer.

(2) Comparison of four Goldthorpe Spratt hybrids with the parent forms Goldthorpe and Spratt. This test showed that no hybrid was as high in yield as Goldthorpe, although two very nearly approached it and were better than Spratt. Of the remaining two, one was only a little better than Spratt and the other one was worse. Spratt itself was 17 per cent. below Goldthorpe. The straw of these Goldthorpe Spratt hybrids is very tough and strong, and there is no loss through the breaking off of the heads when ripe, as is the case with Goldthorpe.

(3) Seed from a low yielding series of plots in 1918 compared with seed from a high yielding series. The seed used was Archer but the result was a negative one, as there was no difference either in yield or quality.

(4) Seed treated by an electro-chemical process versus untreated seed of the same variety. The treatment injured the germinating capabilities of the seed and the treated plots contained fewer plants, the result being in favour of the untreated seed by over 20 per cent.

A large quantitative experiment was designed to compare Archer with five of the best new varieties raised by the Seed Propagation Division of the Department; 86 plots of each variety were sown. The results showed that Archer Spratt 37/6, Archer Spratt 37/18 and Goldthorpe Spratt 18/1 were

superior to Archer. Archer Spratt 37/18 is very similar botanically to Archer Spratt 37/6: it, however, ripens somewhat earlier.

Pure line cultivations of Abundance, Potato, Banner, Victory, Sandy, Island Magee, Black Tartary, OATS. Black Bell, and Black Mogul are being continued in the cereal cage at Glasnevin, and in garden and field plots at Ballinacurra. Promising new forms resulting from crosses between (a) Black Tartary and Potato, (b) Banner and Black Tartary, (c) Victory and Black Mogul, have now been obtained pure and in sufficient quantity to permit of their being tried in preliminary quantitative experiments next season.

During the past season a large number of crosses were made between Potato and the other leading varieties, with the object of obtaining a new oat, having the tillering capacity and high milling value of the Potato, but with a stronger straw and an earlier ripening habit.

In collaboration with the Oat Millers in the North of Ireland, large plots of five acres each of Victory and Potato were grown in the Limavady district. The object of these experiments was to ascertain the relative agricultural values of the two varieties and also to provide material for a large milling test. OAT MILLING TEST.

The Victory oat was introduced into cultivation by the Svalof Seed Breeding Station, Sweden. It was brought into this country about five years ago and has proved to be a very prolific variety with fairly strong straw. A determination of its milling value is, therefore, a matter of urgency. The Potato oat is well known as a variety of high milling value. It is, however, not so prolific as many of the more modern varieties.

The results of these experiments are not yet available, but they will be published in due course in the Department's *Journal*.

An oat variety experiment, including the majority of the leading modern varieties, was conducted at the Albert Agricultural College, Glasnevin, during the past season. The best yielding varieties were Record, Supreme, Victory, Banner, and Bountiful. OAT VARIETY EXPERIMENT.

The pure line Flax Selections No. 3 and No. 5 have now been extended to a considerable area. In addition to a large plot, of about 8 acres of No. 5, near Limavady, county Londonderry, there were five acres of No. 5 and about the same area of No. 3 grown FLAX.

near Ballinacurra, the seed of which was all saved for re-sowing in 1920. The crop near Limavady was a particularly fine one, giving a heavy yield of fibre, while at Ballinacurra it was not so heavy, but gave a fair average yield. The season was not a favourable one for flax, being too dry, and the nights during the early part of the summer too cold. Some of the seed of the No. 5 selection was artificially dried in the autumn of 1918, while the remainder was kept in a rick undried, the dried and undried seed being sown side by side. No difference was observed when matured, but it was thought that the dried seed in some cases grew more vigorously in the early stages. All of the No. 3 Flax Seed saved in 1918 was dried artificially.

Plots of these two selections of flax were sown at a number of centres in the series of experimental flax plots of different varieties conducted by the Department in the neighbourhood of Coleraine in 1919. The series of plots included Dutch (2 kinds), Antrim, Cork Commercial, Japanese, Canadian (2 kinds), Scotch, English and Russian. During the period of growth the Irish selections compared favourably with the others and, if not so long in the straw as some, were much more even and regular in appearance. The pedigree strains have also taken a high place in the final tests of the yield of retted straw and scutched flax from these plots, full reports of which will be published by the Department in due course.

Pedigree selections of flax No. 3 and No. 5 were grown at Ballinacurra during the year, and the produce will be used to sow large plots in 1920 and thus continue the provision of pure seed. Small plots of two additional selections—No. 2 and No. 6—were also sown at Ballinacurra for the same purpose.

In the Glasnevin cage 85 further selections of Riga flax were grown, from which the best 12 were chosen for further trial.

Of white flowered flax, 44 selections were grown, 5 of which were reserved for further growth and observation.

Five selections were made from Kostroma Flax, and the seed of the entire bulk retained for further sowing.

The success of the system of selection and pure line breeding, as regards cereals and flax, has led to the adoption of similar measures to improve the commercial stocks of both perennial and Italian rye grass seed. With this view plots of the best commercial seed varying from 1 to 2 acres in size have been sown. The produce of these plots will be saved for seed in the summer of 1920.

Many single plant selections of perennial and Italian rye grass have been made and the produce of these will be increased until sufficient bulks are obtained to sow large areas.

CHARACTER OF SEASON 1918-1919.

October was of the normal type. Rain under average, a little frost towards the close of the month. Sunshine under average.

November.—Weather generally of the normal type for November. Rainfall under average, temperature average, sunshine under average. Light winds and calms predominated. Wind estimated at gale force only once on the night of the 7th. Little frost, but one very cold night on 18th. There was a good deal of mist and fog and one very gloomy period from 19th to 25th.

December.—December was a comparatively mild month with fully average rainfall, and an excess of bright sunshine. There was little frost, and only one storm.

January.—A very rainy month, and cold. Although frost was not frequent the mean temperature was slightly under the average, while sunshine was considerably in excess of the average for January. No storms were recorded. The absence of strong winds was a remarkable feature of the winter months.

February.—Rain was very frequent. There was a considerable deficiency of sunshine, and the mean temperature for the month was 5 per cent. below the average. These conditions retarded cultivation of the land, especially the planting of early potatoes.

March.—In March these unsatisfactory conditions continued to prevail. Some rain fell on all but six days during the month; bright sunshine was deficient. Temperature below the average, with an absence of drying wind until the very end of the month, which greatly retarded the getting in of crops.

April.—April fortunately proved much more favourable, rainfall was less than the average. Temperature and bright sunshine fully average, and the month was most favourable for agricultural work.

May.—In May there was fortunately an average amount of rain, which mostly fell on two or three days in the middle of the month. Although bright sunshine was deficient it was liberal towards the end of the month with a remarkable increase of temperature in the concluding week. The mean temperature for the month was average. These conditions gave all growing crops a good start, but, owing to the weather in February and March, potatoes in many cases were unpromising.

June.—In June there was a marked deficiency of rain, in fact, it has been the driest June for over fifteen years. Sunshine slightly over average, but temperature under average. The end of the month was marked by a drought of trying intensity, accompanied by strong, harsh winds between North and West.

July.—Fortunately some beneficial rain fell in the first week of July, which prevented any failure of the crops. Later in the month another droughty period set in with strong wind, and rather cold nights. Corn crops on light land had a trying time.

August.—The absolute drought which commenced on the 22nd July extended to the 15th August, but heavy rain came on the 18th, and the total for the month was average. Bright sunshine much above the average, and temperature about normal for August. Corn crops did not, as a rule, ripen too fast, and there were indications at the end of the month of a good general yield where injury had not been serious owing to the periods of drought during the earlier summer.

September.—Summerlike conditions prevailed during September. Both temperature and bright sunshine were above the normal, and the total rainfall for the month below normal. There were also drying winds after the rain, and harvest was completed under most favourable conditions throughout the entire country.

Chemical Division.

The following is a list of the samples tested and reported upon by this Division during the year ended September 30th, 1919:—

Fertilisers,	114	Washing Soda,	48
Feeding Stuffs,	97	Caustic Soda,	7
Barley,	432	Henbane and Belladonna	3
Flax seed,	12	Dried Moss Litter	7
Ryegrass,	6	Tobacco Offal Snuff	6
Potato Apples	1	Proprietary Articles,	2
Milk,	102	Waters	4
Cheese,	23	Curing Salt	1
Whey,	23	Oil	1
Butter,	2	Sugar,	2
Butter Substitute,	1	Toxicological—	
Soil,	2	Cow's Stomach,	1
Minerals,	5	Fowl's Crops,	3
Sand,	31	Feeding Stuffs,	4
Limestone,	7		
Copper Sulphate,	53	Total,	1,000

The samples of fertilisers and feeding stuffs sent for analysis reached the average for the past three years. There was an increase in the number of samples found to be below their guaranteed composition. The extended use of fish meals for poultry feeding resulted in an increased number of such meals being sent for examination, many of which were found to be unsuitable for their purpose as they contained excessive quantities of oil or salt.

The Division again carried out a considerable amount of work on behalf of the Department's Advisory Sections, amongst

which may be mentioned, barley and flax seed analyses for the Plant Breeding Division; investigation into the variations in composition of milk and cheese for the Creamery Section; toxicological examinations for the Veterinary Hygiene Branch, and analysis of minerals, limestones, etc., for the Economic Geology Section.

Veterinary Division.

The work of this Division has been continued on similar lines to those followed in previous years.

Lectures and demonstrations were given in counties Dublin, Wicklow, Antrim, Down, Cork, Galway, Waterford, and Carlow.

Investigations and experiments were continued as regards the etiology, prophylaxis, and therapeutics of the under-mentioned diseases:—

(a) *Bramy*, in connection with which promising results were obtained in counties Wicklow and Kerry, from the use of an experimental vaccine prepared in the laboratory of this Division.

(b) *Orf*, which is prevalent in county Wicklow, was successfully treated by the remedies which were prepared as a result of the experiments carried out by this Division.

(c) Contagious Abortion was the subject of experiment as regards prevention and treatment in counties Dublin, Wicklow, Limerick, and Cork, and comparison is being made of the relative efficacy and convenience of drugs and vaccines.

(d) Sterility in cattle received much attention, the investigation in this case necessitating the performance of very many post mortem examinations.

(e) Diseases of poultry were the subject of inquiry and experiment, and morbid specimens were received for examination from nearly every county in Ireland.

An extensive correspondence was conducted with various Institutions and Stockowners' Associations.

(d) LAWS RELATING TO AGRICULTURE.

The following is a summary of the work of the Agricultural Branch during the year in connection with certain Acts of Parliament dealing with the sale of fertilisers, feeding-stuffs, agricultural seeds and with plant and bee diseases.

(1) *Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs.*

Supervision over the quality of the artificial fertilisers and feeding stuffs sold throughout the country was maintained by the agricultural instructors as part of their ordinary duties, though, owing to the increase of work arising out of the food production scheme, they were not in a position to devote so much time to

sampling manures and feeding stuffs as in ordinary seasons. The total number of samples submitted during the year was 265, consisting of 163 samples of fertilisers and 102 of feeding stuffs. Of these 148 fertilisers and 80 feeding stuffs were tested by the Department's Chemical Division. On the whole the quality of fertilisers and feeding stuffs sold in Ireland continued to be satisfactory.

(2) *Noxious Weeds.*

The work of inspection of farms in connection with Part I. of the Weeds and Agricultural Seeds (Ireland) Act, 1909, had, perforce, to be postponed somewhat owing to the fact that the Department found it necessary to employ a very large number of sub-inspectors of cereals, and until these appointments had been made the appointment of weeds inspectors could not be proceeded with. Consequently, the 23 men appointed in the latter capacity could not be set to work until the last week of July.

Although the period of inspection was thus much curtailed most of the 21 counties to which the inspectors were assigned were covered in a fairly satisfactory manner. In all no fewer than 4,871 farms were inspected, each of which was visited by an inspector on at least two occasions.

Occupiers to the number of 1,540 were served with notices requiring the destruction of specified weeds under penalty. The response in almost every instance was so satisfactory, having regard to the prevalence of strikes amongst agricultural labourers throughout the country, the general scarcity of labour otherwise and the very pressing requirements of the harvesting season, that the Department did not find it necessary to institute any proceedings for failure to comply with notices.

(8) *Agricultural Seeds.*

Reference was made in the Annual Report for 1917-18 to certain samples of seeds taken under Part II. of the Weeds and Agricultural Seeds (Ireland) Act, 1909, being found unsatisfactory. It was decided to exercise the power of publication conferred upon the Department by Section 5 of the Act with regard to 17 of these samples. Publication was in the first instance made in the form of a leaflet, headed "Publication of Tests of Inferior Seeds," in which particulars were given of the results of the testing of the seeds. In any case where it appeared to the Department that the wholesale supplier was equally culpable with the retailer, the name of the wholesale trader was also published. The list was issued to the seed trade generally in Ireland.

Publication by means of posters was made in the case of three out of the seventeen samples referred to. The poster in each case was headed, "Publication of Test of Inferior Seed,"

it gave the name and address of the retail trader concerned, together with the result of the test of the seed in such a form as to indicate clearly its quality. Copies of the posters were displayed in each case in the town where the traders concerned carried on business and on the roads leading thereto. The Department have reason to believe that the posters had the desired effect.

The work of sampling seeds was carried out on the usual lines during the spring of 1919 by the agricultural instructors and the Department's overseers. Owing to pressure of work in connection with the Department's Food Production Schemes, these officers were not in a position to devote quite so much time to the work as in pre-war years. Nevertheless, 1909 samples were taken, representative of the classes of the different seeds sold throughout the country. All were tested, 217 being reported by the Head of the Department's seed testing station as unsatisfactory. At the close of the period under review the Department were in communication with the vendors of the 217 samples which were found to be inferior, with a view to deciding in which cases, taking all the circumstances into consideration, resort should be had to publication.

The Testing of Seeds Order, 1918, which came into operation on the 1st July, 1918, continued in force throughout the year. Sampling was carried out under both the Order and the Weeds and Agricultural Seeds (Ireland) Act, 1909. Of the 1909 samples taken and tested it was found that in the case of 293 samples, the results of the tests showed that the samples did not come up to the declarations which were supplied by the retail vendors.

The Department are communicating with the traders in all those cases, pointing out their obligations under the Order and requesting explanations, with a view to considering what action should be taken.

A poster was displayed early in the year in all market towns in Ireland pointing out to farmers the particulars they were entitled to receive under the Order from seed vendors. The poster also pointed out that farmers or other persons selling seeds in the open markets were under the same obligation as retail traders to give the declarations required by the Order.

Proceedings were instituted under the Order in 18 cases. In one of these a trader was fined 10s. and costs for failure to expose a declaration on or in connection with seeds sold by him. In the remaining twelve cases fines, varying from £1 to £5 with costs, were imposed on various persons for selling grass seed in open markets without displaying the requisite declarations.

(4) *Destructive Insects and Pests Acts, 1877 and 1907.*

(a) *American Gooseberry Mildew and Black Currant Mite (Ireland) Order, 1912.*—Inspections for the purpose of this Order were made by the county instructors in Horticulture so

far as their extra duties arising out of the food production scheme permitted. The number of cases of American gooseberry mildew reported was 89, and of Black Currant Mite 26. Notices requiring the destruction of infected bushes were served in all cases in which either or both of these pests were found to exist.

A few licences for the importation of black currant bushes were granted during the year.

Posters drawing the attention of growers to the necessity for examining bushes for disease were displayed as usual at the police stations throughout the country, and the assistance of the Press was also availed of.

(b) *Black Scab in Potatoes.*—The Black Scab in Potatoes (Special Area—Ireland) Order, 1918, was revoked and a new Order, the Black Scab in Potatoes (Special Area—Ireland) Order, 1919, was issued on the 28th January, 1919. On the 27th February following, a supplementary No. 2 Order was issued, and later on both these Orders were revoked and their provisions embodied in the Black Scab in Potatoes (Special Area—Ireland) No. 3 Order, 1919, which has been in operation since the 17th June, 1919.

During the year under review everything possible was done by the Department to stamp out black scab disease in the scheduled districts and to prevent its spreading to other parts of the country. As the chief factor in perpetuating the disease in infected areas was the growing of susceptible varieties of potatoes, the Department were obliged to prohibit the planting of any but certain approved immune varieties.

Before adopting this course steps had been taken to ensure that an adequate supply of seed of the immune varieties would be available for the needs of the growers in the scheduled districts. Posters and press notices were then issued inviting the growers to furnish particulars of their requirements to the Department's inspectors, who were in a position to put the growers in touch with the most convenient sources of supply. Special visits were made by the inspectors to those growers who did not appear to realise the necessity for providing themselves with immune seed.

During the summer particular attention was devoted to the inspection of growing crops in order to ensure that the disease should not be perpetuated through the presence of "rogues" in the crops of immune varieties. A circular was issued to each grower directing his attention to the necessity for having "rogues" removed from crops which were not pure. The majority of the growers, in whose crops "rogues" were detected, did not hesitate to have the "rogues" removed when required to do so. In a comparatively small number of cases, persons who failed to "rogue" their crops were prosecuted.

Of prosecutions of this kind there were 35. Thirty-nine

prosecutions were instituted for offences of planting non-approved varieties without a licence and of failing to dig up potatoes planted in contravention of the Order. In addition there were 13 prosecutions for offences of moving potatoes without licence, of taking delivery of potatoes unlawfully moved and of obstructing an officer of the Department in the discharge of his duties. With a few exceptions, convictions were obtained in these cases.

Inspection of Growing Crops of Varieties of Potatoes Immune to Black Scab Disease.—Apart from the thorough inspection of growing crops of potatoes in scheduled districts, applications were invited from growers of certain immune varieties in other parts of Ireland for the inspection of their crops. A number of applications was duly received and the crops were inspected and in most cases passed as practically pure and otherwise satisfactory.

Certificates will in due course be issued, the holders of which will, if they so desire, be able to dispose of the produce of their crops for seed for planting in scheduled areas in Ireland or for shipment to Great Britain or abroad.

(c) *Regulations affecting the Export of Nursery Stock and Agricultural Crops.*—In order to meet the requirements of the Plant Quarantine Act of the United States Government in regard to the exportation of nursery stock to that country, a general inspection of the nurseries from which stock is exported was carried out in the autumn of 1918, and the necessary certificates were issued on the result of this inspection.

A number of certificates was also issued in respect of exports to other foreign countries.

Certificates were granted for the usual export trade of seed potatoes between this country and Malta and the Channel Islands.

(5) *Bee Diseases.*

From the reports received from the various county committees of agriculture it would appear that 204 cases of foul brood were reported to them and suitably dealt with. In addition, one case in an urban district area came under the Department's notice. As the urban district council had not appointed any officer for the purposes of the Bee Pest Prevention (Ireland) Act, 1908, a notice was issued by the Department to the bee-keeper concerned and was duly complied with. Twenty-eight of the 33 county committees of agriculture allocated funds for the payment of compensation to bee-keepers in respect of bees and appliances compulsorily destroyed under the provisions of the Bee Pest Prevention (Ireland) Act, 1908. The total amount recommended for the payment of compensation was £8 5s. 6d.

The number of cases of Isle of Wight disease reported to the Department during the year by county officers and by the Department's expert in bee-keeping amounted to 86. In most of these cases specimens of the bees affected with the disease were examined by the Professor of Zoology at the Royal College of Science. Owing to the infectious nature of the disease instructions were issued, in all cases where the presence of the disease was definitely established, to have the necessary preventive measures taken to prevent the spread of the infection. So far as the Department are aware, these instructions were carried out in most cases.

(e) LOANS FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

1. *Bulls*.—The following table shows the number of loans granted, and the amount of money involved in such loans, in each of the last five years:—

Year.	No. of Loans.	Amount issued in Loans. £
1915 . .	132	3,597
1916 . .	134	3,967
1917 . .	116	4,503
1918 . .	92	3,942
1919 . .	90	3,841

The loans granted in 1919 were utilised in the purchase of bulls of various breeds as follows:—Shorthorn 56, Aberdeen Angus 20, Hereford 14, Registered Dairy 2, and Galloway 4.

2. *Stallions*.—Particulars of the numbers and breeds of stallions towards the purchase of which the Department gave assistance by means of loans and subsidies during each of the past five years are set out in the following table:—

Year	Thorough-bred		Half-bred		Clydesdale		Shire		Irish Draught		Total	
	Loans	Subsidies	Loans	Subsidies	Loans	Subsidies	Loans	Subsidies	Loans	Subsidies	Loans	Subsidies
1916,	2	2	10	6	3	4	—	—	—	—	20	12
1917,	7	6	5	3	3	5	1	1	—	—	21	15
1918,	2	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4
1919,	1	1	2	2	4	1	—	—	4	4	11	8
1919,	1	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	3	2	8	3

During the past year the total amount issued in loans was £787, and in subsidies £100. These subsidies represent reductions made in the sale price of the horses.

3. *Agricultural Implements*.—The total number of applications received was 2,227. Of these 101 were withdrawn by the

applicants or refused by the Department, and 27 were under consideration on the 30th September, 1919. In the remaining 2,099 cases loans were approved for the purchase of implements, etc. These figures include 18 applications for the repair and equipment of corn mills, of which one was refused, 11 granted, and one was under consideration at the end of the year.

The number of loans approved, and the amount issued in loans during each of the past five years are as follows:—

Year.	No. of Loans.	Amount of Approved Loans. £
1914-15 . .	105	1,106
1915-16 . .	258	4,978
1916-17 . .	3,354	84,449
1917-18 . .	3,014	87,412
1918-19 . .	2,099	68,890

Particulars of machinery purchased under the scheme:—

Implement or Machine.	Number.	Value.		
		£	s.	d.
Motor Tractors . .	45	15,561	13	0
Tractor Ploughs . .	25	1,074	14	9
„ Harrows . .	6	164	17	6
„ Cultivator . .	1	20	0	0
Ploughs . .	522	3,484	0	2
Harrows . .	247	1,410	13	3
Manure Distributors . .	2	65	5	0
Drill Hoes . .	86	410	16	0
Land Rollers . .	11	133	5	0
Corn Drills . .	35	1,285	17	6
Seed Sowers . .	4	17	6	6
Sprayers, Knapsack . .	259	921	12	6
„ Horse . .	4	109	0	0
Mowers and Reapers . .	468	11,593	13	0
Swath Turners . .	20	483	15	0
Hay Tedders . .	18	338	0	0
Rakes, Wheel . .	42	734	12	3
„ Tumbling . .	31	171	9	6
Hay Carts . .	19	374	15	0
Binders . .	71	4,691	13	0
Potato Diggers . .	46	926	5	0
Threshers (Horse) . .	75	2,252	12	0
„ (Power) . .	82	23,398	9	11
Oil Engines . .	21	2,101	18	6
Straw Elevators . .	1	148	16	0
Hay Trusser . .	1	62	5	0
Winnowers . .	50	570	19	9
Chaff Cutters . .	20	103	10	0
Pulpers . .	82	424	2	0
Cream Separators . .	19	251	11	0
Churns . .	11	76	19	0
Farm Carts . .	27	449	5	0
Milling Machinery . .	34	3,717	18	1
Miscellaneous . .	8	1,081	1	6
Total, . .	2,393	£78,612	11	8

4. *Fencing Scheme*.—This scheme, suspended during the war, has been revived, 28 applications for loans were received, of which 21 were granted, the total amount involved being £521. In addition materials value £266 were sold for cash.

5. *Miscellaneous*.—£80 (balance of a loan of £280) was advanced during the year for the equipment of a scutch mill. Two other such cases were under consideration.

(f) FORESTRY.

The cost of the forestry operations conducted directly by the Department is defrayed, partly out of the Department's Endowment Fund, partly out of an annual Parliamentary Grant of £6,000 towards the purchase, maintenance and management of wooded areas on estates dealt with by the Estates Commissioners, and partly by means of advances from the Development Fund for the purchase and afforestation of certain areas approved by the Development Commissioners.

Apprentices in Forestry.—Two first-year and two second-year apprentices were in training during 1918-19, and one of the apprentices who had enlisted in His Majesty's Forces returned to complete his course. The men were located at Dundrum forestry centre.

Endowment Areas: Avondale and Ballyfad.—At Avondale work was confined to general maintenance and the planting up of vacant corners. About 10 acres of scrub in the Meetings Wood were sold for firewood.

At Ballyfad 60 acres of small oak timber were sold for firewood and pitwood. Through shortage of labour, planting operations were suspended.

Vote and Development Areas.—During the year the area of the lands comprised in the Department's central afforestation scheme was reduced by some 118½ acres, Clonabreany centre having been returned to the Estates Commissioners in order to provide roads and means of access for the proper division of untenanted lands in the vicinity and for the accommodation of the allottees thereof. The expenditure incurred by the Department in connection with this centre was refunded by the Estates Commissioners.

Owing to the cost of materials and the difficulty of procuring labour, planting operations were curtailed during the year, but 155 acres were planted. The unplanted lands suitable for tillage were let in conacre or cropped by the Department. In the nurseries large stocks of seedlings have been raised, and a considerable proportion of these will be ready for planting next season.

Small quantities of standing timber were sold at Bailieboro', county Cavan; Camolin, county Wexford; Ballykelly, county

Londonderry, and Knockmany, county Tyrone. The Department's sawmills at Dundrum, county Tipperary, and Camolin, county Wexford, were kept in operation by the lessees, the Suir Valley Creameries Association and the Board of Trade, respectively. At the former, butter boxes and other food packages were manufactured, and the latter was engaged in turning out sawn timber suitable for industrial purposes. The mill at Aghrane, county Galway, worked by the Department's own staff, was occupied in the conversion of timber for local requirements.

Visits by Department's Forestry Expert.—During the year nine applications for the services of the Department's forestry experts to advise regarding the management of woodlands in private ownership were received and dealt with.

County Forestry Schemes.—Under the special shelter belt schemes in operation in counties Kildare and Donegal, two holders in county Kildare were supplied with 4,310 trees, and in county Donegal 551 holders were supplied with 103,700 trees.

In addition the county committees of agriculture who have put into operation Clause 9 of the Department's scheme of instruction in horticulture, supplied farmers and others with 426,175 trees and shrubs for planting.

Two additions were made during the year to the area held by the county councils for forestry purposes. In Cavan an area of 28 acres 1 rood 23 perches was acquired in the vicinity of the county council's existing plantation at Mulrick. In Westmeath, Arden plantation, with an area of 5 acres 3 roods 13 perches, was purchased at a cost of £100. The areas held by the five councils which have undertaken the purchase of forestry lands are as follows :—

Kildare	363 acres
Westmeath	95 "
Limerick	59 "
Cavan	73 "
Louth	6 "

The three first-named counties have had county schemes in operation for some years past, and the Cavan county council has now followed their lead. In counties Antrim, Armagh, Cork, Down, Londonderry and Monaghan, increased interest is being taken in the question of tree planting, and in some cases the county councils are collecting particulars of the areas suitable for forestry which are available for purchase. In the last-named a forester has been employed temporarily to make a survey of the county.

Section 32 (1) (b) and (2) of the Irish Land Act, 1909.—Tenant purchasers under the Land Purchase Acts, whose holdings come

within the provisions of the above enactment, may not fell trees thereon which are necessary for shelter or ornament without having previously obtained the consent of the Department. The following is a summary of operations under this section :—

Number of applications	84
" " " remaining over from previous year .	14
" " consents issued	72
" " " refused	1
" " applications received in which Act did not apply	9
Miscellaneous	4
Number of applications under investigation at close of year .	12

Timber Supplies.—Mr. A. C. Forbes, the Department's Chief Forestry Inspector, continued to act during the year as Assistant Controller of Timber Supplies (Ireland) with offices at 6 Hume Street, Dublin.

Forest Land Survey.—With the approval of the Interim Forest Authority a survey party was engaged on a survey of forest lands and the collection of statistics in regard to Irish timber crops. The funds for the purpose were provided by the Authority.

(g) COMPULSORY TILLAGE, 1919.

Orders under the Third Schedule to the Corn Production Act, 1917.

The Tillage (Ireland) General Order, 1919, dated 25th November, 1918, and published in the *Dublin Gazette* of 29th November, 1918, required the cultivation in 1919 of an area equivalent to that required to be cultivated in 1918 by the Tillage Orders then in force, that is to say :—Subject to the exceptions specified in the schedule to the Order and to the proviso that no occupier was required to have more than 50 per cent. of his arable land under cultivation, the Tillage (Ireland) General Order, 1919, required the occupier of every holding in Ireland comprising 200 statute acres or more of arable land to have under cultivation in 1919, 20 per cent. of the arable land in addition to an area equivalent to the area, if any, cultivated on the holding in 1916, and required the occupier of every holding comprising not less than 10 statute acres and not so much as 200 statute acres of arable land, to have under cultivation in 1919, 15 per cent. of the arable land in addition to an area equivalent to the area, if any, cultivated on the holding in 1916.

In view of the altered conditions as regards the food supply following on the armistice, the Department were authorised by the Government, in the spring of 1919, to relax the requirements of the Tillage (Ireland) General Order, 1919, which was consequently replaced by the Tillage (Ireland) General No. 2

Order, 1919, dated 4th April, 1919, published in the *Dublin Gazette* of 8th April, 1919. Under the latter Order the area required to be cultivated in 1919 was fixed at a flat rate of 15 per cent. of the arable land for every holding comprising 10 statute acres or more of arable land—subject, of course, to the same exceptions as were allowed under the Tillage (Ireland) General Order, 1919. Thus, occupiers of holdings comprising 200 statute acres or more of arable land were relieved of the obligation of cultivating an additional five per cent. of their arable land over and above the percentage required in the case of holdings containing 10 to 200 acres of arable land; and occupiers of both these classes of holdings were relieved of the obligation of cultivating, in addition to the prescribed 15 per cent., an area equivalent to that cultivated on their holdings in 1916.

In accordance with the provisions of Article 8 of the Third Schedule to the Corn Production Act, 1917, land under first or second year's grass in 1919 ranked as cultivated in 1919 for the purpose of the Tillage Orders.

Notices setting forth the requirements of the Orders were sent to the Irish newspapers, and copies of the Order were supplied to the county committees of agriculture and other bodies and persons concerned.

Lands excepted from the Provisions of the Tillage Orders, 1919.

The exceptions to the 1919 Tillage Orders were similar in character to those granted under the 1918 Orders—particulars of which will be found on page 75 of last year's Annual Report. The Department's land inspectors were instructed when inspecting holdings to make due allowance for land required in 1919 for any of the uses which would entitle it to be excepted from the provisions of the Orders. The principal of these uses were the maintenance of milch cows, the milk of which was used as whole milk for human consumption; the temporary accommodation for a limited period of live stock intended for disposal at auctions, fairs or markets, or for shipment; and the maintenance of a stud of high-class thoroughbred horses. For the most part occupiers are now well aware of the conditions on which land is exempted, and only in comparatively few instances was it necessary in 1919 to deal with applications for exemption. The total number of applications for exemption from the 1919 Orders was 49, of which number 82 were made in respect of land required for the maintenance of milch cows.

Regulations under the Third Schedule of the Corn Production Act, 1917.

Regulations under the Third Schedule of the Corn Production Act, 1917, were made by the Department on 4th October, 1918, prescribing the procedure to be adopted in giving effect to

those provisions of the Act which relate to the exaction of penalties from occupiers of land who in any year fail, without reasonable cause, to comply with the Tillage Orders. These Regulations were published in the *Dublin Gazette* of 8th October, 1918.

The Act provides that the penalty shall be payable by the person who is the occupier of the holding at the end of the year in which the default in complying with the Order occurred; that the amount of the penalty shall be specified in a certificate under the Department's seal; that before making the certificate the occupier shall be afforded an opportunity of being heard by the Department, and shall be sent a draft of the proposed certificate; that the occupier may thereupon serve on the Department a notice of objection to the draft certificate, in which event any questions raised by the notice of objection shall be referred by the Department to a Tribunal designated or constituted in accordance with Regulations under the Act, and shall be heard and determined by this Tribunal; and that effect shall be given by the Department to any rulings of the Tribunal. On the making of the certificate by the Department the occupier becomes liable to pay to the Department on demand the amount of the penalty specified therein, but this penalty may not exceed the rate of five pounds for each acre which the occupier has failed without reasonable cause to cultivate.

The procedure, as prescribed by the Regulations, is briefly as follows:—

In those cases in which the Department have reason to think that the occupier of a holding has failed to comply with the Tillage Order, an inspection of the holding is made. The occupier receives four clear days' notice of the inspection, and is at liberty to attend or be represented on the occasion of the inspection and to explain to the inspector the cause of his failure to comply with the Order or the matters on which he relies to support his claim, if he claims that he has actually complied with the Order. The substance of any statement made by the occupier or his representative is embodied in the inspector's report to the Department, and is taken into consideration by the Department. The Regulations also provide that the occupier may forward to the Department within ten days from the date of the inspection a statement in writing denying default in complying with the Order, or showing cause for such default, and this statement is also taken into consideration by the Department. If, on consideration of the inspector's report and the statement made by the occupier or his representative, the Department are of opinion that the occupier has not complied with the Order, and has not shown reasonable cause for his failure to do so, they transmit to the occupier the draft of the certificate which they propose to make. This draft certificate sets forth the acreage of arable

land comprised in the holding, the acreage, if any, of arable land exempted from the provisions of the Order, the acreage which should have been cultivated to comply with the Order, the acreage in default and the amount of the penalty. On receipt of the draft certificate the occupier is at liberty, if he thinks fit, to serve on the Department a notice of objection to the making of the certificate, and such notice of objection is referred by the Department to the Appeal Tribunal constituted by the Regulations. This Appeal Tribunal consists of three members nominated by His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. The members are required to be persons of experience in agriculture. The Tribunal hears and determines the questions raised by the notice of objection and has power to postpone or stay the making of the certificate or to vary the draft certificate in such manner as may seem proper.

In the event of the occupier not lodging a notice of objection the Department are in a position to make a certificate in accordance with the draft certificate, but in the event of a notice of objection being lodged effect must be given to the rulings of the Tribunal.

Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Regulation 2L of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, under which the Department have power, without the consent of the occupier, to enter on and to arrange for the cultivation of any lands the occupier of which has, by the first day of February in any year, failed, in the opinion of the Department, to take the necessary steps to cultivate the percentage of his arable land required by the Tillage Orders, remained operative during the year 1919.

Administration.

At the commencement of the period under review in this Report, i.e., on 1st October, 1918, the Department, in exercise of their powers under Regulation 2L of the Defence of the Realm Regulations, were in possession of 162 holdings on which conacre lettings had been made by them in the spring of 1918, by reason of the occupier's failure to take the necessary steps to comply with the requirements of the 1918 Tillage Orders. During November and December of 1918 the Department's land inspectors had to visit these holdings to see that the conacre tenants removed their crops. Little difficulty was experienced in having the land cleared and possession given back to the occupier in ample time to enable the occupier to arrange for its cultivation in 1919.

The collection of the conacre rents was carried out for the most part by the auctioneers who had let the lands on behalf of the Department. The Department remitted to the occupier in each case any balance that might remain out of the conacre

rents after deducting the expenses incurred by them in arranging for the cultivation of the lands.

In January, 1919, and throughout the spring of that year, proceedings for the exaction of penalties were instituted in respect of a considerable number of occupiers who were apparently in default in complying with the 1918 Tillage Orders. Forty-two draft certificates had been sent to occupiers by the Department at the time this Report was prepared. In 34 of these cases the occupiers had served notices of objection which were duly referred to the Appeal Tribunal. In one, owing to the death of the occupier, the Department had decided to stay proceedings. The decision of the Tribunal had been received by the Department at the date on which this report was prepared in respect of 32 of these cases. The remaining two were still before the Tribunal. In seven instances the occupiers had not lodged notices of objection, and in these instances certificates of default have been made by the Department.

The powers conferred on the Department by Regulation 2L of the Defence of the Realm Regulations of entering on and arranging for the cultivation of holdings, the occupiers of which had not taken the necessary steps to comply with the 1919 Tillage Orders, were exercised in 1919 in regard to two holdings only. One of these was a holding, the cultivation of which was being entirely neglected by the occupier. The other was a case of lands which had been entered upon and cultivated by a local authority on behalf of the Department in 1917 and 1918, and in regard to which the Department were satisfied that the occupier was not prepared to have the requisite cultivation carried out in 1919 if the Department withdrew from possession.

Tillage Tribunal.

By warrant dated the 18th December, 1918, William Jeffcott, Esq., J.P., Clonard, Killiney, county Dublin, Thomas Macafee, Esq., J.P., Currysiskin House, Ballymoney, county Antrim, and William MacDonald, Esq., Laharan, Minane Bridge, Carrigaline, county Cork, were constituted a Tribunal for the purposes of the Regulations made by the Department under the Third Schedule of the Corn Production Act, 1917.

The first meeting of the Tribunal was held in Dublin on the 18th May, 1919. Since then sittings have been held at Ennis-corthy, Waterford, Limerick Junction, Limerick, Galway, Mullingar and Dublin.

Thirty-four cases in all were considered by the Tribunal and decisions have been given in 32 of these. The result of these decisions has been that the draft certificates of default made by the Department have been varied so that fines amounting to £5,945 have been reduced to £3,448.

In almost every case the appellant pleaded scarcity of labour as the main cause of his being unable to comply with the provisions of the Tillage Orders.

Allotments.

In connection with the question of food supply the Department again found it necessary to exercise their powers under the Defence of the Realm Regulations for the purpose of providing land for cultivation in allotments.

During the year 1919 the Department acquired compulsorily, and authorised the respective local authorities to use for cultivation in allotments, land in or near the following cities and towns:—Athlone, Bray, Cork, Drogheda, Dublin, Fermoy, Galway, Limerick, Nenagh and Templemore. The total area so placed at the disposal of local authorities was about 160 statute acres. In addition, about 190 acres, which had been acquired compulsorily in the previous year, were secured by agreement and again made available for allotment purposes in the 1919 season.

In the Department's Vote of Credit for the financial year 1918-19 a sum was made available for the payment of grants, not exceeding £2 per statute acre, towards the cost of fencing or adapting for cultivation lands acquired, either compulsorily or by voluntary agreement, by local authorities, for cultivation in allotments. Twenty-six applications for such grants were received from local authorities, and in twenty-two cases the Department decided to make grants, the total sum thus expended being £1,481. The amount of the grant in each case was determined after careful consideration of the value of, and necessity for, the work done and of the receipts and expenditure in connection with the local authority's allotment scheme.

Export of Seed Potatoes.

Restrictions imposed under the Food Controller's Orders on the shipment of potatoes remained in force throughout the year, export being permissible only under licence. Licences for the export of table potatoes were issued by the Ministry of Food and for seed potatoes by the Department. The number of seed licences issued during the year was 751, covering a total quantity of 2,840 tons. In addition, the Department undertook the inspection and supervision of seed orders placed in Ireland by the English Food Production Department, the quantity so inspected being 11,300 tons.

Manures for 1919 and 1920 Crops.

The prices and output of artificial manures remained under Government control until the 31st May, 1919, prices being as prescribed by Orders made by the Ministry of Munitions. With

the exception of a shortage of basic slag during the early months of the year, the supply of artificial manures throughout the season was satisfactory, and farmers were thereby encouraged to increase and maintain their tillage area. A remarkable feature of the season was the increased appreciation shown by Irish farmers of the value of sulphate of ammonia. Of the total quantity of sulphate of ammonia produced in Great Britain, 30,000 tons were allocated to Ireland for the season 1918-19. The Department undertook the distribution of this quantity and arranged a scheme for its allocation to wholesale and retail traders in every part of the country. This quantity eventually proved insufficient to meet the demand, and before the end of the season, 36,000 tons of imported sulphate of ammonia were distributed, in addition to the quantity produced in Ireland. The quantity imported in the three years before the war was almost 10,000 tons.

In October, 1918, the Department published and circulated a leaflet explanatory of the maximum prices prescribed by the Ministry of Munitions for sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate and basic slag, with a view to enabling purchasers to check the prices charged by local traders. Throughout the year the Department investigated cases of alleged overcharges for manures, and in a number of instances compelled merchants to refund to their customers sums charged in excess of the prescribed maximum prices.

The prices of manures for the coming season are not controlled, but an arrangement has been come to by the Government with the makers as to the basis on which prices for the principal manures will be arrived at.

Supply of Implements and Machinery.

The demand for assistance under the Department's Scheme of Loans for the purchase of agricultural implements, etc., was about one-third less than that in the previous year.

In June, 1917, it was decided to reduce to £3 the minimum price of a machine for which a loan would be granted. This minimum was raised to £6 during the year under review. Particulars of the implements for which loans have been granted are given on pages 71 and 72 of this Report.

Motor Tractors.

The motor tractor section continued to give assistance and advice to tractor owners until it was closed in March, 1919. During the year no tractors or ploughs were purchased by the Department and steps were taken to dispose of those remaining on hands.

The scheme for the supply of petrol and paraffin to tractor owners on the production of vouchers issued by the Department was brought to a close in February, 1919. Arrangements

were made, however, with the principal distributing companies for paraffin required for use in tractors and stationary engines to be supplied direct to owners at the wholesale rate.

Milling.

The services of the Department's milling engineer and an assistant continued to be available during the year for persons desiring to improve existing corn milling facilities or to erect and equip new mills. The demand for this class of expert advice fell off considerably.

Supply of Potato Spraying Machines and Materials.

Ample supplies of copper sulphate and washing soda for spraying purposes were available during the 1919 spraying season, and the supply of machines was also adequate. The prices of spraying materials were not controlled.

Disposal of Corn 1918 and 1919 Crops.

During the early months of the year 1919 farmers who had on hands surplus quantities of oats found considerable difficulty in disposing thereof, owing to a reduction by the Wheat Commission, on the conclusion of hostilities, of their purchases for export. As a result of negotiations with the Wheat Commission, the Department secured the purchase by that body of an additional 50,000 tons of Irish oats. This brought about an improvement in the demand and prices for oats during the spring months.

The prices of grain of the 1919 crop were free from control, and no restrictions were imposed on the export of grain from Ireland to Great Britain. A Board of Trade licence is required for the export of grain to countries outside the United Kingdom. Arrangements have been made for the granting of licences for the export of seed grain to foreign countries by Irish firms who have heretofore been engaged in this trade.

The Government announced last year that the prices for grain guaranteed under the Corn Production Act, 1917, would be increased, as regards the 1919 crop, to the following figures:—

For Oats	27s. 8½d. per barrel
Wheat	41s. 11½d. „ „

A price of 34s. 5½d. per barrel was guaranteed for barley of the 1919 crop.

Assistance for County Agricultural Staffs.

The employment, to the following extent, of temporary demonstrators to assist itinerant instructors in agriculture.

was continued during the season 1918-19, in connection with the Department's scheme of instruction in agriculture :

	No. of Assistants employed
(a) The Tillage Scheme, 1918-19 (Spring operations)	42
(b) Spraying propaganda and Harvesting operations	41

Definite programmes of work for these assistants were outlined by the Department from time to time, after consultation with the agricultural instructors under whom they were employed, the following being a few of the features to which attention was specially directed :—

- (a) Explanation of provisions of Compulsory Tillage Regulations, demonstrations and advice on ploughing and other tillage operations, selection of seed, use and purchase of manures, early placing of orders for implements and machinery.
- (b) Potato spraying : ordering of materials, preparation of mixtures, repair of spraying machines.
- (c) Stacking and thatching of grain crops, preparation of grain for market, setting up and working of harvesting machinery, sowing of winter and spring wheat and of catch crops, etc., etc.
- (d) Systems for the manuring and cropping of land broken from grass.

The special food production funds from which these assistants were paid during the war were no longer available, but the Department secured from the Treasury a special grant to enable their employment to be continued during the year under review. Only a limited number of assistants were employed at the close of the year, and these were being utilised in connection with the organisation of cow-testing associations under the Department's dairy cattle scheme.

Supply of Cattle Feeding Stuffs.

At the beginning of the year, milling restrictions were somewhat relaxed, following on the cessation of hostilities, with the result that an improved supply of millers' offals for cattle feeding became available, while the high price of imported feeding stuffs led to a more extensive use of home-grown cereals for stock feeding. Traders in Ireland were able to resume the purchase through pre-war agencies of fair supplies of cattle feeding cakes and meals.

The removal of control in April, 1919, found this country in a fairly satisfactory position as regards supplies of cattle feeding

stuffs, except maize, regular monthly allocations having been made to traders through the Department up to that time. Over 4,000 tons of cotton seed meal, which had been bought by the Ministry of Food prior to decontrol, and stored in Ireland during the summer months, were allocated to Irish importers by the Department in September, 1919. During previous months several small shipments of linseed cake were similarly allocated.

The supply of maize was controlled throughout the year by the Wheat Commission, and the quantity available for Ireland was, until towards the close of the year, quite inadequate for requirements, while the cost to farmers was very high. Ultimately, however, considerable supplies of maize were forthcoming, and prices underwent considerable reduction.

Food Controller's Orders relating to Agricultural Produce.

The Department kept records of Orders published by the Food Controller during the year, and assisted, as required, in connection with the administration of such Orders as affected the production or marketing of agricultural produce. Steps were taken by means of Press announcements and leaflets, and by the issue of circulars to county staffs, etc., to advise agriculturists as to the developments of control and the movement of prices.

Cereal Prices Scheme and Crop Survey, 1919.

The crop survey for statistical purposes and the checking of declarations submitted by growers in connection with the Government's scheme of guaranteed prices, to which reference is made in another part of this Report (page 114), involved the employment of 495 temporary junior inspectors and 59 temporary senior inspectors for a period of about three months, commencing in July, 1919. Each of the senior inspectors, in addition to making the crop survey and checking declarations in one or more districts, was responsible for the supervision of a number of the junior inspectors doing similar work in the neighbouring sub-districts.

In previous years, when the collection of crop statistics was carried out by the police, it was the practice of the police officer in charge of each Royal Irish Constabulary barracks to submit to the Department a return of the crops grown in the area which for police purposes was assigned to his barracks. This area is known as the police sub-district. In carrying out the crop survey and checking of declarations this year it was decided to regard the police sub-district as the unit area for inspection purposes. Accordingly, the Regulations made by the Department required growers of cereals to lodge their declarations with the police at the barracks for the sub-district

in which the cereals were grown. The Department, with the concurrence of the Inspector-General of the Royal Irish Constabulary and of the Chief Commissioner of the Dublin Metropolitan Police, arranged that the inspectors would obtain at the police barracks (1) particulars of the declarations lodged by the growers, and (2) a complete set of Ordnance Survey maps covering the area comprised in the sub-district. On appointment each Inspector was therefore assigned to a particular sub-district, and was responsible for checking the declarations lodged in the police barracks, by visiting the lands in respect of which each declaration was made, and comparing the areas under each class of cereals as set forth in the declarations, with the actual areas under these crops. In addition to this work the inspector was required to examine every field in the sub-district, and to mark on the maps supplied the class of crop or crops grown thereon. Fields under roots and green crops and flax, as well as cereals, were, of course, included in the scope of the crop survey. On completing the marking of a map the inspector transferred to forms provided for the purpose the figures representing the acreages of the various crops as marked on the map by him, and when all the maps for the sub-district had thus been dealt with, he forwarded them, with the forms duly filled in, to the Department's Offices, together with his reports on the cereal declarations for the sub-district. His services were then dispensed with or he was transferred to another sub-district, as circumstances might require. In this way a crop survey of the whole country had been practically completed when this Report was prepared.

As regards the checking of declarations, the Department, upon a review of the position in September, decided, with the consent of the Treasury, that it would not be necessary to have an inspection made in all cases in which declarations were lodged, and this branch of the work was curtailed accordingly.

The Department are much indebted to the Officer Commanding the Ordnance Survey for the great assistance rendered by his Office in supplying at short notice a complete set of 25" Ordnance Survey maps for the whole of Ireland and copies of other maps required in connection with this work. They are also greatly indebted to the heads of the Irish police for the facilities granted in the matter of the lodging of declarations and the use of the police barracks for the reception of maps required by the inspectors. They also desire to record their high appreciation of the assistance given by members of the Royal Irish Constabulary to the Department's inspectors.

Drainage of Agricultural Land.

The powers given to the Department under 2M of the Defence of the Realm Regulations with regard to the drainage of agricultural land were continued during the year under review.

By the provisions of this regulation the Department are enabled

- (1) to require landholders to cleanse the channels and maintain the banks of drains, streams or rivulets lying in or bounding their holdings ;
- (2) to require the regulation of locks, weirs and mill-dams which give rise, or are likely to give rise, to flooding ;
- (3) to deal with obstructions in, and maintain and improve the banks of, any river or stream or any sea defence or drainage outfall.

1,588 notices under the Regulation were issued to landholders during the year. The area of flooded land involved was 10,886 acres.

Publicity.

The activities of the section during the year were principally directed towards the development of an educational news service to the Press. A beginning was made in 1917-18 with a short week-to-week review of farming conditions. In 1918-19 the scope of the service was considerably extended. In addition to conveying the earliest information regarding home developments, the service included a review of conditions in countries that are Ireland's competitors in the agricultural produce markets. This service was welcomed by the newspapers, from the editors of many of which appreciative letters were received. From time to time special articles on matters of importance or interest at the moment were issued. Among the subjects so dealt with were :—Cow Testing Associations and Increased Milk Production ; the Irish Egg and Poultry Trade ; the Keeping of Egg Records ; Winter Dairying ; the Feeding of Calves ; Increased Potato Yield ; Educational Facilities for Farmers ; Training of Girls in Household Management ; the Irish Pig Industry ; Potatoes and Swede Turnips for Pig Feeding ; Value of Barley in Pig-Feeding ; Keeping of Farming Accounts ; Hay-making ; Conservation of Farmyard and Liquid Manure ; Potato Spraying ; Farriery Instruction in Ireland ; Transport Facilities in Rural Districts ; Improvement of the Barley Crop ; Destruction of Weeds ; the Cooling of Milk ; Autumn Ploughing ; Winter Wheat ; the Management of Calves in Winter.

From August onwards a bi-monthly news service for ex-students of winter agricultural classes was in operation. These students take a very keen interest in the service, and frequently supply lists of farmers who wish to have their names included in the mailing list.

The monthly Guide for holders of allotments and garden plots, the issue of which was begun in 1917-18, was continued

during the year under review. The number of applicants showed a steady increase.

The Section was also responsible for placing the advertisements issued in connection with the Food Production Campaign, the Sale of Flaxseed, and the Maintenance of Live Stock.

Vote of Credit.

The expenditure incurred in connection with the Compulsory Tillage Scheme during the year ended 31st March, 1919, amounted to £149,088, which was defrayed from a Vote of Credit provided by the Treasury. The expenditure came under the following heads :—

- (1) Remuneration of tillage inspectors, technical assistants, additional agricultural instructors, milling experts, draughtsmen, clerical staff, etc., and travelling expenses, advertising, collection of statistics of crops, live stock and feeding stuffs.
- (2) Purchase of machinery and operating expenses of motor ploughing, etc.
- (3) Loans for agricultural implements and machinery.
- (4) Purchase of seed wheat and oats.
- (5) Seed testing; training of pupils in cheese-making; expenses in connection with the Maintenance of Live Stock Act.
- (6) Schemes of food production carried out by county and urban committees of agriculture and technical instruction.

2.—TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

This Section of the Report covers the Academic Year, 1st August, 1918—31st July, 1919.

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS AND CLASSES.

The increased demand for Technical Instruction noted in the previous report was continued during the year past. The session opened with considerable promise of being a record year in the matter of numbers; but the interruptions consequent upon the Armistice and the influenza epidemic prevented its realisation. It is, however, satisfactory to note that notwithstanding the severity of the epidemic, which in some parts of the country necessitated the closing of the schools twice during the session, the average attendance was probably not less than 80 per cent. of that of the previous session—the largest on record—and there was a decrease of only 15 per cent. in the total number of exercises worked at the Technical School Examinations, the numbers being 4,753 for 1918, and 4,026 for 1919. This decrease was chiefly due to a reduction in the numbers attending first year classes.

Increased demand for instruction in Mechanical Engineering, especially in Internal Combustion Engines and Motor-car work, Domestic Economy, and elementary commercial subjects, continues, but the demand for instruction in Building Trades subjects, Printing and Art is not adequate to industrial needs.

There were no striking developments in the work or organisation of the schools, but in spite of the very adverse conditions prevailing throughout the session the general efficiency and standard attained was good—this is borne out by the results obtained at the May examinations.

The scheme of Trade Scholarships adopted in 1916 was continued, and scholarships were offered to apprentices in the following trades:—Typography, Cabinet-making, Loom-tenting, Motor Engineering and Plumbing; but only sufficient applicants were obtained to form two classes in Motor Engineering, one at the Lisburn Technical School with 10 apprentices and one at the Ringsend Technical School with 12 apprentices. Five applicants for Scholarships in Woollens were sent to Galashields, to the South of Scotland Central Technical College, which specialises for the woollen trade. These classes were held for about 30 hours per week for 36 weeks. Generally half the time (the afternoon periods) was given to workshop instruction, the forenoon being given to Drawing and the more theoretical side of the trades. Through-

out the classes the work was of a thoroughly practical character, and a high degree of workmanship was insisted upon. The progress made by the apprentices was highly satisfactory, and was regarded by employers who visited the classes as almost phenomenal, having regard to the shortness of the courses.

The Department hope to extend the scheme to other trades, as the Scholarships are of great value in the education and training of apprentices. The youths must have attained an approved educational standing. They must have served two years of their apprenticeship, and hence can realize the importance of, and benefit by, a sound training both in the theory and practice of their trade. As the instruction is given during the day, when the boys are fresh, more excellent results are obtained than would be possible, even in a much longer time under the old system of training in the workshop and night classes.

At the request of the Juvenile Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Labour, the City of Dublin "OUT OF WORK" Technical Education Committee provided CLASSES. courses of instruction for juveniles in receipt of "Out-of-work Donations," and it is to the credit of this Committee that they, at a very short notice, made effective arrangements to deal with so large a number of juveniles. The boys were accommodated at Bolton Street—they were divided into ten groups of about forty each, graded according to their educational attainments, and received instruction in English, Arithmetic, Drawing, Elementary Science, and Manual Work in Wood and Metal. The girls were similarly graded and divided into about twenty groups, and were accommodated at Rutland Square and Kevin Street. They also received instruction in English, Arithmetic, Drawing and in Domestic Service, including Cookery, Needlework and Knitting. In all, upwards of 800 boys and 1,000 girls passed through these classes. The standard of education of the majority of these out-of-work juveniles was very low—about one-fifth had never gone beyond the Third Standard. These courses have, therefore, brought prominently into view the existing defects in the state of primary education in the city.

The majority of those attending the classes benefited considerably by their attendance, and it is pleasing to note that many of these out-of-work juveniles desired to continue their studies when the donations were withdrawn, and the Ministry of Labour were induced to arrange a new scheme of payments to enable the courses to be continued.

Classes for the same purpose were held in several other towns; but the numbers attending them were small in comparison with Dublin. Quite apart from the purposes for which these classes were designed they have proved to be a very useful

advertisement of the Technical Schools, as they have brought the Schools in touch with a number of people who were quite ignorant of their object and scope.

SCHOOLS OF ART.

Notwithstanding the influenza epidemic, which adversely affected the attendance of these Schools for a period, a good year's work was, on the whole, done, and progress continued to be generally satisfactory. As usual, sound instruction was given in Elementary and Advanced Drawing, Painting, Modelling and Design, and the practical application of Drawing and Design to crafts and trades continued to increase. While a fair number of students sit for and are successful in the Department's Art Examinations up to the Fourth Year, it is regretted that so few sit for or are successful in the more advanced examinations. It is also regretted that, with the exception of one or two of the Schools, little systematic instruction is given in such valuable subjects as the History and Styles of Ornament and the Literature of Art.

In the Belfast School of Art excellent lectures on the History and Styles of Ornament were given, and the classes in Figure Composition were very successful, the work reaching a higher level than in former years. In designs for Damask new forms were satisfactorily employed.

The Lithography class, referred to in last year's report, was continued and good work was done, but few trade students, for whom the class was mainly established, attended.

A class in Drawing, specially designed for Painters' and Decorators' apprentices was established and accomplished some very useful work.

In the Cork School of Art the instruction proceeded along normal lines, the progress made being, in general, satisfactory, and the work produced in the lace classes being, as usual, excellent.

The accommodation of the Painters' and Decorators' classes in the School of Art and the close co-operation between the teacher and the Art masters has already led to improvement.

The work of the Londonderry and Waterford Schools of Art call for no special comment.

In the Art Classes in Technical Schools, drawing and design and their application to crafts and trades continued to be, as a whole, satisfactorily taught. In some classes students attended for instruction in the technical side only of some crafts, such as Woodcarving or Embroidery, but it is still difficult to get these students, some of whom often reach a high level of excellence on the technical side, to realise the great value of being equally proficient in Drawing and Design.

Examinations in the First, Second, Third and Fourth Years of the Courses, and in Honours of the TECHNICAL SCHOOL Courses in Commerce, of the Department's EXAMINATIONS. Programme of Technical School Examinations, were held from the 7th to the 31st May, 1919. The examinations were held at 72 centres throughout the country.

The following is a summary of the results:—

	Number of Exercises.	1st Class Successes.	2nd Class Successes.	Failures.	Number of Exercises cancelled.	Percentage of Passes (Cancelled Exercises ignored.)
First Year Examinations	2,428	443	998	987	—	59·3
Second Year Examinations	1,006	225	357	218	206	72·8
Third Year Examinations	388	79	145	111	53	66·9
Fourth Year Examinations	201	50	76	57	18	68·9
Honours Examinations	3	1	2	—	—	100·0
Gross Totals	4,026	798	1,578	1,373	277	63·4

* In these cases the Candidates had not completed the Examination of the previous year of the course.

Special examinations in Geometrical Drawing, Methods of Teaching Drawing (Stages I., II., and III.) and Perspective, for candidates in the Art Courses who are working for Art Teaching Certificates under the conditions of the Department's Form S. 240, were also arranged.

The following is a summary of the results of these examinations:—

Subject.	Number of Candidates	Passes.	Failures.	Percentage of Passes.
Geometrical Drawing	75	63	13	82·9
Methods of Teaching:				
Drawing—Stage I.	88	60	28	68·2
Stage II.	13	10	3	76·9
Stage III.	5	5	—	100·0
Perspective	9	6	3	66·7

SCHEME FOR MAINTENANCE AND TRAINING GRANTS FOR EX-SERVICE MEN.

Early in 1919 the Department, at the instance of the Irish Government, undertook responsibility for the administration of the scheme for the higher education (other than University training) of ex-service officers and men of similar educational qualifications, and for training in agriculture and allied subjects.

The object of the scheme is to restore, as far as possible, the supply of men of higher general scientific, professional and business attainments whom the nation needs for every profession and industry. The Government decided in suitable cases to provide financial assistance for ex-service men who desire to take up or to resume suitable education and training, with a view to their re-settlement in civil life, but who cannot otherwise afford to meet the expenses involved. The scheme applies equally to officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men of like standing, i.e., men who, though not officers, have educational qualifications similar to those usually possessed by officers.

The type of education and training for which assistance may be granted by the Department is higher technical and agricultural education, and training in agriculture on farms and other suitable places.

The amount of assistance to be granted is separately determined in each case. On the one hand, this amount is limited to the actual sum deemed sufficient to meet the necessary fees and the expenses of maintenance of the candidate, after due account has been taken of his private means, of any scholarships which he may hold, and of the assistance which can reasonably be expected from those who would, in ordinary circumstances, have borne or contributed to the expenses of his training. On the other hand, it is intended that the amount of the assistance shall be such as will enable a candidate to take his course of training under reasonably adequate conditions, even though he or his relations and friends are not in a position to meet any part of the expenses of his course.

The grants made vary from a comparatively small sum to as much as £175 per annum for maintenance and £50 per annum for fees. A sum of £200 per annum is fixed as the maximum amount of grant for married men.

In addition, an allowance, not exceeding £24 per annum, for each child, not exceeding four in number, or £96 per annum in all, may be awarded in respect of children up to and including the age of 16.

It is exceptional for a man to be trained for some profession or occupation other than that for which he was preparing at the date of enlistment, and men over 30 years old are accepted for training only in exceptional cases.

For the purpose of assisting in the administration of the scheme the Department appointed an Assessment Committee, constituted as follows:—

- Mr. J. R. Campbell, B.Sc. (Assistant Secretary in respect of Agriculture).
- Mr. G. Fletcher, F.G.S., M.R.I.A. (Assistant Secretary in respect of Technical Instruction).
- Professor H. H. Jeffcott, B.A.I., M.I.Mech.E. (Professor of Engineering, Royal College of Science, Dublin).
- Professor James Wilson, M.A., B.Sc. (Professor of Agriculture, Royal College of Science, Dublin).
- Colonel F. R. M. Crozier (Controller, Appointments and Training Branch, Ministry of Labour, Dublin).
- Mr. F. C. Coulter (Director of Training, Ministry of Labour, Dublin).
- Mr. G. Stephenson, B.Sc. (Principal, Albert Agricultural College, Glasnevin).
- Mr. J. F. Craig, M.A. (Acting-Principal, Royal Veterinary College, Ballsbridge), and
- Mr. P. F. Walsh (Staff Officer, Technical Instruction Branch of Department), who acts as Secretary.

The Committee interview each applicant, and determine his fitness or otherwise for the course of training desired. Where, in their opinion, an unsuitable course is asked for, they recommend alternative types of training. They make recommendations to the Department in regard to the amount of assistance to be given in each case.

The Committee meet almost weekly in Dublin, and monthly in Belfast, and up to the 31st July, 1919, considered 207 applications. Grants were made in 141 cases. The other cases were returned to the Ministry of Labour for various reasons, such as their ineligibility for assistance under the Department's scheme, or because they desired to obtain training outside of Ireland.

The training under the Department's direction is provided in institutions, estates, and farms, especially approved for the purpose. The following Institutions have already been approved :—

- (1) Royal College of Science, Dublin.
- (2) Royal Veterinary College, Dublin.
- (3) Albert Agricultural College, Glasnevin, Dublin.
- (4) Agricultural Station, Ballyhaise, Co. Cavan.
- (5) Agricultural Station, Clonakilty, Co. Cork.
- (6) Agricultural College, Antrim.
- (7) Municipal Technical Institute, Belfast.
- (8) City of Dublin Technical Schools, Dublin.
- (9) Metropolitan School of Art, Dublin.
- (10) Royal Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, Dublin.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION FOR SOLDIERS, PENDING DEMOBILISATION.

The Department were entrusted by the War Office with the administration of the Educational Training Scheme of the Army, as applied to Ireland, and a sum not exceeding £25,000 was made available for the purpose.

Nineteen committees administering local schemes of technical instruction assisted the Department in carrying out the scheme, the majority of these forming special courses of instruction, as the numbers of men available were too great to permit of their absorption into the ordinary classes. In such cases the full cost of the courses provided was borne by the War Office grant. Where men were admitted to the ordinary classes the entrance fees were paid.

About 1,500 men in all were admitted to classes under local Committees, but the standard of attendance was somewhat low, owing to transfers, demobilisation, and other causes.

Centrally controlled schools of education were organised by the Department at the Curragh Camp, Co. Kildare, and at Moore Park Camp, Kilworth, Co. Cork, whilst the G.H.Q. Science Schools were established at Beggar's Bush Barracks, Dublin. Instruction in commerce and languages was the main feature of the work at the Curragh, where almost 400 students attended for instruction. Commerce, woodwork and market gardening were taught at Moore Park, where upwards of 150 students have been catered for, and courses are yet in progress.

At the G.H.Q. Science Schools about 600 students were enrolled. Some of these had previously attended short courses of instruction, provided at Trinity College, University College and the Royal College of Surgeons.

The diversity of the work undertaken at the Science Schools is apparent on consideration of the following courses, which, with others, it was found necessary to form, to meet the needs of the various applicants for instruction—Commerce, Carpentry and Joinery, Plumbing and Gas Fitting, House Painting and Decorating, Motor Engineering, Pharmacy, and Poultry Keeping and Market Gardening.

For all courses specially organised by the Department the services of Army teachers have been utilised whenever possible, but the responsible teachers are men appointed directly by the Department. Fourteen such teachers have been appointed from time to time, some as whole-time officers, some part-time, whilst others were engaged to give special short courses of instruction.

Courses in engineering and agriculture were conducted at the Royal College of Science, Dublin, also, and about 300 men were enrolled. These classes met in the evenings, so that the ordinary work of the College was not interrupted.

The cost of the scheme to the 31st July last was about £12,000.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

The changes in the Department's Programme of Science and Drawing for Secondary Schools foreshadowed in last year's Report took effect during the past session.

Briefly, these changes brought the Department's courses in science for the different years into step with the different grades of the Intermediate Education Board, thereby simplifying the time-table arrangements of the schools. Experimental science is no longer obligatory in the first year or preparatory grade, but its place may be taken by either manual instruction or domestic economy. Drawing, however, remains obligatory in this year, but in this year alone. No prescribed syllabus in science is set in the first, or preparatory year. This, it is hoped, will tend to greater interest and originality of treatment on the part of teachers. In the second year, corresponding to the junior grade, a general introductory syllabus in physics and chemistry was prescribed, and a minimum time of four hours per week required. In the third and fourth years, corresponding with the middle and senior grades, boys had the option of physical or natural science, and girls the option of physical or natural science or domestic

economy. The full prescribed syllabuses in physical science deal with both chemistry and physics, and in natural science with both botany and hygiene, a minimum of five hours per week being required for each of these courses. Schools competing for honours at the Intermediate Board's Examinations are required to take the full syllabuses; but schools requiring only a pass need only take one section of the syllabuses and give only three hours per week to the subject.

There has been scarcely time to estimate properly the effects of these changes. There seems, however, to be a tendency to neglect the teaching of drawing in the second and higher years, as this subject is no longer an honour subject of the Intermediate Examinations, and for a number of the smaller girls' schools to substitute domestic economy for science in the first and higher years.

The freedom extended to schools to draw up their own syllabuses in science in the first year has not as yet produced any marked results. This, no doubt, is due to the fact that too often the first, or preparatory year's pupils are put in charge of a teacher with minimum qualifications and little teaching experience. While a number of interesting and well-worked-out syllabuses were adopted, too many consisted of mensuration and extracts from the prescribed syllabus for the second, or junior grade, year. Such subjects as air, water, fire, optical and electrical phenomena, physical geography, the weather, astronomy, plant life, etc., were selected according to the teacher's own bent, and successfully employed as the main subject of a syllabus to awaken an interest in the study of science, and to serve as an introduction to the practice of scientific method and of precise measurement. Where such schemes of work have been adopted, the results have been very satisfactory; the pupils' interest has been awakened and maintained, and they quickly mastered the mensuration necessary when its immediate application to the matters in which they were already interested was appreciated.

The difficulty some schools experienced in re-arranging their time-tables, so as to provide for the extra time for science in the second and subsequent years, has resulted in schools dropping the teaching of drawing in the second, or junior grade, year, and, in the third and fourth years, confining themselves to one section of the syllabus, either physics or chemistry in physical science, or to botany or hygiene in natural science—taking the subject for "pass" purposes only. In these cases, as was to be expected, the same interest and vigour was not given to the teaching as where the subject is taken for honours at the Intermediate Board's Examinations.

More interest and attention has been given to the teaching of domestic economy. In the majority of schools taking this

subject adequate accommodation has now been provided for the classes, and the teaching reaches a high standard.

The following table shows the growth and present position of the Programme in Day Secondary Schools:—

Province and Year.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils who worked through the Courses, and upon account of whom grants were payable.					Amount of Grants Earned.
		1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.	Totals (Individual Pupils).	
LEINSTER.							
1901-2, .	66	2,732	—	—	—	2,732	£ 3,932 s. 3 d. 11
1909-10, .	108	2,359	1,785	991	294	5,389	10,593 13 1
1916-17, .	96	2,495	1,796	936	255	5,499	10,502 14 2
1917-18, .	96	2,590	1,889	1,058	231	5,759	11,188 4 3
1918-19, .	90	2,009	3,200	1,200	370	6,770	12,200 0 0
MUNSTER.							
1901-2, .	39	2,098	—	—	—	2,098	2,943 9 4
1909-10, .	81	1,720	1,227	745	212	3,852	7,074 13 4
1916-17, .	77	1,715	1,250	664	86	3,710	7,430 17 11
1917-18, .	74	1,882	1,202	687	118	3,854	7,689 9 3
1918-19, .	70	1,460	2,190	700	210	4,560	8,006 0 0
ULSTER.							
1901-2, .	42	1,596	—	—	—	1,596	2,431 7 0
1909-10, .	78	1,628	1,132	555	145	3,434	8,067 5 7
1916-17, .	70	1,841	1,351	694	148	4,027	10,214 19 11
1917-18, .	70	2,010	1,499	718	173	4,280	10,565 0 7
1918-19, .	65	4,389	2,140	820	210	4,550	11,400 0 0
CONNACHT.							
1901-2, .	7	189	—	—	—	189	268 10 5
1909-10, .	16	306	239	157	38	781	1,848 0 1
1916-17, .	17	429	308	165	51	941	1,835 17 0
1917-18, .	17	446	289	163	28	929	1,667 1 3
1918-19, .	17	350	390	190	60	990	1,850 0 0
TOTALS.							
1901-2, .	154	6,615	—	—	—	6,615	9,575 10 8
1909-10, .	283	6,013	4,383	2,448	689	13,406	27,583 12 1
1916-17, .	280	6,480	4,705	2,459	540	14,167	29,981 9 0
1917-18, .	257	6,928	4,789	2,596	550	14,822	31,100 15 4
1918-19, .	242	5,190	7,920	2,910	850	16,870	33,450 0 0

RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS OF DOMESTIC TRAINING.

The demand for admission to these schools steadily increases. While a few years past the majority of pupils in residence were scholars appointed by county technical instruction committees, now the majority of residents are fee-paying students; and, in the session past, a number of the schools had much difficulty in accepting all applicants. The training given in these schools is of a high standard, and includes not only instruction and practice in all subjects necessary for the economical running of a house, but also in such allied subjects as dairy work, gardening and poultry rearing.

RURAL SCIENCE (INCLUDING SCHOOL GARDENING).

The number of schools recognised to teach rural science (including school gardening) for the year 1918-19 was 204. Though this included eighteen new schools, there was only an increase of three over the total of the previous year—instruction having been discontinued in fifteen cases owing to changes of teachers or lack of numbers to form classes.

So far rural science has only been taken up in one girls' school, viz., Foynes. In many mixed schools, however, girls have been included in the classes, but the results so far cannot be regarded as satisfactory, not because the girls were incapable of doing the work or of receiving benefit from the instruction, but because they were not properly taught. They were not given, as the boys, charge of garden plots, but were merely required to do odd work such as weeding, cleaning paths, etc. Had the girls enrolled received the same treatment as the boys and been given systematic instruction in the garden work it is believed they would have profited to quite the same extent as the boys.

HOME INDUSTRIES.

The tendency towards the establishment of a flat rate of payment for embroidery, sprigging, etc., while beneficial to the expert worker, has on the whole adversely affected these industries in this country, as much of the work formerly executed here is now sent abroad to be embroidered in countries where such restrictions do not exist and wages are lower.

The demand for fine crochet still holds, and some districts, e.g., west Fermanagh, were successful in obtaining substantial orders for embroidery on household linen. There has also been some increased demand for coloured embroidery, and this subject is now receiving considerable attention in local technical schools and schools of art.

It is regretted that no efforts were made to establish as permanent industries much of the work in glove knitting and shirt-making, etc., taken up in various centres during the war. At Clonmel it is hoped to establish a shirt-making industry. Here, under the auspices of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, upwards of 87,000 shirts were made for the War Office. This involved the training of a large body of workers and organising the industry on a considerable scale, and it is most desirable that such efforts should have permanent results.

TRAINING OF TEACHERS.

The Summer Courses of instruction for teachers, held in July and August, provided for instruction in the following subjects:—Catalysis, applied mechanics heat engines and machine design, commercial arithmetic and economic geography, elementary millinery, experimental science (physics and chemistry), manual training (woodwork), cabinet-making, chair-making, painted furniture making, decorative bookbinding, jewellery, drawing, domestic economy, and rural science (including school gardening). The courses were conducted at the Royal College of Science, Dublin; the Metropolitan School of Art, Dublin; the Municipal Technical Institute, Rathmines; the Municipal School Garden, Kingstown; and the Albert Agricultural College, Glasnevin. The courses were attended by 317 teacher-students, of whom 253 passed the examinations held at the close of the courses, or, where such examinations were not held, received a satisfactory report from the instructors in charge upon the progress made by them during the course. The instructors and assistant-instructors engaged numbered 41.

The number of teachers admitted to the various courses is shown in the following table:—

	Number of Teachers who attended the Courses.
Catalysis	7
Applied Mechanics, Heat Engines and Machine Design	6
Commercial Arithmetic and Economic Geography	19
Elementary Millinery	18
Course in Physics (Part I.)	38
" " (Part II.)	38
" Chemistry (Part I.)	17
" " (Part II.)	30
Manual Training, Woodwork (First Year Course)	10
" " (Second Year Course)	9
Cabinet-making	10
Chair-making	8
Painted Furniture Making	11
Decorative Bookbinding	6
Jewellery	10
Drawing	27
Domestic Economy	6
Rural Science, including School Gardening (First Year Syllabus)	25
Rural Science, including School Gardening (Second Year Syllabus)	22
Total,	317

In addition to the courses conducted by the Department at the institutions named above, courses in experimental science drawing, domestic economy and rural science (including school

gardening) were held throughout the country at convent and other centres. The number of centres at which courses were held, and the number of students in attendance, were as follows :—

Subject.	Number of Centres.	Number of Students in attendance.
Experimental Science	8	101
Domestic Economy	6	49
Drawing	2	24
Rural Science (including School Gardening).	1	12
Total,		186

Examinations were conducted by the Department at the close of the courses in experimental science, domestic economy and rural science (including school gardening); 101 students were presented for examination in experimental science, of whom 62 passed; 49 in domestic economy, of whom 34 passed; and 12 in rural science (including school gardening), of whom 9 passed.

Provision is made at the Royal College of Science for the training of teachers of science, special groups of subjects being arranged for TRAINING OF TEACHERS OF SCIENCE AND ART. students who propose to become teachers in Day Secondary or Technical Schools. Teacherships-in-Training, tenable at the Royal College of Science and the Metropolitan School of Art, are offered for competition amongst Science and Art students. Particulars of the competitions will be found at pages 264 and 266 of the Appendices.

The Department have made provision, by means of Scholarships, for a supply of teachers of commercial subjects who are capable of giving instruction in some of the higher branches. The conditions of award of these Scholarships, which are held at the London School of Economics and Political Science (University of London), are given at page 275 of the Appendices. Ten scholars are at present in attendance at the school.

The Department have from time to time conducted special courses for the training of manual instructors, but these have been discontinued for some years. The courses of training for teachers of technology conducted in the Royal College of Science for Ireland now provide for the training of prospective teachers of manual work, and the Department, moreover, conduct special examinations each year, by means of which students who have received their training in technical schools working under

the Department may secure recognition as teachers of manual work under the Department's Programme.

The training of teachers of domestic science subjects is carried on at the Irish Training School of Domestic Economy, St. Kevin's Park, Kilmacud, Stillorgan, Co. Dublin. The course of training extends over two years, but only those students are selected therefor who have most satisfactorily followed the course in household management which extends over one year.

A report of the school for the session is printed at page 102, from which it will be seen that, during the session, two students secured the Department's full diploma as domestic economy instructresses. Seven other students completed the examinations for the diploma, with the exception of that in one of the subsidiary subjects included in the course. An opportunity to complete the diploma will be afforded to these students, who, in the meantime, have been permitted to give instruction in the branches in which they are qualified.

Provision is made, under special regulations, for the further training of national school teachers in elementary experimental science, rural science (including school gardening), domestic economy and drawing. Examinations are conducted by the Department at the close of the courses of instruction, and certificates are awarded which are accepted by the Commissioners of National Education as evidence of qualification to give instruction in the subject or subjects inscribed thereon.

The following table shows the number of centres at which classes were conducted during the session 1918-19, the number of students who presented themselves for examination in each subject, and the number awarded certificates of satisfactory attendance and progress.

SUBJECT.	No. of Centres.	No. of Teachers presented for examination.	No. of Teachers who received Certificates of satisfactory attendance and progress.			
			First Year.	Second Year.	Third Year.	Total.
Elementary Experimental Science	1	4	—	—	—	—
Rural Science (Including School Gardening)	22	619	211	159	—	370
Domestic Economy	16	117	42	26	13	81
Drawing	20	226	55	75	52	182

CENTRAL INSTITUTIONS.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND METROPOLITAN SCHOOL OF ART. The reports of the Council and the Registrar of the Royal College of Science will be found at pages 856 and 865 of the Appendices, and the report of the Headmaster of the Metropolitan School of Art at page 868.

THE IRISH TRAINING SCHOOL OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY. The school re-opened on the 22nd August, 1918, with 30 students. Of these eighteen were students whose names remained on the school roll at the close of the previous session. The remaining twelve were new students admitted to the course in household management as a result of the entrance examination held on the 25th June, 1918, and following days.

At the close of the session, certificates were awarded to the twelve students who had completed the household management course. All these students were selected for training as teachers. Of the eighteen teachers-in-training who attended the school, two obtained the full diploma of the school, and seven others will be eligible therefor if successful in a supplementary examination to be conducted in June, 1920. Nine remained on the school roll at the close of the session.

The following classes for extern students were held during the year, in order, primarily, to provide facilities for teaching practice for the teachers-in-training :—

Children's classes in cookery attended by 26 students.

Children's classes in laundry work attended by 26 students.

KILLARNEY SCHOOL OF HOUSEWIFERY. The object of this school is to provide a systematic training, extending over one year, in cookery, housemaids' and parlourmaids' work, needlework and laundrywork, such as would fit the pupils for domestic service or the care of a home.

Twenty-nine pupils attended the school during the session 1918-19. Of the twenty-one who completed the course of training, nineteen were placed in situations with wages varying from £16 to £24 per annum, whilst the other two returned to their homes, having been specially trained therefor.

Of the remaining eight students, three, owing to ill health, were obliged to return to their homes before completing the course, and five remained on the school roll at the close of the session.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The following groups of scholarships were awarded or renewed during the year:—(1) Apprenticeship Scholarships, (2) Scholarships at Day Trades Preparatory Schools, (3) Scholarships at Residential Schools of Domestic Training, (4) Local Exhibitions, (5) Science and Technological Scholarships and Teacherships-in-Training at the Royal College of Science (Senior Science Scholarships), (6) Teacherships-in-Training at the Metropolitan School of Art (Senior Art Scholarships) (7) Commercial Scholarships, (8) Industrial Scholarships, (9) Goldsmiths' (Apprentice) Scholarships, (10) Trade Scholarships, (11) Scholarships in Embroidery, Sprigging and Crochet Work.

An examination for the award of Apprenticeship Scholarships was held on the 12th June, 1919, and APPRENTICESHIP was attended by 18 candidates. As a SCHOLARSHIPS. result of this examination 3 new scholarships were awarded. For the conditions of award of these scholarships see page 279 of the Appendices.

The following table shows the number of scholarships awarded by the various committees at present being held:—

Committee.	New Scholarships.	Renewed Scholarships.
Co. Down	—	3
Co. Galway	2	7
Co. Leitrim	—	1
Co. Limerick	—	3
Co. Longford	—	2
Co. Mayo	—	2
Co. Sligo	—	1
Tipperary (Joint Urban and Rural)	—	2
Co. Tipperary (North Riding)	—	1
Co. Tipperary (South Riding)	1	3
Co. Waterford	—	1
Totals,	3	26

Of the 29 scholars, 4 are at present attending Day Trades Preparatory Schools, 23 are serving their apprenticeship to approved trades, and 2 are about to be apprenticed.

The 23 scholars at present serving their apprenticeships are following the trades mentioned:—electricians, 5; motor engineers, 1; motor mechanics, 2; motor and spring car body maker, 1; locomotive fitter, 1; fitters (mechanical engineering and shipbuilding), 6; fitter (agricultural engineering), 1; coppersmith, 1; ships' draughtsman, 1; shipwright, 1; joiner, 1; plumber, 1; lithographic designer, 1.

Since the last report two boys have completed their apprenticeships, four resigned their scholarships, in one case the scholarship was withdrawn, and in five instances the scholarships lapsed, as the holders were in receipt of wages exceeding 15s. weekly.

During the session two boys, who had joined His Majesty's Forces and whose Scholarships were held over pending their return to civil life, resumed their apprenticeships.

In addition to the scholarships, tenable at Day Trades Preparatory Schools, awarded under the scheme referred to above, 459 scholarships were awarded in 1919 by the managers of such schools. These scholarships, as a rule, cover only tuition, or tuition and the necessary books and instruments, but 76 scholars receive, in addition, sums varying from £1 to £12 as maintenance allowance, or as grants towards the cost of travelling. These scholarships are in some cases renewed from year to year, if the progress made by the scholar is satisfactory. In other cases, scholarships, other than first year scholarships, are awarded upon the results of the work of the previous session.

SCHOOL.	1st Year Scho- lars.	2nd Year Scho- lars.	3rd Year Scho- lars.	Totals.
Ballymena Day Trades Preparatory School	12	8	4	24
Belfast Christian Brothers' Day Trades Preparatory School	16	24	23	63
Belfast Municipal Day Trades Preparatory School	30	29	—	59
Blackrock Day Trades Preparatory School	18	15	11	44
Clonmel Day Trades Preparatory School	9	8	—	17
Dundalk Day Trades Preparatory School	25	12	7	44
Kilkeenny Day Trades Preparatory School	8	3	—	11
Londonderry Day Trades Preparatory School	10	10	—	20
Portadown Day Trades Preparatory School	15	18	3	36
Queenstown Day Trades Preparatory School	9	4	—	13
Ringsend: Pembroke Day Trades Pre- paratory School	30	16	6	52
Sligo Day Trades Preparatory School	14	7	—	21
Tralee Day Trades Preparatory School	15	16	—	31
Waterford Day Trades Preparatory School	15	9	—	24
TOTALS, .	226	179	51	459

Scholarships at residential schools of domestic training,

SCHOLARSHIPS AT RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS OF DOMESTIC TRAINING. of the value of £15 each, are awarded to a limited number of girls, to enable them to attend for one year a regular course of instruction and training in domestic economy, such as will cultivate their intelligence and resourcefulness, and render them more practical in the performance of home duties. The scholarship, together with the payment of a fee of £2 (in the case of County Cork, £3) on the part of the scholar, entitles the holder to board, residence, and instruction during the term of the scholarship. Further particulars of the conditions under which the scholarships are awarded, and the course of instruction which the scholars undergo, are given at page 282 of the Appendices.

The number of scholarships awarded in 1919 by each committee adopting the scheme was as follows:—

County Carlow, 8; county Clare, 11; county Cork, 2; county Leitrim, 2; county Longford, 2; Queen's county, 10; county Tipperary (South Riding), 8; county Waterford, 3; county Westmeath, 12; county Wexford, 10.

The scholars are distributed between the various approved residential schools of domestic training as follows:—

Carrick-on-Suir, Convent of Mercy	13
Dundrum (county Tipperary), Presentation Convent ..	9
Drishane (county Cork), Convent of the Holy Infant Jesus	2
Kilmore (county Wexford), Convent of St. John of God	11
Londonderry, Northlands School of Housewifery ..	1
Moate, Convent of Mercy	16
Stradbally (Queen's county), Presentation Convent ..	16
TOTAL ..	68

Where technical instruction committees establish, in connection with technical schools, in county boroughs or urban districts, for students of proved ability and ascertained need, and under the terms of a scheme approved

by the Department, one or more exhibitions of the annual value of £50, tenable at the Royal College of Science, the Metropolitan School of Art, or other approved technical, commercial, or art school, the Department may make a grant in aid of the exhibitions awarded, not exceeding half their value, provided that the Department's total contribution in this respect does not exceed £50 in respect of any one urban district, other than a county borough, in any one year. Candidates for these exhibitions must be eighteen years of age; they must have

been in regular employment under normal conditions in a trade, business, or industry for at least a year; they must have been in attendance at a technical school within the administrative area of the nominating committee for at least two complete and consecutive sessions; and they must satisfy the Department that their general education is of such a nature as to enable them to take full advantage of the course of instruction selected at the approved day school of higher education. Successful candidates must devote their whole time during the period for which the exhibition is granted to the advancement of their studies.

One art exhibition was awarded in 1919 to a student of the Municipal Technical Institute, Belfast. The art exhibition awarded to a student of the Crawford Municipal School of Art, Cork, in 1918, and the science exhibition awarded to a student of the Municipal Technical School, Larne, in the same year, have been renewed for a second session.

These exhibitions are being held at the following institutions:—

Royal College of Science for Ireland, Dublin	..	1
Metropolitan School of Art, Dublin (Art)	..	1
Municipal School of Art, Belfast (Art)	..	1

At the Examination for science and technological scholarships and teacherships-in-training, held on the 23rd June, 1919, and following days, sixty-eight candidates competed for the five scholarships and five teacherships, offered for competition by the Department, and tenable at the Royal College of Science.

The conditions attached to these scholarships and teacherships-in-training are given on Form S. 33 printed in the Appendices, page 266.

An examination was held on the 17th June, 1919, and following days for three teacherships-in-training at the Metropolitan School of Art. The examination was attended by five candidates.

The conditions under which the teacherships-in-training were offered for competition in 1919 are given on Form S. 2. See Appendices, page 264.

Ten scholarships were awarded in 1919, and the scholars are at present in attendance at the London School of Economics and Political Science (University of London).

The conditions under which the Scholarships were awarded are shown in the Appendices, page 275.

Industrial scholarships are of the value of £80 each, and are renewable for a second and third year at the discretion of the Department. The object of these scholarships is to enable selected persons (who must already have been engaged in one of the branches of an industry) to pursue such a course of instruction in that industry, in an institution providing special courses of an approved character, as will enable them to undertake a responsible industrial position in Ireland at the termination of their scholarships.

The awards are made by the Department on consideration of the experience and qualifications of the applicants.

Two applications for scholarships were received in 1919. A scholarship was awarded to one of the candidates, who is following a course of training in woollen manufacture at the South of Scotland Technical College, Galashiels. The other applicant was not adjudged suitable for training.

As a result of consultation with the Corporation of Goldsmiths, the Department now provide four scholarships for their apprentices. These are tenable, usually for three years, at the Metropolitan School of Art, Dublin, and are of the value of £6 per annum, with free tuition. When scholarships become vacant they are awarded to the apprentice students who have shown the greatest ability and progress in their studies at the School during the preceding session.

The three scholarships awarded in 1918 have been renewed for a second year, whilst that awarded in 1917 has been renewed for a third session.

The conditions for the award of these scholarships, the object of which is to enable apprentices, who have been engaged in certain industries in Ireland for a period of at least two years, to obtain systematic instruction in the principles of science and art as applied to these industries, are given at page 277 of the Appendices.

Applications for scholarships in the following industries were invited in 1919:—cabinet-making, loom tenting, motor engineering, plumbing, typography and woollen manufacture. Owing to the small number of applicants the Department decided not to award scholarships in cabinet-making, loom tenting or typography. Forty-three applicants in all applied for scholarships in the remaining industries, and thirty-nine of these were awarded scholarships.

Fourteen candidates were selected for admission to the examination for these awards held on the 9th September, 1919, and following days, and six scholarships were awarded. The conditions under which these scholarships were offered for competition in 1919 are given on Form S. 196. See Appendices, page 276.

The list of candidates awarded science and technological scholarships and teacherships-in-training at the Metropolitan School of Art, commercial scholarships, industrial and trade scholarships, and scholarships in embroidery, sprigging and crochet work will be found in the Appendices, pages 283-5.

3.—FISHERIES.

The Annual Report on the Sea and Inland Fisheries of Ireland for the year 1918, which is a separate publication by the Fisheries Branch, contains, in addition to the details annually supplied, arrears of information which it was impossible or inadvisable to publish during the years of the war. The effect of war conditions on the Irish fishing industry is also briefly outlined.

During the year under review 4,717 Irish vessels, with crews numbering 17,502 men, were engaged in fishing, an increase as compared with the 4,542 boats and 16,936 men in the previous year, but, as a result of the war, there has been a very great decrease in the number of non-Irish boats participating in the Irish fisheries. The landings, exclusive of shell-fish, amounted to 761,000 cwts., and were greater than those of any of the preceding five years, while the value of the catch, almost £1,000,000, represents rather more than the aggregate value of the three years 1911-13.

These fisheries were exceedingly productive. The quantity, 809,000 cwts., landed during the autumn season being the greatest recorded for 20 years. The value of this capture was £286,500. The spring fishery resulted in the landing of 184,000 cwts., valued at £234,000.

It is a matter for regret that the Irish herring fisheries still show a decline in the quantities landed, due to the relative scarcity of the fish on the fishing grounds, although war-time prices have given a record value to the catch. The summer fishery resulted in the capture of 141,000 cwts. valued at £188,000, while the figures for the winter season were 59,000 cwts. and £67,000, respectively.

KELP. About 3,600 tons of kelp, valued at £37,800, were exported.

LOANS. Loans to the amount of £7,535 19s. were granted during the year ended 31st March, 1919.

WAR RISKS INSURANCE. No further policies have been issued by the Irish Fishing Vessels War Risks Insurance Committee.

Labour troubles hampered the work at Helvick, county Waterford, during a great part of the year, but progress was, nevertheless, made towards the end of the year. The operations at Kilkeel, county Down, were continued, and the works have since been completed. The dredger *Fag-an-Bealach* was employed in repelling the incursions of the sand which tends to silt up the harbours at Arklow, Portrush and Balbriggan.

The salmon fisheries during the year showed a considerable decline compared with those of the year 1917, which were much above the average, although the capture at sea by drift nets increased from 1,520 cwts. to 1,580 cwts. 1918 was a poor year for salmon fishing throughout the British Isles, both for nets and rods.

4,261 boxes of Irish salmon were sold at Billingsgate as compared with 9,106 in the previous year.

From the South-western districts cases of the destruction of fish by the use of explosives and poison are again reported, and the usual serious damage to fish by flax-water took place in the North-eastern counties.

2,738,810 salmon fry were turned out from hatcheries during the year, a considerable decrease when compared with the 4,218,500 liberated in the previous year. There was no output of trout fry.

The amount of licence duties paid increased from £8,600 to £9,539.

Grants towards the improvement and protection of inland fisheries were made in the year ended 31st March, 1919, as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Dublin Board of Conservators	33	19	0
Waterford " "	100	0	0
Cork " "	270	15	0
Bandon " "	40	0	0
Skibbereen " "	25	0	0
Bantry " "	1	10	0
Kenmare " "	60	0	0
Waterville " "	40	0	0
Killarney " "	392	5	0
Limerick " "	400	7	10
Galway " "	220	0	0
Connemara " "	30	0	0
Bangor " "	40	0	0

	£	s.	d.
Ballina Board of Conservators	200	0	0
Sligo " "	80	0	0
Ballyshannon, "	8	0	0
Londonderry " "	80	0	0
Coleraine " "	90	0	0
Dundalk " "	40	0	0
Drogheda " "	40	0	0
Lough Derg Fishery Society	40	0	0
Lough Sheelin Trout Protection Association	20	0	0
Camcor and Little Brosna Fishery Association	5	18	9
Derravaragh Anglers' Association	10	0	0
Corrib Fisheries Association	20	0	0
Miscellaneous Purposes	147	7	11
Total,	£2,435	3	6

EEL FISHERIES. The eel fisheries appear to have been of an average character. About £12,000 worth was marketed from the Coleraine district.

POLLEN FISHERIES. The quantity of pollen captured was much less than in the preceding year, but very remunerative prices were realised.

COARSE FRESH-WATER FISH. The netting of coarse fish in the lakes and rivers commenced in 1917 for the purpose of augmenting the food supply, was pursued with greater success during 1918 and 1919. The fishing operations indicated, amongst other things, the presence of a very considerable stock of pollen in Lough Derg.

The various schemes inaugurated by the Irish Coarse Fish Committee were brought to a conclusion during 1919.

INSTRUCTION IN NET-MENDING AND CARE OF MOTORS, ETC. Instruction in net-mending was continued during the winter at Kinsale. Pupils were nominated to the class of instruction in the care and management of marine motor engines at the Pembroke Technical School, Ringsend.

4.—STATISTICS AND INTELLIGENCE.

This Branch collects and disseminates statistical and other information on matters affecting the work of the Department. It regularly compiles and publishes the following statistical reports and leaflets:—

Reports.

Annual General Abstracts of Acreage under Crops and Numbers and Descriptions of Live Stock in Ireland.

Annual Detailed Agricultural Statistics of Ireland.

Annual Report on Banking, Railway, and Shipping Statistics of Ireland.

Annual Report on Irish Agricultural Labourers.

Annual Report on Imports and Exports at Irish Ports.

Annual Report on Prices of Crops, Live Stock and other Irish Agricultural Products in Ireland.

Five Crop Reports each year.

Two Fruit Crop Reports each year.

Quinquennial Report on the Agricultural Output of Ireland.

Leaflets.

Daily leaflet on Prices of Live Stock.

Weekly, Monthly, and Yearly leaflets on exports of animals from Ireland.

Weekly leaflet on numbers of pigs killed or bought dead by bacon-curers in Ireland.

Five annual leaflets on the average yield and total production of crops in Ireland.

Monthly leaflet on Irish Creamery Statistics.

Weekly return of the exports and imports of certain commodities.

For the purpose of compiling these and other special statistical statements the Branch normally receives returns from 3,000 police enumerators of statistics, 825 crop correspondents, and 250 fruit crop correspondents, 24 fair reporters and 18 market reporters, 45 agricultural Instructors, 96 portal authorities and shipping companies, portal supervisors and inspectors at 18 Irish ports, a large number of Irish importers and exporters, nearly 300 English and Scotch employers of Irish migratory labourers, Creameries, Bacon Curers, Millers, Railway Companies and Joint Stock Banks in Ireland as well as from Home and Foreign Governments and other Public Departments, etc. Most of the individual returns are confidential and are furnished free of charge.

In addition to compiling, publishing and distributing the above reports and leaflets the Branch
PUBLICATIONS. contributes to, edits, and publishes the Department's *Journal*, press-edits the other publications and looks after the general printing and advertising work of the Department. Its duty is to disseminate as well as to collect information for the Department, and it mails to a very large number of persons—one of its mailing lists contains 35,000 names—the leaflets and other free publications of the Department; during the year it distributed about 600,000 leaflets,

In accordance with its duty to act as an Intelligence Bureau to the Department, the Branch maintains
INTELLIGENCE BUREAU. a regular communication, and exchange of publications with the Agricultural, Statistical, Educational and other Departments of the United Kingdom, the Colonies and the chief foreign countries. From all these sources a very considerable number of publications are received and placed in the library which the Branch has organised and controls. In addition, a large number of home and foreign publications of a non-official character are received. All these publications are examined and indexed; and from the more important of them extracts and translations are made and circulated through the Department generally.

To make the materials available in the library more readily accessible a weekly "Bulletin" is issued, bringing to the immediate notice of its various Branches a synopsis of any matters coming within the sphere of the Department's activities and appearing in the current periodicals and publications, both home and foreign. The number of foreign accessions to the library and the collection of foreign intelligence generally has been severely affected by the war, but special efforts have been made to obtain foreign publications from, and through, neutral countries. Numbers of such publications are now received in the library, and from them much has been gleaned regarding the manner in which food supply problems arising out of the war have been dealt with abroad. In addition much information has been obtained and circulated regarding the organisation of agricultural labour, the supply of manures and machinery, and the other emergency measures adopted in connection with agriculture in the different European countries.

A considerable amount of extra work had to be undertaken by this Branch during the year in connection with questions affecting the food production of Ireland, and more particularly arising out of the Department's Tillage Scheme and the Government's guarantee in respect of the corn areas.

In accordance with an undertaking given by the President of the Board of Agriculture on 19th November, 1918, the following prices were guaranteed by the Government for 1919 grain crops:—

GUARANTEED PRICES FOR 1919 CEREALS.

(1) Wheat 71s. 11d. per quarter of 480 lb. (or 75s. 6d. per quarter of 504 lb.).

(2) Barley 61s. 6d. per quarter of 400 lb. (or 68s. 10½d. per quarter of 448 lb.).

(8) Oats 44s. 1d. per quarter of 312 lb. (or 47s. 6d. per quarter of 336 lb.).

It was decided to give effect to these guarantees by means of the machinery of Part I. of the Corn Production Act, 1917. This involves payment to growers of any difference between "average prices" and "guaranteed prices" on the basis of a yield per acre of 4 quarters of wheat, 4 quarters of barley, and 5 quarters of oats respectively.

It was decided to take four-fifths in the case of barley and two-thirds in the case of oats as the proportion normally sold. The grower of wheat would, therefore, be paid for each acre four times the difference between 71s. 11d. and the average market price ascertained for the seven months commencing 1st September, 1919. The grower of barley would receive for each acre four times four-fifths of the difference between 61s. 6d. and the average price of barley similarly determined. The grower of oats would receive for each acre five times two-thirds of the difference between 44s. 1d. and the average price of oats similarly determined.

In pursuance of the powers conferred on them by the Corn Production Act, 1917, the Department made Regulations entitled "Cereals (Ireland) Declaration Regulations, 1919," under date 14th May, 1919, in accordance with which growers of wheat, oats or barley desiring to benefit under the scheme of guaranteed prices were required to furnish to the police on or before 30th June, 1919, declarations of their areas under corn. Two forms of declaration were supplied, one for the use of occupiers, the other for conacre tenants. By the Cereals (Ireland) Declaration Amending Regulations, 1919, dated 30th June, the date up to which Declarations might be furnished was extended to the 14th July, 1919.

For other particulars see page 84 *supra*.

5.—VETERINARY.

During the year ended 30th September, 1919, the position of Ireland with regard to the various diseases scheduled under the Diseases of Animals Acts continued to be favourable.

For the fifth consecutive year no case of foot and mouth disease was recorded in this country. Owing, however, to the re-appearance of the disease in England, it became necessary, at different times, to adopt the customary special precautions against the spread of infection to Ireland.

No outbreaks of anthrax occurred during the year, and only two during the previous twelve months.

The provisions of the Department's Order relating to the slaughter of cattle affected with certain forms of tuberculosis remained in suspension throughout the year. Arrangements are being made, however, for the restoration to the local authorities under the Diseases of Animals Acts in Ireland of their powers and duties under the Order as from 1st January, 1920. In future, the Order will be entitled the Bovine Tuberculosis (Ireland) Order of 1914, with a view to preventing confusion between operations under the Department's Order and those under the Tuberculosis Prevention (Ireland) Act.

There was a slight increase in prevalence of swine fever during the period under review.

The position with regard to sheep scab shows improvement. The Sheep Dipping Order requiring all sheep to be subjected to a single dipping in the summer, and a double dipping in the autumn, appears to have been carried out satisfactorily as regards the autumn dipping in 1918, and the summer dipping in 1919, although local difficulties of administration interfered to some extent.

Only one case of glanders, a disease happily now of rare occurrence in Ireland, occurred during the year. Parasitic mange, however, was more prevalent than in the preceding 12 months.

On account of the continued prevalence of rabies in England, it was considered necessary to maintain during the year the prohibition in force at the end of September, 1918, of the landing in this country of dogs and canine animals generally from Great Britain and the Channel Islands. No case of the disease has been confirmed in Ireland for many years past.

The restrictions operative at the beginning of the year on the export and slaughter of immature and in-calf cattle continued in force throughout the twelve months, as did also the prohibition of the slaughter of ewes in lamb. The export of milch cows ceased to be subject to restrictions after 11th April, 1919.

The function of licensing the export of fat and store swine under the provisions of the Pig and Pig Products (Prohibition of Export) (Ireland) Order of the Ministry of Food continued to be discharged by the Veterinary Branch throughout the year.

In exercise of the powers conferred on the Department by the Meat (Licensing of Export) (Ireland) Order of 1918, the Veterinary Branch, in June, 1918, undertook the work of regulating the export of the meat (including offal) of cattle, sheep, and goats from this country to Great Britain. The regulative measures then adopted were continued during the year under review.

A special report of Proceedings under the Diseases of Animals Acts is issued in a separate publication each year.

6.—TRANSIT AND MARKETS.

Under this head are grouped matters relating to :—

1. Transit of produce.
2. Transit of farming requisites.
3. Railway rates.
4. The enforcement of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts as regards butter, margarine, cheese, margarine-cheese, and milk.
5. The Merchandise Marks Acts.
6. The Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Acts, 1887 and 1891.

1.—TRANSIT OF PRODUCE.

Packages of agricultural produce were inspected at Irish railway stations and ports, and markets were
 INSPECTIONS. visited in connection with this work of inspection. Two hundred and thirty-three inspections were made at railway stations and ports in Ireland. Some cases of want of due care in the handling or loading of packages came under notice. Attention was drawn to these occurrences. Cross-Channel ports through which Irish produce is conveyed and several of the principal centres of distribution in Great Britain were also visited.

In the majority of cases in which damaged consignments came under notice in transit, representations were made to the consignors regarding the use of unsuitable cases or boxes or defects in the preparation of the consignments.

The stowing of consignments of agricultural produce in the holds of steamers was under observation when inspections were being made at the ports.

Two hundred and ninety complaints or representations regarding delay or damage to consignments
 COMPLAINTS. in transit, or facilities for conveyance, were received during the year ended the 30th September, 1919. The complaints or representations related to butter, cheese, dead poultry, eggs, fish, flour, feeding stuffs, fruit, potatoes, etc. Following the investigations in several of these cases, intimation was received from the complainants that an improvement in the transit of consignments had taken place.

From time to time representations were received in regard to providing facilities for the conveyance of flour, grain or potatoes. Inquiry was made, and it appeared that owing to heavy demands on rolling stock, some delays had unavoidably taken place in supplying waggons. Delay on the part of consignees in accepting delivery of traffic contributed to the difficulty. Special action was taken to make waggons available, in one case a number of men being employed to remove traffic from trucks which were standing under load at destination stations.

Congestion of traffic resulted from shortage of shipping and reduced supply of waggons. On several occasions dislocation of traffic between Irish and Cross-Channel ports arose from labour troubles. Towards the close of the period, the strike of railwaymen in Great Britain caused a stoppage of shipments, from Ireland, of produce intended for interior stations in Great Britain. An officer of the Department visited Irish ports in order to ascertain the position at these places, and to take such action as might be feasible with a view to prevent any waste of food consequent on transit facilities not being available. His reports indicated that, on the whole, the situation had been well met. It was found that arrangements had been made to notify the consignors and to obtain from them instructions as to the disposal of the produce. Traffic was diverted, put into cold store or sold at the ports.

A representation was received by the Department in regard to the question of re-opening, for passenger and goods traffic, a railway station in County Tyrone. The traffic was not regarded by the Company as sufficient to justify them in incurring the expense of providing and maintaining a station at the place.

An Act establishing a Ministry of Transport received the Royal Assent on the 15th August, 1919. The Act provides that, as from such date or dates as His Majesty in Council may by Order determine, there shall be transferred to the Minister of Transport all powers and duties of any Government Department in relation to (a) railways, (b) light railways, (c) tramways, (d) canals, waterways and inland navigations, (e) roads, bridges and ferries, and vehicles and traffic thereon and (f) harbours, docks and piers. It is also provided by the Act that His Majesty in Council may by Order, except from such transfer any particular powers or duties, or provide for the exercise or performance of any power or duty so excepted by

the Minister concurrently or in consultation with or at the instance of the Government Department concerned, or by the Government Department concerned concurrently or in consultation with the Minister.

On the 20th December, "The Ministry of Transport (Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland Transfer and Exception of Powers) Order, 1919," was made. By this Order it is provided that there shall be excepted from transfer to the Minister of Transport: (i.) the powers and duties of the Department under sub-section 1 (a) of section 17 of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899. (ii.) the powers and duties of the Department under sections 22 and 23 of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894, and section 1 of the Poultry Act, 1911, and those in regard to agriculture and other rural industries and sea fisheries under the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899. In the exercise of these powers so far as they relate to the transit of animals and produce, the Department shall act in consultation with the Minister of Transport.

A section of the Ministry has been established in Dublin.

Butter.

PACKAGES, CONDITION AND HANDLING.	Several thousand boxes of butter came under the notice of the Department's officers during the course of their inspections. The reports which were received indicated that due care was generally exercised in the preparation of the packages. On the whole the boxes were sufficiently strong; they were carefully put together and presented an inviting appearance. Few defectively constructed boxes came under observation. Suitable waggons were provided for the conveyance of the traffic and, as a rule, the loading was carried out with care.
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The Butter (Ireland) Order, 1918, referred to in the Department's Eighteenth Annual General Report, under which licences by the Food Controller were required for the consigning or shipment of butter from Ireland continued in force. Complaint was made that butter sent to the depots of the Ministry of Food at London and Cardiff was delayed in transit and that consignments were found to be damaged on delivery. Action was taken with a view to ensure expeditious conveyance and delivery in good condition. It was ascertained that, as regards butter forwarded to Cardiff, the more serious cases of delay occurred in connection with consignments sent from the north and north-west of Ireland, and as no through transport services for the rapid conveyance of perishable traffic between the places were available, an arrangement was made whereby

exporters in those districts were to send their butter to the depots at Liverpool or Glasgow.

A representation was received by the Department relative to the time occupied in the conveyance to Cork of fresh butter purchased at a southern market. Arrangements were made to expedite delivery of the traffic.

Cheese.

There appeared to be room for improvement in crates used for the conveyance of cheese. Several of the CONVEYANCE OF crates which came under notice were not CHEESE, sufficiently strong for safe conveyance, the timber used being too light or of poor quality. In some cases, the nailing of boards forming the crates was insecure. Towards the end of the period the crates seen in transit were generally of more substantial construction.

Complaint was made to the Department that consignments of Caerphilly cheese forwarded from Irish stations to Cardiff, Newport and Highbridge had arrived in an unsatisfactory condition. Complainants suggested that ventilated vans should be used for the carriage of the traffic during warm weather and that conveyance should be expedited. The Department were informed that, whenever available, ventilated vans were used for the carriage of the traffic but that, owing to a shortage of these vehicles as a result of war conditions, the traffic had sometimes to be sent in open sheeted waggons.

A representation was received that crates in which cheese was despatched to Cross-Channel centres did CHEESE CRATES, not afford adequate protection to the cheese, and that consignments were arriving in a damaged condition. With a view to the adoption of standard crates for the conveyance of Caerphilly cheese arrangements were made for testing, under actual transit conditions, crates constructed in accordance with specifications laid down by the Department.

Eggs.

Special attention was given to the condition and handling of egg traffic. The high prices obtainable for Irish eggs in Great Britain stimulated the trade, and the volume of traffic was well maintained. Delays in transit took place from time to time owing to reduced shipping tonnage, shortage of waggons and labour troubles; but taking into consideration the conditions prevailing, it is gratifying to learn that the loss resulting was not considerable.

Taken as a whole, the cases which came under notice showed an improvement in construction as compared with those used in recent years. Generally, the timber used in construction was stronger.

CASES.

However, in several consignments, cases made from unsuitable timber or defectively constructed cases were found, the timber used being of poor quality, the cases frail or patched, the nailing insecure, or there being over-wide spaces between the boards. Faults in construction and the use of unsuitable timber were brought under the notice of the consignors.

Cases in a number of consignments were observed to be leaking. Usually the damage was reported to be due to the use of insufficient packing material in the sides or bottoms of the cases.

PACKING.

This defect in the preparation of consignments came under notice rather frequently. On the other hand, an excessive quantity of packing material was used in a few cases. Owing to the excess of packing material, the lids of some of the cases had burst. It was observed that generally straw of better quality was used in packing.

In the course of visits to egg markets, the packing of cases for transit came under observation. Generally the work of packing was carried out with due care. An undesirable procedure was, however, reported in one case. Eggs were purchased from farmers on the roads leading to a southern town, and packed into cases by boys and girls of from 12 to 14 years old. Much care and special training are required to pack eggs so as to reduce to a minimum the risk of damage in transit, and it could not well be expected that the necessary care and skill in packing would be exercised by such inexperienced persons.

The reports regarding inspections in Ireland indicated that the carrying companies were giving special

HANDLING,

CONVEYANCE.

attention to the work of securing that consignments of eggs would be handled and loaded with due care. Few cases of upending, or want of due care in loading, came under notice.

The unloading of Irish egg traffic from steamers at ports in Great Britain was also observed. Some instances in which employees of carrying companies or of consignees upended cases of eggs, or placed cases on their sides, came under notice. Suitable action was taken regarding these occurrences.

The attention of the Department was drawn to the need for the use of waterproof sheets to protect egg traffic, from adverse conditions of weather, when being carted from markets to railway stations. The Department communicated with the railway companies in the matter.

In the Eighteenth Annual General Report of the Department reference was made to postponements of the operation of a notice which had been issued by the carrying companies in December, 1917, intimating that eggs would only be accepted for conveyance at carrier's risk provided they were contained in substantial wooden boxes or cases in which the eggs were efficiently and securely packed, and provided also each egg was placed in a separate compartment and efficiently and securely packed within its compartment. It was also mentioned that the Railway Executive Committee had agreed to accept, experimentally, for a period of six months, for conveyance at carrier's risk, eggs packed in cases specified by the Department, and that the question of a special government brand for approved egg-cases had been raised. A brand for cases to be used for the conveyance of Irish eggs was devised, and regulations regarding its use were drafted. On the 21st January, 1919, application was made by the Department for the registration of the brand under Section 62 of the Trade Marks Act, 1905.

In January, 1919, the Carrying Companies had a notice issued specifying the 1st March as the date on which the conditions as to accepting eggs in compartment cases only at carrier's risk would come into operation. The Department proposed that the period of six months during which eggs packed in cases specified by them would be accepted experimentally for conveyance at carrier's risk should commence on the 1st April, and that the condition as to branding should be temporarily waived. With a view to arriving at an arrangement regarding the conditions which should govern the conveyance of egg traffic, a conference, at which representatives of the railway companies, the egg trade and the Department attended, was held at the offices of the Board of Trade on the 6th March. At this conference a suggestion was made that, pending the completion of arrangements for the official brand, a ticket or label be accepted. After discussion, the representatives of the companies agreed that for a period of six months, commencing on the 1st April, 1919, cases bearing labels issued by the Department to consignors who guaranteed that the cases and packing were approved, would be accepted for conveyance at carrier's risk.

A circular was issued to Egg Merchants indicating the conditions on which labels would be issued, and on the 26th March

the Irish Railway Executive Committee gave notice that on and after the 1st April, 1919, the Irish Railway Companies would accept, for conveyance at carrier's risk, eggs packed in cases which were approved by the Department and specified in the Department's A. B. Memo. No. 10, and which bore the Department's label. Eggs not packed in these cases so labelled would be accepted for conveyance at owner's risk as goods not properly protected by packing, but if the sender wished such eggs to be carried at owner's risk rates lower than the ordinary rates (where such rates existed) the appropriate form of O.R. consignment note must be filled up.

During the experimental period of six months (1st April to 30th September) twenty-five exporters received permission to use the label. It appears that about twenty per cent. of the total number of shippers forward eggs in the approved cases without the label. The use of the label has proved satisfactory; and the companies have continued to accept for conveyance at carrier's risk eggs packed in approved cases bearing the label.

The general adoption of the approved cases is strongly urged on consignors. The use of these cases, the eggs being packed according to the Department's recommendations, should do much towards ensuring that the consignments reach the markets in good condition.

A certificate of the Registration of the brand has been received.

The attention of the Department was drawn to the need for special care in the handling, during transit, of packages of eggs intended for hatching. It appeared that eggs conveyed by rail and delivered in apparently good condition gave unsatisfactory results. With a view to prevent the fertility of hatching eggs from being impaired or destroyed during conveyance, the Department suggested to the Irish Railway Companies that the question of issuing special instructions regarding the handling of boxes containing the eggs be favourably considered, the boxes to be distinctively marked, if such a course were deemed desirable. It was arranged that instructions would be given, and the Department issued the following notice for insertion in the press:—

"Conveyance of Eggs for Hatching.

The attention of the Department has been drawn to the importance, in the interests of the Irish Poultry Industry, of ensuring that the fertility of hatching eggs is not impaired or destroyed during conveyance by rail; and, at the instance of the Department, action has been taken by the Irish Railway Companies with a view to the exercise of special care in the handling of the eggs.

A leaflet (No. 96) containing instructions regarding the packing of such eggs has also been issued by the Department, and consignors are strongly urged to follow closely the recommendations in the leaflet, and to affix to each box of the eggs intended for conveyance by rail a label, printed in red, bearing the words 'Eggs for Hatching.'

Fish.

During the year close attention was given to the transit of fish. Complaints regarding transit facilities
COMPLAINTS. or delay in the conveyance of consignments from Irish fishing centres to markets in Great Britain were investigated, and all practicable action was taken with a view to secure the expeditious carriage of the traffic.

A few complaints as to delay in the conveyance of consignments of fish between stations in Ireland were investigated. It appeared, that in some cases consignments had formerly been conveyed by passenger train, but that owing to shortage of coal, and the consequent reduction in train services, a goods train service had to be substituted—passenger trains being fully laden.

The attention of the Department was drawn to an arrangement which might result in delay in the transfer of fish traffic at Cork. Inquiry was made, and facilities with a view to ensure prompt transfer were made available.

In the autumn there were heavy catches of mackerel off the south coast, and on such occasions some
ARRANGEMENTS TO EXPEDITE CONVEYANCE. difficulty was experienced in making arrangements to ensure that consignments for cross-channel markets would arrive in good condition. The difficulty appeared to be due to restriction of train services owing to limited coal supplies, to shortage in shipping tonnage, and to the arrangements for cartage from the docks to the railways in the case of one of the more important cross-channel ports. The whole position as regards facilities for the conveyance of fish traffic was reviewed at a conference which was held in Dublin at the offices of the Ministry of Transport. Representatives of carrying companies, the Congested Districts Board and the Department attended. There is every reason to believe that the arrangements which it was found practicable to make resulted in preventing the loss of valuable food.

Loss of fish followed delay in transit resulting from labour trouble at a cross-channel port. There was also loss of fish in the autumn at a southern fishing station, owing to uncertainty as to adequate transit facilities being made available.

On the occasion of an inspection at a port, several boxes containing fish were observed to be without rope handles. The absence of rope loops or other suitable means for lifting the boxes causes difficulty in handling the traffic, especially at the ports where the work of transfer has usually to be done in a limited time. The attention of the consignors was drawn to the matter.

At the instance of the Department, arrangements were made to expedite the conveyance of ice forwarded to one of the principal southern fishing stations.

Fruit.

In the course of their inspections, officers of the Department had under observation the handling of consignments of fruit; and it was found that, as a rule, due care was exercised in loading.

Action was taken by the Department with a view to the provision of facilities for the conveyance of casks to consignors of blackberries.

A consignment of damsons packed in coarse bags came under notice on the occasion of a visit to a port in Scotland. As a result of the use of the sacks a large quantity of juice had been lost. On investigation it was ascertained that the consignors' agent had misinterpreted his instructions regarding the preparation of the traffic for conveyance. It was stated that the intention was that the fruit should be packed in kegs. Sacks are unsuitable for use in connection with the conveyance of soft fruit, and the risk of damage is increased when rope slings are used in the loading and unloading of consignments so packed.

The manner of loading bilberries packed in small chip baskets was found to be somewhat unsatisfactory at one of the Irish ports. Attention was drawn to the risk of damage to the fruit by crushing.

Egg-cases were used for the conveyance of apples from some of the fruit growing districts.

Comparatively large quantities of apples and blackberries were forwarded from the north of Ireland to centres in Great Britain.

Grain and Potatoes.

As in the previous year, there was a large volume of traffic in grain and potatoes. From time to time congestion took place, and sometimes delay occurred in accepting consignments for conveyance; but taking into account the circumstances prevailing—the shortage of waggons and the shipping difficulty—the needs of the traffic were fairly well met.

In December, the Department were informed that congestion of traffic had occurred at an important northern centre, owing to exceptionally heavy traffic in potatoes. Smooth working was, however, secured by an arrangement in accordance with which the railway companies were supplied in advance with particulars of potato traffic for conveyance each week to the centre. The requisite rolling stock for the quantities specified was provided at the sending stations, and provision was made for the removal of the traffic as it arrived each day at the destination station.

The sacks used for the conveyance of grain and potatoes were generally found to be satisfactory.

On a few occasions grain or potatoes had been loaded in waggons which had not been properly cleansed after previous use for the conveyance of cattle, coal or other traffic. The attention of the carrying companies concerned was drawn to the occurrences.

The Department were asked to assist in obtaining facilities for the conveyance of barrels to exporters of early potatoes and action was taken accordingly. The Department were also instrumental in having special arrangements made to expedite the carriage of consignments of early potatoes.

Fresh Meat and Bacon.

The quantity of fresh meat observed in transit was not so large as in the previous year. The bulk of the consignments was forwarded to the London market.

Generally, the meat was enclosed in wrappers made of strong canvas. Some wrappers were made from old FRESH MEAT. canvas which had not been washed after WRAPPERS. previous use. In one consignment canvas wrappers were soiled and unsound.

Some of the lorries in which meat was conveyed for shipment had not been properly cleansed before the meat was loaded on them.

The waggons provided for the traffic were generally suitable. At one sending station trays, in which the WAGGONS. meat was placed for conveyance across TRAYS. channel, were provided. The meat was carried in special vans from the port in

Great Britain.

Large numbers of dead pigs were carried from northern markets to Belfast and Londonderry. Open trucks are used for the conveyance of the traffic.

Large quantities of bacon, made up in bales, came under notice. The canvas used for enclosing the

bacon was sufficiently strong, and the arrangements for conveyance by rail were satisfactory. The traffic was carefully handled by the carters and by the employees of the carrying companies.

Dead Poultry.

Large quantities of dead poultry were conveyed. The greater part of the traffic was sent to London, Birmingham, Liverpool and Manchester.

Crates were principally used for the conveyance of the traffic.

Generally, the receptacles were of sufficient strength to withstand the ordinary strain of transit. Some crates which were observed in transit were constructed of unseasoned timber of poor quality.

The transit arrangements for the conveyance of dead poultry proved, on the whole, satisfactory.

The railway regulation limiting to 112 lbs., with certain exceptions, the weight of each parcel or

package which would be accepted, unaccompanied by a passenger, for conveyance to a place in Great Britain by passenger train service, remained in force. As in the previous year, packages of Christmas poultry weighing over 112 lbs. would, when desired, be carried by passenger train in Ireland, and by express goods train from cross-channel ports to the principal centres.

2.—TRANSIT OF FARMING REQUISITES.

The transit of agricultural machinery, implements, seeds, manures and spraying materials continued to receive close attention.

In the early part of the period covered by the Report, there was some difficulty in meeting satisfactorily

the requirements of the traffic in farming requisites; but the position subsequently improved. The Department were in constant communication with the railway companies in Great Britain and with cross-channel steamship

companies, concerning the carriage of these requisites, and officers located in Great Britain assisted in expediting the despatch of consignments.

When visiting Irish railway stations and ports, Inspectors of the Department made enquiry as to the traffic in farming requisites, with a view to any action considered desirable being taken regarding conveyance.

MOVEMENT IN IRELAND. The reports received indicated that the facilities afforded for the carriage of consignments were usually satisfactory, and that, generally, the delivery of consignments on reaching destination stations was effected with reasonable promptitude.

Action was taken to secure conveyance in due time in cases in which communications were received by the Department regarding the provision of transit facilities.

Two hundred and forty-six representations were received in regard to the conveyance of agricultural machinery and implements. Over two hundred of these had reference to carriage from Great Britain.

MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS. The cases related to agricultural tractors, corn-drills, corn crushers, elevators, harrows, hay-making machinery, land rollers, milling machinery, oil and gas engines, ploughs, plough fittings, potato diggers, potato sorters, sprayers, threshers, turnip cutters, winnowers, etc. Most of these representations had reference to expediting the conveyance of particular consignments; but in some cases, they related to the effecting of an improvement in the transit arrangements by particular routes.

The Department also took action with a view to the provision of facilities for the conveyance of consignments of raw material for the manufacture of agricultural machinery and implements.

The Department were asked to have facilities made available for the carriage of agricultural machinery intended for exhibition at important shows; and the requisite action was taken.

Seventy-four representations were received respecting facilities for the carriage of agricultural seeds, manures and spraying materials. Forty-seven of these related to manures. After the signing of the Armistice, there was a delay in placing orders for manures, as an early lowering of prices was expected. Gradual distribution was consequently prevented, and a severe strain was placed on the resources of Irish carrying companies when the orders were given later. Deliveries being much in arrear in February, the Department communicated with each carrying company in

Ireland calling attention to the desirability of having action taken to ensure the expeditious conveyance of consignments of manures for delivery to farmers. In March particulars were supplied to the Department respecting upwards of 18,000 tons of artificial manures for despatch from Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Londonderry and Waterford. Special action was taken by the Department with a view to expedite the conveyance of the traffic. Despite the heavy demands for rolling stock, a liberal supply of waggons was made available.

In December, communications were received relative to improved facilities for the carriage of basic slag from Liverpool to Cork. It appeared that deliveries of the slag allocated to Cork merchants were not nearly so far advanced as deliveries at other Irish ports. The Department were aware of the circumstances which had led to deliveries to Cork falling into arrear; but they considered that special action was needed if Cork firms were to be placed in a position to meet the demands of their customers for basic slag. A representation was made to the City of Cork Steam Packet Company, who expressed their willingness to make shipping facilities available for about 400 tons of the traffic per week for some weeks, provided the consignees arranged for expeditious removal from Cork quays. It was not, however, practicable to have full advantage taken of this offer.

Arrangements were made for the shipment of basic slag from Middlesbrough to Dublin, Belfast and Cork.

The Department considered it desirable on some occasions, to urge on consignees the necessity of an early removal of slag arriving at Irish ports. On the whole, the response was good. In the case of one cargo of over 700 tons, arrangements were made for the removal of the slag within a few days from the date of arrival. Due expedition in the removal of cargoes of slag from Irish ports was essential, as delay on the part of consignees in accepting delivery would have caused congestion and would have been likely to result in a curtailment of shipments.

During the period 1st October, 1918, to 30th September, 1919, about 50,000 tons of slag were imported into Ireland. The total quantity of manures and material for the manufacture of manures landed at Irish ports exceeded 200,000 tons.

3.—RAILWAY RATES.

Thirty-six complaints as to charges for the conveyance of merchandise were received during the year ended 30th September, 1919. The complaints related to bacon, barley, butter, chips (for fish curing), eggs, fish, flax, fruit, lime, live stock, manure, oats, potatoes, poultry, spraying material, etc.

Four of the complaints had reference to the non-existence of through rates. In one case it appeared that there was no accommodation for dealing with goods train traffic at the place from which it was desired to forward the merchandise. In one case the railway company were prepared to make a proposal for the establishment of through rates if certain information were first supplied to them. A proposal to fix through rates has been made in another case. As regards the remaining complaint, it was stated that more rapid transit was afforded by a route other than that suggested for the traffic.

Nine of the complaints were to the effect that the through rates in operation were high. No reductions in the rates were made.

Eight of the complaints were that charges made in connection with the conveyance of consignments of through traffic were excessive. It appeared that the companies were prepared to make refunds in three of the cases. In another case the Department learned that additional charges had been incurred through a mistake by the consignors' agent.

Thirteen of the complaints related to local rates. In three of the cases the charges were reduced.

One complaint related to the withdrawal of special rates. It was arranged that these rates, which had applied to the carriage of artificial manures, be temporarily restored.

In regard to a complaint as to the basis on which transit charges in respect of consignments of eggs from certain stations were computed, the Department on making inquiry were informed that the company's agents had instructions to charge for actual weight of consignments, but if it was not found practicable to weigh all the cases in a consignment, some of the cases were weighed, and the weight of the total consignment was based on the average thus ascertained.

Notices of intention to increase rates were given by carrying companies on several occasions during the period. The advances were due to higher cost of cartage and tranship services, and to increased expenses in connection with conveyance by sea.

Section 3 (1) (e) of the Ministry of Transport Act, 1919, provides that rates, fares, tolls, dues and other charges directed by the Minister of Transport shall be deemed to be reasonable, and may be charged until the expiration of eighteen months from the end of the period during which the Minister retains possession of the undertaking, or until fresh provision shall be made by Parliament.

4.—THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS AS REGARDS BUTTER, MARGARINE, CHEESE, MARGARINE-CHEESE AND MILK.

Under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875 to 1899, the councils of the thirty-three administrative counties and of the eleven boroughs—the ADMINISTRATION OF THE ACTS. local authorities—are the bodies primarily charged with the execution of the laws relating to the sale of articles of food. The Department may supplement the work of a local authority or act in default of a local authority.

Under Sections 2 and 24 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1899, the Department may, in relation to any matter appearing to them to affect the general interests of agriculture, direct an officer to procure for analysis samples of any article of food; and Sections 3 and 24 of the Statute empower the Department to act in default of a local authority if they are of opinion that the local authority has failed to enforce any of the provisions of the Acts in relation to any article of food, and that the failure affects the general interests of agriculture.

The function of the Department in connection with the enforcement of the Acts is to safeguard the interests of Irish agriculture.

In thirty-one of the administrative counties the Inspectors under the Acts are members of the Royal Irish Constabulary, and in the remaining two counties the duty is performed by members of the Royal Irish Constabulary and by local officers. In five boroughs—Dublin, Belfast, Clonmel, Drogheda and Kilkenny—the duties of Inspectors are performed by officers not connected with the Police forces, in three boroughs—Cork, Sligo, and Wexford—the Inspectors are members of the Royal Irish Constabulary, and in the remaining three boroughs—Limerick, Londonderry and Waterford—members of the Royal Irish Constabulary and also local officers act as Inspectors.

The Commissioners of Customs and Excise carry out the sampling, under the Acts, of certain articles of food imported into the United Kingdom.

In the twelve months ended the 30th June, 1919, the number of samples of butter, margarine, cheese and milk taken by Inspectors under the SAMPLES TAKEN BY OFFICERS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES. Acts in the counties was 8,897, the number of samples of these articles taken in the boroughs was 4,985. The number of prosecutions in respect of samples taken in the counties was 345; convictions followed in 250 cases, and

penalties amounting to £371 0s. 6d. were imposed. There were 491 prosecutions in respect of the samples taken in the boroughs. Convictions resulted in 387 cases, and the penalties amounted to £1,174 6s.

The penalties imposed average higher in the case of milk than in respect of butter or margarine. The following are the figures relating to these articles :—

	Convictions	Penalties	Average Penalty
Butter	.. 80	£84 18 0	£1 1 3
Margarine	.. 14	£17 15 0	£1 5 4
Milk	.. 543	£1,442 13 6	£2 13 2

During the twelve months six samples of margarine-cheese were taken, viz., 4 in county Cork, 1 in county Down, and 1 in county Londonderry. Proceedings were not instituted in respect of any of these samples.

The number of samples of butter, margarine, cheese and milk taken by Inspectors under the Acts in the counties in the preceding twelve months was 9,449: there were 445 prosecutions followed by 326 convictions with penalties totalling £496 5s. In the same period 5,019 samples were taken in the Boroughs: there were 497 prosecutions and 393 convictions, the penalties imposed amounting to £922 16s. 2d.

Tables giving details as to samples taken by officers of local authorities during the twelve months ended the 30th June, 1919, will be found at pages 370 and 372 of the Appendices.

In the year ended the 30th June, 1919, it was found practicable to give increased attention to the work of sampling which, as was mentioned in the report for the previous year, had necessarily to be curtailed owing to the pressing duties in connection with the transit of machinery, implements, seeds and manures needed for the purpose of the Compulsory Tillage Schemes. Two hundred and ninety-nine samples of butter were taken for analysis on behalf of the Department. The samples were obtained in 29 administrative counties and 10 boroughs. Of these samples, 147 were purchased at markets.

Two samples of margarine were taken within the period, one in county Armagh and one in county Cavan. As regards these samples there was some laxity respecting the observance of the requirements as to labelling, but taking into account all the circumstances, it was considered that a warning would be sufficient in each case.

Of the samples of butter taken, 24 contained water in excess of 16 per cent., the percentages varying from 16·88 to 29·3. Proceedings were instituted by the local authorities in respect of 17 of the samples. Convictions resulted in 12 cases and penalties amounting to £17 19s. 1d. were imposed.

In four of the cases in which convictions did not result, the defendants relied on warranties. Proceedings were not instituted against the warrantors by the local authorities in three cases, and in the remaining case the prosecution of the warrantors dropped, as a similar case had failed owing to a copy of the analyst's certificate not having been served with the summons. Arrangements were made for procuring samples at the premises of the producers who gave the warranties. In the fifth case the sample was purchased at a market, and was found to contain 20 per cent. of water. The seller, who had five firkins in his cart, was engaged, at the time at which the Inspector applied to purchase the sample, in fastening to the firkins a label marked as follows:—"This butter contains about 20 per cent. moisture." The firkin from which the sample was supplied had not, however, been labelled. The result of the analysis of the sample was communicated to the local authority, who caused a prosecution to be instituted. At the hearing of the case evidence was given by the butter maker to the effect that she made every effort to manufacture the butter properly. The case was not regarded as one in which action should be taken to have the decision reviewed.

In the remaining seven cases in which the proportion of water exceeded 16 per cent. prosecutions were not instituted. In four of the cases—the samples were taken at markets—the local authority did not consider that the proportion of water was sufficiently high for proceedings. The local authority took into account the warm weather at the time at which three of the samples were obtained. The percentage of water in one case being 16·88, the Department suggested to the local authority that the vendor be warned. It was not found practicable in the two remaining cases to have proceedings instituted before the expiration of the statutory period of 28 days. In one of the cases the failure to prosecute was due to local commotion, and in the other case to the circumstance that no Inspector was at the time acting in the district in which the sample had been taken. In these cases the Department suggested to the local authorities that the vendors be warned.

A table giving particulars as to the samples taken in the twelve months ended the 30th June, 1919, will be found at page 373 of the Appendices.

On the 30th June, 1919, the premises registered as manu-
factories of margarine or margarine-
cheese numbered 5 and 1 respectively,
the figures being the same as those for
the corresponding date in the previous
year.

REGISTERED
PREMISES.
MANUFACTURE OF
AND WHOLESALE
DEALINGS IN
MARGARINE AND
MARGARINE-
CHEESE.

For wholesale dealings in margarine
the registrations stood at 275 on the 30th
June, 1919. In the period of 12 months
28 registrations were effected :—eight each
in the boroughs of Dublin and Belfast ;
three in the borough of Limerick ; two each in the borough
of Waterford and the county Westmeath ; and one each in
the boroughs of Clonmel, Cork and Londonderry, and the
counties of Dublin and Louth. Twenty registrations were
cancelled—nine in Belfast, five in the borough of Dublin,
three in the borough of Cork, and one each in the boroughs
of Clonmel and Waterford and the county Westmeath.

During the twelve months ended the 30th June, 1919, visits
were made on behalf of the Department,
INSPECTION OF to premises of wholesale dealers in mar-
REGISTERS. garine, for the purpose of inspecting the
registers showing the quantities and
destinations of consignments of margarine sent out from the
premises. In some cases the registers were found not to be
posted up to date, and in a few registers the destinations of
consignments were not fully given. Some registers contained
entries relating to commodities other than margarine. In one
case no register was kept. The Department communicated
with the occupiers regarding compliance with the requirements
as to keeping the registers.

A table showing as on the 30th June, 1919, the distribution
of the registered manufactories and the premises of wholesale
dealers will be found on page 374 of the Appendices.

The number of registered butter factories stood at 227 on
the 30th June, 1919. The factories are
REGISTRATION situate in twenty-one administrative
OF BUTTER counties and six boroughs. On the 30th
FACTORIES. June, 1918, the number of registered
factories was 287. In the twelve months

17 registrations were cancelled ; 8 in county Cavan, 8 in county
Kerry, 2 in county Cork, and one each in the borough of Cork
and in the counties of Fermanagh, Limerick and Tyrone. The
registration of 7 factories was effected—3 in county Kerry,
2 in county Leitrim, and one each in the borough of Cork
and the county of Cavan. Six of these registrations resulted
from communications sent to the local authorities consequent
on reports received from an Inspector of the Department.

A table showing as on the 30th June, 1919, the number and distribution of registered butter factories will be found at page 375 of the Appendices.

Three hundred and thirty-five visits were made by officers of the Department to registered butter factories in the twelve months ended the 30th June, 1919, and 257 test samples of butter were obtained.

Forty-four of these samples were found to contain water in excess of 16 per cent. In sixteen of the samples the excessive moisture was not more than one per cent. The attention of the proprietors of the factories was drawn to the 16 per cent. limit for water in butter. In several cases, however, it appeared that the butter had not been subjected to treatment in the factories.

Several of the smaller factories are merely adjuncts to shops, and in some of these shops margarine was kept for sale. It was obviously undesirable that the business of a butter factory should be carried on in premises in part of which margarine was sold, and representations as to the twofold use of the premises were made to the occupiers. Dealings in margarine ceased in some cases, and in one case the occupier arranged to utilise, for the purpose of treating butter, an apartment having no internal communication with the shop.

In two of the smaller factories it appeared that milk was used in the treatment of the butter. Communications were sent by the Department to the occupiers. In one case, an undertaking was subsequently given to the Inspector that blending with milk would be discontinued; in the other case it was stated that the use of milk in blending had been discontinued.

In the larger factories generally, a satisfactory standard was maintained. A gratifying improvement has taken place in some of the smaller factories and among the occupiers of these smaller factories there is a growing disposition in favour of procuring improved mechanical appliances. In some cases, proprietors found difficulty in obtaining the appliances, but, with the return of normal conditions, a marked increase may be expected in the number of well-equipped smaller factories.

In a number of cases the Department drew the attention of the occupiers to the desirability of improving the condition of the premises.

The use of the same premises for the blending of butter and the production of creamery butter cannot be regarded as a satisfactory arrangement. Where premises are so used, some difficulty may arise in keeping the two classes of butter distinct. Recommendations have been made that the blending should be carried out in separate premises, but the plea has been put forward that the conditions are not favourable for erecting buildings and providing equipment.

The quantity of butter received at butter factories during the period under review was appreciably less than the quantity treated at the factories during the preceding twelve months. Among the causes which are mentioned as having contributed towards diminishing the supply are (1) the increase in the output of cheese, especially in the south; (2) labour difficulties; (3) the inclement weather in the autumn when considerable quantities of hay and straw were damaged; and (4) the scarcity of concentrated feeding stuffs for milch cows.

Fancy or other descriptive names may not be used in Ireland in connection with margarine without the approval of the Department (Butter and Margarine Act, 1907). In the period ended the 30th June, 1919, the Department approved the names "Red Ring" and "Thistle."

5.—THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACTS.

In the twelve months ended the 30th September, 1919, investigations were made as to descriptions affecting articles of agricultural produce and also linen, homespun and poplin.

It was observed that descriptions indicating the place of origin were applied to articles of food to a much less extent than had formerly been the case.

During the inspection of butter factories attention was given to the descriptions which were applied to the butter subjected to treatment in the factories. In several cases stencils which bore the words "creams," "creamery," "creameries," "dairy," "dairies," or "separator," came under notice. Many of these stencils appeared not to have been in recent use. The Department's Inspector drew attention to the stencils, and in the greater number of cases they were destroyed. Some which, it was stated, were needed for the marking of consignments of creamery butter were removed from the factory premises.

In two cases it was observed that blended butter was being filled into boxes marked "Guaranteed Pure Irish Creamery Butter," and at another factory it was found that boxes so marked contained butter which had been blended. Attention having been drawn to the marks on the boxes, the Inspector was informed that it was the intention to plane off the word "Creamery" before the boxes of butter were despatched. Communications were sent to the occupiers of the factories pointing out that blended butter should not be filled into boxes marked "Creamery."

It appeared that, at one factory, the brand on boxes in which blended butter was placed for sale was such as might lead to the belief that the butter was dairy butter. As a result of correspondence with the firm, the marking to which objection was taken was dropped.

While engaged on inspection in a factory the Inspector noticed that dairy butter in a box marked "Guaranteed Pure Irish Centrifugal Creamery Butter" was sold to the manager of the factory. A communication was sent to the seller pointing out that boxes so marked should not be used to enclose any butter other than creamery butter. The vendor apparently had not realised that he was acting irregularly in exposing dairy butter for sale in a box branded "Creamery."

An officer of the Department had some reason to suspect that a box marked "Guaranteed Centrifugal Creamery Butter" which came under his notice in transit and which was consigned to a firm of retailers did not contain creamery butter. A sample of the butter was purchased at the premises of the consignees and was found, on expert examination, to be "Separator" butter. The Department communicated with the consignor intimating that hand-separator butter should not be enclosed in boxes so marked.

Some samples of butter which had been purchased as creamery were found on expert examination to be factory butter. The Department informed the vendors as to the result of the examination of the butter and pointed out that butter which had been blended should not be sold as creamery butter.

In four cases reports were received that blended butter was enclosed in wrappers marked in such a manner as would indicate that the butter was dairy butter. It was arranged that the wording on the wrappers be altered. Rolls of butter in wrappers marked "Creamery and Dairy Butter" came under the notice of an Inspector in a shop at a southern centre. He purchased one of the rolls and on examination found that the

WRAPPERS.

butter had been blended. The proprietor of the shop agreed to discontinue the use of the wrappers.

An Inspector reported that an interesting arrangement as to the production of butter had been made by a firm in a southern county. It appeared that cream was received at the premises of the firm from a number of local suppliers and that each supplier's cream was churned separately. The butter was purchased at the current market price, and was blended at the premises. A question arose as to the application of the description "creamery" to the butter, but the firm agreed that the butter could not properly be so described. The following is the definition of the expression "creamery butter" as given in 1910 by the Departmental Committee on the Irish Butter Industry:—

"'Creamery Butter,' according to the custom of the trade, means unblended butter made from cream separated by centrifugal force from the commingled milk supplies of a number of cow-keepers, in premises adapted and utilised for the manufacture of butter in commercial quantities."

Articles purchased as being composed of linen were submitted for expert examination. In none of
 TEXTILES. these cases was the evidence such as to warrant a prosecution. Ties described as Irish poplin and samples of tweed described as homespun, were also bought and examined. A fairly large quantity of imitation homespun came under notice.

In May, it was found practicable to arrange for the visit of an officer to Great Britain for the purpose of making investigations with regard to descriptions affecting the sale of Irish linen. Test samples were purchased at two centres. It is expected that the important work of preventing mis-descriptions relating to Irish products in the markets of Great Britain can soon be resumed on a wider scale with the return to more normal conditions.

6.—THE MARKETS AND FAIRS (WEIGHING OF CATTLE) ACTS, 1887 AND 1891.

The Market Authorities of Fairs at which tolls are authorised to be taken and actually are taken in respect of cattle are, unless exempted by Order of the Department, obliged to provide and maintain sufficient and suitable accommodation for weighing cattle. Auctioneers selling cattle at marts at which cattle are habitually or periodically sold, must provide like accommodation unless an exemption Order is in force in each case.

Weighing accommodation was inspected by an officer of the Department, and inquiries were made locally regarding the question of the provision of weighing accommodation at certain auction marts.

During the twelve months ended the 30th September, 1919, the Department issued Orders exempting the market authorities of 21 fairs from the obligation of providing and maintaining accommodation for weighing cattle. Exemption Orders in respect of 3 auction marts were also issued. A list of the fairs and marts will be found at page 376 of the Appendices.

There appears to be a growing desire among farmers to ascertain the weight of their animals before sale, and so to have at hand a reliable basis for estimating the prices which the animals should fetch. This tendency to depart from the custom of arriving at the value of animals without information as to their actual weight is one to be encouraged; and a demand for improved facilities for weighing animals may soon be expected in several districts.

DEPARTMENT'S STAFF AND THE WAR.

As a result of the signing of the Armistice, the majority of the Department's Officers serving in His Majesty's Forces have been demobilised and have resumed their civil duties. Arrangements have been made for the release of the remaining Officers at an early date.

Of the 145 members of the staff who served during the war 24 were killed in action or died of wounds or disease, and 37 others were wounded, one on three and many on two occasions.

Forty distinctions were awarded as follows to 13 members of the clerical staff, 16 Inspectors and Technical Officers and 11 members of the subordinate staff, viz.:—Distinguished Conduct Medal, 1; Military Cross, 4; Military Medal, 4; Meritorious Service Medal, 3; Mons Star, 7; Parchment Certificate for Bravery, 4; Royal Red Cross, 2; Mention in Despatches, 14; Order of the Belgian Crown, 1.

I have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's faithful servant,

HUGH T. BARRIE,

Vice-President.

T. P. GILL,

Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
UPPER MERRION STREET,
DUBLIN, 17th August, 1920.

AGRICULTURE—continued.

Page

Scheme for Encouraging Improvement in the Breed of Swine 1919	194
Loans for the Purchase of Stallions, 1919	197
Loans for the Purchase of Bulls 1919	199
Subsidies to Agricultural and Industrial Societies, 1919	200
Prizes for Cottages and Small Farms, 1919	202
Instruction in Agriculture, 1918-1919	204
Winter Agricultural Classes, 1918-19	207
Instruction in Poultry-Keeping, 1918-19	210
Poultry Stations, 1919	216
Instruction in Butter-making, 1918-19	220
Instruction in Horticulture and the Management of Bees, 1918-19	224
Scheme for Encouraging Improvement in the Management of Creameries, Separating Stations, and Cheese Factories	229
Scheme of Loans for the Erection of Fencing in Counties containing Congested Districts	233
Scheme of Loans for the Purchase of Agricultural Implements	234
Scheme for Encouraging Improvement in Dairy Cattle	235
Registration of Pure Bred Dairy Cattle	239
Irish Draught Horse Book	241
Egg-Laying Competition, 1918-19	243
Black Scab in Potatoes, No. 3 Order, 1919	244
Flax Scutching (Ireland) Order, 1919	251
Tillage (Ireland) General No. 2 Order, 1919	252
Tillage (Ireland) General Order, 1919	253

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION :

Teacherships-in-Training at the Metropolitan School of Art	264
Science and Technological Scholarships and Teacherships-in-Training, 1919	266
Commercial Scholarships, 1919	275
Scholarships Tenable at the Training School, Enniskillen, 1919-20	276
Trade Scholarships, 1919	277
Apprenticeship Scholarships for Boys	279
Scholarships for Girls	282
Results of Competitions for Scholarships, 1919	283
Table showing by Counties the amounts allocated from the Department's Endowment and from other Sources for the purpose of Technical Instruction under Local Statutory Committees,	286
List of Technical Schools, showing Grants made by the Department for the Academic Year, 1917-18	290
List of Day Secondary Schools, showing Grants paid by the Department for the Academic Year, 1917-18,	304
List of Primary Schools, showing Grants paid in respect of Instruction in Drawing and Manual Work,	324

ACCOUNTS.

PARLIAMENTARY GRANT.

Vote, Class II., 36, Department of Agriculture, &c., Ireland.

[Moneys voted by Parliament to defray the Administrative Expenses of the Department, and of the services administered by the Department; and to provide for the payment of Grants in Aid under the Diseases of Animals Acts, and under Sec. 15 (d & f) of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, and Section 49 of the Irish Land Act, 1909, Grants from the Development Fund, and an amount allocated from the Vote of Credit for Food Production, etc., Services.]

ACCOUNT OF PARLIAMENTARY GRANT in the year ended 31st March, 1919.

RECEIPTS.			PAYMENTS.		
	£	s. d.		£	s. d.
Parliamentary Grant	169,464	0 0	Salaries, Wages and Allowances,	*147,724	13 2
Appropriations in Aid	123,139	0 0	Travelling,	34,201	14 7
Allocated from Vote of Credit	178,860	9 5	Special Services and incidental expenses,	11,889	2 4
			Collection of Agricultural and Trade Statistics,	5,565	16 9
			Grants in Aid, under Sec. 15 (d) and (f) of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, and Sec. 49 of the Irish Land Act, 1909,	37,600	0 0
			Special Grant for Food Production, etc., Services,	92,236	0 0
			Diseases of Animals—(Grants in Aid),	9,100	0 0
			Tuberculosis in Cattle,	—	—
			Experiments in Tobacco Production, (from Development Fund),	1,673	7 11
			Forestry Operations,	5,456	13 0
			Afforestation; Purchase and Development of New Areas, (from Development Fund),	1,578	0 2
			Improvement of Horse Breeding—(Grant in Aid), (from Development Fund),	9,710	0 0
			Agricultural Research and Advisory Work—(Grant in Aid), (from Development Fund),	3,633	0 0
			Fishery Development, (from Development Fund),	235	14 9
			Veterinary Research Laboratory, (from Development Fund),	913	11 10
			Miscellaneous Development Schemes (from Development Fund)	292	13 1
			Agricultural Wages Board	16,153	1 10
Total,	£371,463	9 5	Total,	£371,463	9 5

*Including grants of £1,267, £317, and £125 from the Development Fund for central administrative expenses in connection with Afforestation, Agricultural Research and Advisory Work, and Fishery Development, respectively.

†The amount of Appropriations in Aid realised in excess of the amount estimated, viz., £4,764 1s. 8d., is to be surrendered to the Exchequer.

[PARLIAMENTARY GRANT.]

Vote, Class IV., 17, Science and Art, Ireland.

[Moneys voted by Parliament, including an Amount allocated from the Vote of Credit, to defray Expenses connected with the maintenance of the National Museum, National Library of Ireland, Metropolitan School of Art, Royal Botanic Gardens, Royal College of Science, and Geological Survey of Ireland; and to provide for the payment of Grants to Schools and Classes of Science and Art and Technical Instruction, &c.]

ACCOUNT OF PARLIAMENTARY GRANT in the year ended 31st March, 1919.

RECEIPTS.				PAYMENTS.			
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Parliamentary Grant	163,382	0	0	INSTITUTIONS OF SCIENCE AND ART.			
Appropriations in Aid	*1,779	0	0	Salaries, Wages, and Allowances, .	45,223	11	2
Allocated from Vote of Credit . . .	8,446	12	11	Purchase of Specimens for Museum— (Grant in Aid),	230	0	0
				Purchase of Books for National Library— (Grant in Aid),	900	0	0
				Furniture, materials, &c., and fitting up of objects,	745	18	0
				Royal College of Science—Purchase of Specimens, Books, Apparatus for Laboratories, &c.—(Grant in Aid), .	2,000	0	0
				Royal College of Science—Maintenance of Machinery,	50	9	6
				Royal College of Science—Prizes, Scholarships and Examinations .	4,894	7	2
				School of Art—Accessories and Models, Materials, &c.,	297	1	6
				School of Art—Prizes, &c.,	478	8	10
				Botanic Gardens—Purchase of seeds, plants, books, timber and garden sundries,	601	7	7
				Travelling,	162	1	8
				Incidental Expenses,	1,129	12	2
				SCHOOLS OF SCIENCE AND ART, &c.			
				Annual Grants to Schools and Classes of Science and Art and Technical Instruction,	81,157	14	10
				Grants for Drawing and Manual In- struction in Miscellaneous Schools, .	1,943	10	0
				Grants for Day Secondary Schools, .	31,109	1	2
				GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF IRELAND.			
				Salaries, Wages and Allowances, .	1,657	15	6
				Travelling,	192	10	2
				Incidental Expenses,	25	18	11
				Examinations in Courses of Instruction conducted in Technical Schools, .	773	12	10
Total	£173,609	12	11	Total,	£173,609	12	11

* The amount of Appropriations in Aid realised in excess of the amount estimated, viz. £555 4s. 1d., is to be surrendered to the Exchequer.

SUSPENSE ACCOUNTS.—VOTE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

	Balance on 1st April, 1918.	Receipts in 1918-1919.	Payments in 1918-1919.	Balance on 31st March, 1919.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Tobacco Growing Experiments (Grant in Aid Fund) . . .	35 8 1	—	35 8 1	—
Development Fund Account, . . .	830 17 4	14,047 15 1	12,445 14 6	2,432 17 11
Fishing Vessels War Risk Insurance, . .	196 13 8	1,035 8 5	929 13 3	302 8 10
Staff Subscriptions to National War Bonds General, . . .	34 0 0 183 5 4	300 0 0 447 19 3	334 0 0 494 17 5	— 180 3 6
Total, . . .	963 13 9	15,831 2 9	14,239 13 3	2,555 3 3

*Being £11,937 12s. transferred to the Parliamentary Grant Account (Appropriation in Aid) to meet the expenditure shown therein for Development Fund Services, and £503 2s. 6d. repaid to H.M. Treasury for credit of the Development Fund.

SUSPENSE ACCOUNTS.—VOTE, SCIENCE AND ART.

	Balance on 1st April, 1918.	Receipts in 1918-1919.	Payments in 1918-1919.	Balance on 31st March, 1919.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Purchase of Specimens for Museum (Grant in Aid Fund)	72 17 5	459 18 4	83 2 7	449 13 2
Purchase of Books for National Library (Grant in Aid Fund)	236 16 2	900 0 0	913 15 2	223 1 0
Royal College of Science—Purchase of Specimens, Books, Apparatus for Laboratories, &c. (Grant in Aid Fund)	5,595 5 8	2,000 0 0	1,773 9 5	5,821 16 3
His Majesty's Stationery Office, . .	3 5 3	22 0 11	19 16 10	5 9 4
Local Science and Art Scholarships and Exhibitions, .	5 0 0	110 0 0	90 0 0	25 0 0
Examination fees—South Kensington, . .	—	5 8 6	5 8 6	—
Students' deposits—Royal College of Science, . . .	105 13 9	47 0 0	16 0 0	136 13 9
National Museum—Murphy Bequest . .	14 16 1 75 2 10	322 10 0 25 12 5	— 25 12 5	337 6 1 75 2 10
General, . . .				
Total, . . .	6,108 17 2	3,892 10 3	2,927 4 11	7,074 2 6

GENERAL CATTLE DISEASES FUND (IRELAND), INCLUDING
Account of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS in respect of the GENERAL
PNEUMONIA ACCOUNT (IRELAND), for the

RECEIPTS.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
GENERAL CATTLE		
Balance on 1st April, 1918		8,936 14 11
Assessments on Local Authorities (57 & 58 Vict., cap. 57, s. 71)	15,129 13 0	
Proportion of Fines, Transferred from Parliamentary Vote in respect of part compensation for slaughter of Tuberculous Cattle	624 8 7	
		<u>16,754 1 7</u>
Total,		<u>24,720 16 0</u>
CATTLE PNEUMO-PNEUMONIA ACCOUNT FOR		
Balance on 1st April, 1918		NIL.
Parliamentary Grant-in-Aid of the Account, under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894 (57 and 58 Vict., c. 57, s. 73), for general expenses,	100 0 0	
Parliamentary Grant-in-Aid of the Account, for the costs of the execution of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894 (57 and 58 Vict., c. 57, s. 73), as respects Swine Fever,	9,000 0 0	
		<u>9,100 0 0</u>
Salvage of carcases of animals slaughtered in con- nection with Swine Fever,		76 3 11
Transferred from the General Cattle Diseases Fund (57 and 58 Vict., c. 57, section 73 (3)),		1,861 18 4
Total,		<u>10,937 2 3</u>

THE CATTLE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA ACCOUNT FOR IRELAND.

CATTLE DISEASES FUND (IRELAND), including the CATTLE PLEURO-
Year ended 31st March, 1919.

PAYMENTS.				
	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.
DISEASES FUND (IRELAND).				
Recoompents to Local Authorities (57 and 58 Vict., c. 57, sec. 72),	10,909	6	8	
Fees,	94	1	4	
Travelling Expenses,	20	5	11	
Miscellaneous Expenses,	314	18	1	
				11,338 12 0
Transferred to Cattle Pleuro-Pneumonia Account for Ireland (57 and 58 Vict., c. 57, sec. 73 (3)), . .				1,801 18 4
Balance on 31st March, 1919,				11,650 6 2
Total,				£24,790 16 6
IRELAND (PART OF THE GENERAL CATTLE DISEASES FUND).				
Salaries (including the pay of the Staff em- ployed in cleansing, disinfection, branding, &c.),	7,780	17	3	
Fees,	329	14	0	
Travelling Expenses,	1,065	5	3	
Compensation to owners of animals slaughtered in connection with Swine Fever,	1,417	15	0	
Miscellaneous (including the cost of requisites for cleansing and disinfection, and casual labour in killing, burying, branding and removal of animals, and other petty expenses),	378	10	9	
				10,972 2 3
Balance on 31st March, 1919—				NIL.
Total,				£10,972 2 3

[Fund administered by the Department, in concurrence with the as regards certain special sums mentioned in Section 16 of the Act Industries, and Technical Instruction; Agriculture and Technical Acts.]

Account of NET RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS by the Department in re-

Section of Act, 62 & 63 Vict., c. 50	RECEIPTS.		
		£	s. d.
	Balance on 1st April, 1913,	85,954	11 8
	Parliamentary Grants:—		
16 (d.)	Sum payable as an equivalent for the Salaries attached to Judgeships abolished, &c., in pursuance of the Supreme Court of Judicature (Ireland) (No. 2) Act, 1897, 66 and 67 Vict., c. 66,	12,990	0 0
16 (f.)	Sum representing the amount of expenses formerly paid out of Parliamentary Grants in connexion with instruction given in Ireland in Agriculture, exclusive of such instruction given in Elementary National Schools,	6,000	0 0
—	Grant in Aid under Sec. 49 of the Irish Land Act, 1909, 9 Edw. VII., c. 42,	19,900	0 8
	Local Taxation (Ireland) Account:—		
15 (a.)	Sum formerly payable to the Commissioners of National Education under the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Act, 1890, 53 and 54 Vict., c. 60, sec. 3,	78,000	0 0
—	Sum payable under the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) (No. 2) Act, 1902, 2 Edw. VII., c. 33,	5,000	0 0
15 (b.)	Irish Church Temporalities Fund—Annual sum payable,	70,000	0 0
15 (c.)	Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund—54 and 55 Vict., c. 48 s. 35 (5) (Loans Repayments, &c.),	10,513	2 1
—	Interest on Securities and on Moneys deposited	2,223	2 8
—	Agricultural, &c., Loans (Repayments),	80,584	14 1
—	Courses of Instruction for Soldiers pending Demobilisation,	2,232	19 8
—	Forestry Survey under Interim Forestry Authority,	18	8 11
—	Clonsilla Agricultural Station	106	4 9
—	Forestry	400	9 0
—	Purchase of Machinery, &c., for Food Production,	17,360	18 8
—	Improvement of Horse Breeding (Grant in Aid from Development Fund, £2,000, and from Parliamentary Vote, £7,710)	9,710	0 0
—	Agricultural Research and Advisory Work, £3,683, from Development Fund, and £637 from Vote of Credit	4,320	0 0
—	Special Investigations, £591 from Vote of Credit	591	0 0
—	Agricultural, &c., Implement Loans. Transfer from Vote of Credit	34,906	0 0
—	Food Production Scheme in Counties	19,655	0 0
—	Maintenance of Live Stock Act	6,732	0 0
—	Purchase of Seed Wheat, &c.,	3,741	0 0
—	Surplus Receipts Account. Vote of Credit re Purchase and Sale of Machinery, &c.,	19,321	0 0
—	Grant from Vote of Credit in respect of War Bonus to Agricultural and Technical Committees and the Department's Endowment Fund Officers	25,989	0 0
	Total,	2515,644	8 10

FUND.

Agricultural Board and the Board of Technical Instruction (except a, b, d, e, f), for the purposes of Agriculture, Fisheries and other Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899, 62 & 63 Vict., ch. 50, and other

spect of the ENDOWMENT FUND for the Year ended 31st March, 1919.

Section of Act 62 & 63 Vict., c. 50.	PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
16-1 (b.)	Buildings, &c., Munster Institute, Grants sanctioned with the concurrence of the Board of Technical Instruction—			
16-1 (c.) i.	County Boroughs,	33,045	10	4
" (c.) ii.	Elsewhere than County Boroughs and making inquiries and collecting, &c., information for the purpose of Technical Instruction,	*50,218	18	3
16-1 (d.)	Sea Fisheries,	19,765	3	2
15 (e.)	Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund, 54 and 55 Vict., c. 48 (Advances),	6,914	7	10
16-1 (e.)	Superannuation of Officers transferred from National Education Office,	263	16	4
" (f.)	Travelling and Subsistence of Members of the Council and Boards,	574	6	2
—	Reconstruction Work: Employment of Demobilised Soldiers	21	1	7
—	Suspense Account	717	16	7
16-1 (g.)	Grants sanctioned with the concurrence of the Agricul- tural Board—			
	Agricultural Instruction:			
	Albert Agricultural College,	2,523	7	0
	Munster Institute,	2,297	11	6
	Athlery Agricultural Station,	1,292	7	7
	Ballyhaise Agricultural Station,	399	5	2
	Ulster Dairy School,	1,427	15	1
	North West Institute,	869	12	6
	Agricultural Schools and Classes,	3,019	12	6
	Royal College of Science,	492	9	6
	Itinerant Instruction,	9,972	12	6
	Royal Veterinary College of Ireland,	1,846	18	9
	Improvement of Horse Breeding,	9,802	7	0
	Improvement of Live Stock, other than Horses,	1,413	9	8
	Improvement of Dairy Cattle,	3,163	12	6
	Insurance of Live Stock	17	12	9
	Special Assistance to Shows and Agricultural Associations,	181	4	9
	Votes to County Committees:			
	Live Stock Schemes,	12,700	0	0
	Other Agricultural Schemes,	26,979	0	0
	Shows,	2,850	0	0
	General Administration,	11,182	19	6
	Improvement of Butter Industry,	4,743	15	0
	Agricultural, &c., Loans (Advances),	128,371	2	11
	Congested Districts Schemes,	20,288	19	5
	Flax Scheme,	5,429	16	7
	Special Investigations,	1,453	0	1
	Rural and other Industries,	2,475	2	0
	Inland Fisheries,	2,696	14	4
	Travelling of Members of Special Committees,	155	9	6
	Expenses in connection with Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, Merchandise Marks and kindred Acts,	1,689	8	6
	Expenses in connection with Weeds and Agricultural Seeds Act, Destructive Insects and Pests and kindred Acts,	2,881	19	8
	Agricultural Research and Advisory Work,	6,401	13	4
	Marketing of Irish Produce,	2,751	0	9
	Expenses in connection with Maintenance of Live Stock Act	6,244	17	5
	Purchase of Machinery, &c., re Food Production Transferred to Surplus Receipts account for refund to Vote of Credit	17,367	0	0
	Food Production Scheme in Counties	19,599	6	4
	Purchase of Seed Wheat, &c., re Food Production,	3,727	6	10
	Miscellaneous Expenses,	6,756	7	10
	BALANCE ON 31st MARCH, 1919,	64,200	13	10
	Total,	551,044	8	10

*This sum includes the expenditure of a Grant of £7,940 from the Agricultural Board for Manual Instruction and the teaching of Domestic Economy in Rural Districts.

**DETAILS OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS (ENDOWMENT FUND) for the
Year ended 31st March, 1919.**

Sub-Head.	Gross Ex- penditure.	Receipts.	Net Ex- penditure.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cheese-making,	812 18 9	591 0 0	251 18 9
Tobacco Growing Experiments	548 2 10	100 0 0	448 2 10
Horticulture,	4 6 7	—	4 6 7
Poultry,	1 5 6	—	1 5 6
Warbles in Cattle, . . .	83 13 9	—	83 13 9
Short Courses of Instruction,	48 14 8	—	48 14 8
Sundry Experiments, . .	23 18 0	—	23 18
Total,	1,553 0 1	691 0 0	862 0 10

**DETAILS OF MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES (ENDOWMENT FUND) for the
Year ended 31st March, 1919.**

Sub-Head.	Gross Ex- penditure.	Receipts.	Net Ex- penditure.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Journal & Leaflets, Cookery Notes, Leaflets, &c., . .</i>	154 8 0	30 4 4	124 3 8
Technical and Clerical As- sistants,	5,396 4 1	20 0 0	5,376 4 1
Transit of Produce, . . .	9 10 9	—	9 10 9
Motor Service,	200 8 5	—	200 8 5
Railway, &c., Rates inquiries, Travelling of candidates tes- ted for appointments, . .	294 9 1	—	294 9 1
Libraries,	122 10 10	—	122 10 10
Law Charges (execution of loan bonds, &c.), . . .	12 3 10	—	12 3,10
Employer's Liability In- surance,	38 17 7	—	38 17 7
Loan Fund Section . . .	187 18 4	8 18 2	179 0 2
General,	643 6 8	252 19 6	390 7 2
	12 7 3	3 15 0	8 12 3
Total,	7,072 4 10	315 17 0	6,756 7 10

SUMMARY OF LOAN ACCOUNTS on 31st March, 1919.

Nature of Loans.	Loans outstanding on 31st March, 1916.		Loans issued in 1916-19.		Principal repaid in 1918-19.	Interest received in 1918-19.	Loans outstanding on 31st March, 1919.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.			No.	Amount.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
For the purchase of Bulls.	277	7,699 5 0	125	1,356 4 4	4,357 4 4	330 12 5	264	6,918 5 0
For the purchase of Stations.	64	2,241 10 6	10	776 8 8	1,000 18 8	69 10 6	46	1,954 6 6
For the erection of Fencing.	421	3,316 15 2	—	—	932 17 2	60 0 11	602	2,362 18 6
For the purchase of Agricultural Implements, Repairs, &c., of Corn Mills, &c.	4316	126,516 18 0	2619	10,490 19 0	42,784 0 6	5,971 4 5	5121	161,643 16 0
For Industrial Development (Industrial Building &c.)	1	360 0 0	—	—	16 6 6	19 14 6	1	346 13 4
For erection of Village Halls.	6	600 10 0	—	—	205 6 0	13 17 5	4	604 10 0
For rearing & equipping Scotch Mills.	11	1,663 16 0	3	419 10 3	366 14 0	22 18 4	12	1,221 12 6
For growing.	10	660 16 0	—	—	97 10 0	16 16 7	16	462 6 0
For erection of Hay Barns.	56	452 3 3	—	—	320 16 3	19 19 1	66	126 6 0
Total.	5609	141,616 10 1	3767	17,440 0 6	49,984 1 7	6,564 17 4	7619	179,366 14 9

SEA AND COAST FISHERIES FUND LOANS:

Amount of Promissory Notes outstanding on 31st March, 1919, £21,664, 16s. 7d., representing 161 loans.

LOAN FOR BOAT BUILDING (See Fisheries Fund). £369 10 0

BULLS SOLD UNDER SPECIAL SCHEME FOR CONCENTRATED DISTRICTS:

Maximum sum outstanding for 12 bulls sold. £1,494 0 0

reducible if certain conditions are complied with to. 321 0 0

ADVANCE TO COMMITTEE OF TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION. 125 0 0

LOAN FOR EXPERIMENTS IN TOBACCO PRODUCTION (Development Fund). 8,674 17 4

LOANS WRITTEN OFF AS UNRECOVERABLE IN THE YEAR:

Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund. £12 17 4 Including Interest

STATEMENT OF SECURITIES HELD ON 31st MARCH, 1919.

FUND FOR WHICH SECURITY IS HELD.

	Face Value	
	£ s. d.	
Local Loans Stock	25,086 6 6	.. Endowment
Guaranteed Land Stock 2½%	19,506 6 2	.. ditto.
Guaranteed 2½% Stock, 1903	26,393 19 1	.. ditto.
Consols	20,600 0 0	.. ditto.
War Stock (1929-1947)	6,650 0 0	.. National Museum—Murphy Bequest Account
Exchequer Bonds 5% (1932)	100 0 0	.. ditto ditto.
Total	£109,639 7 3	

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

COUNCIL AND BOARDS, 1919.

I.—COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE.

Arranged according to Counties, &c.

II.—AGRICULTURAL BOARD.

III.—BOARD OF TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

IV.—CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.

I.—COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE, 1919.

[104 Members, including the President and Vice-President.]

Arranged according to Counties, &c.

LEINSTER (36 MEMBERS).

Members appointed by County Councils.

- Carlow.*—Hanlon, Patrick, Grangeforth, Carlow.
Kavanagh, Right Hon. Walter M.M., P.C., J.P., D.L., Borris House, Borris, Co. Carlow.
- Dublin.*—Dunne, Michael, J.P., The Lens, Swords, Co. Dublin.
O'Neill, Patrick J., J.P., Kinsealy House, Malahide, Co. Dublin.
- Kildare.*—Minch, Matthew J., J.P., Clonfadda, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
Wolfe, George, J.P., Forenaughts, Naas, Co. Kildare.
- Kilkenny.*—Butler, John, J.P., Minsuns, Callan, Co. Kilkenny.
Murphy, Michael J., J.P., Mount Brandon, Graigueensamagh.
- King's Co.*—Horan, Michael J., J.P., Mile Tree House, Birr, King's County.
Moore, Mathew, Garr, Rhode, Edenderry, King's County.
- Longford.*—Garahan, Hugh, J.P., Creevaghbeg, Ballymahon, Co. Longford.
Reynolds, Laurence H., J.P., Ballinalee, Edgeworthstown, Co. Longford.
- Louth.*—M'Carthy, James, J.P., Glencarthy, Newfoundwell, Drogheda.
Murphy, Nicholas T., J.P., Hill of Rath, Drogheda.
- Meath.*—Everard, Colonel Sir Nugent T., Bart., H.M.L., Randlestown, Navan, Co. Meath.
Kennedy, Patrick J., J.P., Rathcore House, Enfield, Co. Meath.
- Queen's Co.*—Conroy, James, Forrest House, Mountrath, Queen's Co.
MacMahon, James, J.P., Ballyroan, Abbeyfeix, Queen's Co.
- Westmeath.*—Briscoe, Algernon T. F., J.P., Curristown House, Killucan, Co. Westmeath.
Downes, Robert, Russelstown, Mullingar, Co. Westmeath.
- Wexford.*—Bolger, John, J.P., Ferns, Co. Wexford.
Doyle, Michael, The Cottage, Taggart, Co. Wexford.
- Wicklow.*—Carey, Patrick J., J.P., Tomanierin, Aughrim, Co. Wicklow.
Cogan, Denis J., Ardus, Cowper Road, Rathmines, Dublin.

Members appointed by the Department.

- Esmonde, Sir Thomas H. Grattan, Bart., J.P., D.L., Ballynastragh, Gorey, Co. Wexford.
 Farrell, James P., Longford.
 French, Peter, J.P., Bridgetown, Wexford.
 Field, William, Blackrock, Co. Dublin.
 Finlay, Rev. T. A., M.A., 35 Lower Leeson Street, Dublin.
 Granard, The Right Hon. the Earl of, K.P., P.C., Castle Forbes, Co. Longford.
 King, Nicholas B., J.P., Knockdillon, Knockbridge, Dundalk.
 Loftus, Major John E. B., J.P., D.L., Mount Loftus, Goresbridge, Co. Kilkenny.
 Murphy, George F., J.P., The Grange, Dunsany, Co. Meath.
 O'Connor, Joseph, Mylerstown, Naas.
 Ronaldson, William R., J.P., Barn Hall, Leixlip, Co. Kildare.
 Wallace, Hugh, 23 Westmoreland Street, Dublin.

* *ULSTER (27 MEMBERS).**Members appointed by County Councils.*

- Antrim.—M'Cance, J. S. F., J.P., D.L., Woodbourne, Dunmurry, Co. Antrim.
 Patrick, Major John, J.P., D.L., Dunminning, Glarryford, Co. Antrim.
 Armagh.—M'Clure, Thomas A., J.P., Laurel Villa, Deans Bridge, Co. Armagh.
 Sinton, Alfred H., Laurel Vale, Tanderagee, Co. Armagh.
 Cavan.—Cassidy, Anthony, J.P., Monesk, Blacklion, Co. Cavan.
 M'Kenna, T. P., J.P., Mullagh, Kells.
 Donegal.—Callaghan, Francis, J.P., Castlebane, Stranorlar, Co. Donegal.
 Gallagher, Wm., J.P., Castlefinn, Co. Donegal.
 Down.—Dickson, J. Hill, J.P., Ardmore, Ballygowan, Belfast.
 Sharman-Crawford, Col. The Rt. Hon. R. G., J.P., D.L., P.C., Crawfordsburn, Co. Down.
 Fermanagh.—Crumley, Patrick, J.P., D.L., Enniskillen, Co. Fermanagh.
 Porter, John Porter, J.P., D.L., Belleisle, Lisbellaw, Co. Fermanagh.
 Londonderry.—McCorkell, Dudley E. B., J.P., M.B.E., Ballyarnett, Londonderry.
 O'Neill, James E., J.P., Main Street, Maghera, Co. Londonderry.
 Monaghan.—McKenna, Very Rev. Felix Canon, P.P., Castleblayney.
 Toal, Thomas, J.P., Smithboro', Monaghan.
 Tyrone.—Montgomery, H. de F., J.P., D.L., Blessingbourne, Fivemiletown, Co. Tyrone.
 Murnaghan, George, J.P., Lisanelly House, Omagh, Co. Tyrone.

Members appointed by the Department.

- Barbour, Frank, Trimblestown, Kildalkey, Co. Meath.
 Boyd, R. N., Carnall, Carnmoney, Co. Antrim.
 Clark, Alexander L., J.P., Moyola Lodge, Castledawson, Co. Londonderry.
 Cowdy, Frederick C., Edenderry Lodge, Banbridge, Co. Down.
 Davison, Joseph, Bellaghy, Co. Londonderry.
 Gallagher, Edward, J.P., D.L., Ballyoolman, Strabane, Co. Tyrone.
 Holden, John, J.P., Prospect House, Carrickfergus.
 Macafee, Thomas, J.P., Currysiskin House, Ballymoney, Co. Antrim.

* One vacancy.

* MUNSTER (24 MEMBERS).

Members appointed by County Councils.

- Clare*.—Considine, Michael S., Doolin P.O., Ennistymon, Co. Clare.
O'Regan, James, J.P., The Square, Sixmilebridge, Co. Clare.
- Cork*.—Barry, M. K., J.P., Newmarket, Co. Cork.
Corcoran, Timothy, J.P., Leemount, Blarney Road, Cork.
O'Gorman, David Leo, J.P., Janeville, Fermoy, Co. Cork.
Sheehy, Timothy, J.P., Market Street, Skibbereen, Co. Cork.
- Kerry*.—O'Shea, James, J.P., Gortahoonig, Muckcross, Killarney.
- Limerick*.—Bourke, John, Duxtown, Rathkeale, Co. Limerick.
Gubbins, William R., J.P., Cosh House, Kilfinane, Co. Limerick.
- Tipperary, N.E.*—Duggan, Thomas, J.P., The Castle, Two-Mile-Borris, Thurles, Co. Tipperary.
Ryan, Hugh P., Roskeen, Drombane, Thurles.
- Tipperary, S.E.*—Moclair, Patrick, J.P., Ballinree House, Cashel.
Slattery, Michael, J.P., Killerk, Lisronagh, Clonmel.
- Waterford*.—Power, Thomas, Dungarvan, Co. Waterford.
Walsh, Matthias, J.P., Knocknacreeha, Carrick-on-Suir.

Members appointed by the Department.

- Cummins, Edmund, J.P., Brookhill, Fethard, Co. Tipperary.
Dwyer, Joseph, J.P., Barnagree House, Roscrea, Co. Tipperary.
Kelly, Most Rev. Denis, D.D., Lord Bishop of Ross, Bishop's House, Skibbereen, Co. Cork.
McDonald, Wm., Laharan, Minane Bridge, Carrigaline, Co. Cork.
Monteagle, The Right Hon. Lord, K.P., D.L., Mount Trenchard, Foynes, Co. Limerick.
O'Connell, Patrick, J.P., Killumney House, Ovens, Cork.
O'Mara, Stephen, Strand House, Limerick.
Willington, James, J.P., St. Kieran's, Rathcabbin, Birr.

CONNACHT (15 MEMBERS).

Members appointed by County Councils.

- Galway*.—Conroy, Patrick D., J.P., Garafin, Rosmuck, Co. Galway.
Lohan, John, Menlough, Ballinasloe.
- Leitrim*.—McGivney, Thomas, Cornea, Mohill.
Manly, Rev. P. J., P.P., V.F., Ballinagar, Dromahair, Co. Leitrim.
- Mayo*.—Costello, P. J., J.P., Cloghansmore House, Cloghans Hill, Tusa, Co. Galway.
Morrin, Daniel, J.P., Foxford, Co. Mayo.
- Roscommon*.—Galvin, John, Mount Talbot, Roscommon.
MacGuire, James P., J.P., Ruskey, Dromod, Co. Leitrim.
- Sligo*.—Harte, Bernard, J.P., Grange, Co. Sligo.
O'Dowd, John, J.P., Dathi House, Bunninadden, Co. Sligo.

Members appointed by the Department.

- Digges, Rev. Joseph G., M.A., Clooncshir, Lough Rynn, R.S.O., Co. Leitrim.
McDonogh, Martin, J.P., Galway.

* One vacancy.

Meldon, Joseph, J.P., Coolsirne, Athenry.
 Mulligan, Rev. Philip J., P.P., Carracastle, Ballaghaderreen, Co. Mayo.
 Wallace, Robert P., J.P., Clonmerris, Drogheda, Co. Leitrim.

II.—AGRICULTURAL BOARD.

(14 Members.)*

Clark, Alexander L., J.P., Moyola Lodge, Castledawson, Co. Londonderry.
Appointed by the Department.
 Daly, Very Rev. James Canon, D.D., P.P., Lavagh, Ballymote, Co. Sligo.
Appointed by Connacht Provincial Committee.
 Downes, Robert, Russellstown, Mullingar. *Appointed by Leinster Provincial Committee.*
 Duggan, Thomas, J.P., The Castle, Two-Mile-Borris, Thurles, Co. Tipperary. *Appointed by Munster Provincial Committee.*
 Everard, Col. Sir Nugent T., Bart., H.M.L., Randlestown, Navan, Co. Meath. *Appointed by the Department.*
 Farrell, James P., Longford. *Appointed by Leinster Provincial Committee.*
 Hayden, John P., Mullingar. *Appointed by the Department.*
 Kelly, Most Rev. Denis, D.D., Lord Bishop of Ross, Bishop's House, Skibbereen, Co. Cork. *Appointed by Munster Provincial Committee.*
 McCance, John S. F., J.P., D.L., Woodbourne, Dunmurry, Co. Antrim.
Appointed by Ulster Provincial Committee.
 McDonald, William, Laharan, Minane Bridge, Carrigaline, Co. Cork.
Appointed by the Department.
 Murnaghan, George, J.P., Lisanelly House, Omagh, Co. Tyrone. *Appointed by Ulster Provincial Committee.*
 O'Farrell, John D., Strokestown, Co. Roscommon. *Appointed by Connacht Provincial Committee.*

III.—BOARD OF TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

(23 Members.)*

Anderson, Sir R. N., J.P., Abercorn Road, Londonderry. *Appointed by Londonderry County Borough Council.*
 Barbour, Frank, Trimblestown, Kildalkey, Co. Meath. *Appointed by Ulster Provincial Committee.*
 Beattie, Sir Andrew, J.P., D.L., 46 Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin. *Appointed by Dublin County Borough Council.*
 Finlay, Rev. T. A., M.A., 35 Lower Leeson Street, Dublin. *Appointed by Leinster Provincial Committee.*
 Hackett, Most Rev. Bernard, D.D., Lord Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, Bishop's House, John's Hill, Waterford. *Appointed by Waterford County Borough Council.*
 Kennedy, William, M.A., F.T.C.D., 6 Herbert Street, Dublin. *Appointed by the Intermediate Education Board.*
 Long, E. J., J.P., Tivoli, Limerick. *Appointed by the Department.*
 Macartney, William, J.P., Dunavan Private Road, Oldpark, Belfast. *Appointed by Belfast County Borough Council.*
 McClelland, John A., M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., Rostrevor, Orwell Road, Rathgar, Co. Dublin. *Appointed by the Department.*
 Mahon, Patrick V., 71 Summerhill, Dublin. *Appointed by Dublin County Borough Council.*

* By Section 24 (2) of the Agriculture and Technical Instruction (Ireland) Act, 1899 the President and Vice-Presidents of the Department are ex-officio Members of the Board.

- Manly, Rev. P. J., P.P., V.F., Ballinagar, Dromahair, Co. Leitrim.
Appointed by the Department.
- Meagher, Reginald T., Buena Vista, Killiney, Co. Dublin. *Appointed by Joint Committee of County Dublin Urban Districts.*
- Mercier, Alderman Samuel T., J.P., Mount Clifton, 89 Cliftonville Road, Belfast. *Appointed by Belfast County Borough Council.*
- Moore, Alderman W. J., J.P., Maureen Cottage, Andersonstown, Belfast.
Appointed by the Department.
- O Ceallaigh, Seaghan T., M.P., 25 Rutland Square, Dublin. *Appointed by Dublin County Borough Council.*
- O'Donovan, Alderman Philip, Castle Troy House, Limerick. *Appointed by Limerick County Borough Council.*
- O'Reilly, Very Rev. Thomas Canon, P.P., V.F., Carrick-on-Shannon, Co. Leitrim. *Appointed by Connacht Provincial Committee.*
- Sheehy, Timothy, J.P., Market Street, Skibbereen, Co. Cork. *Appointed by Munster Provincial Committee.*
- Sisk, Richard, 2 Evergreen Villas, Evergreen Road, Cork. *Appointed by Cork County Borough Council.*
- Taylor, Alexander, 131A Donegall Street, Belfast. *Appointed by Belfast County Borough Council.*
- Thrift, William E., M.A., F.T.C.D., 80 Grosvenor Square, Rathmines, Dublin. *Appointed by Commissioners of National Education.*

IV.—CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.

(5 Members.)

- The Vice-President of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, Dublin, *Chairman Ex-officio.*
- [Vacant.] *Appointed by the Commissioners of National Education.*
- Kennedy, William, M.A., F.T.C.D., 6 Herbert Street, Dublin. *Appointed by the Intermediate Education Board.*
- McClelland, John A., M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., Rostrevor, Orwell Road, Rathgar, Co. Dublin. *Appointed by the Board of Technical Instruction.*
- Gill, T. P., Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, Dublin.
Appointed by the Agricultural Board.

AGRICULTURE APPENDICES.

RETURN showing the Number of Instructors, &c., employed in each County in connection with Agricultural Schemes during the year 1918-1919.

County.	Agriculture.	Poultry-keeping only.	Poultry-keeping and Butter-making.	Butter-making only.	Horticulture only.	Horticulture and Bee-keeping.	Bee-keeping only.
Antrim, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	2	-
Armagh, . . .	1	1	-	-	-	2	-
Carlow, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
Cavan, . . .	1	1	-	1	1	-	1
Clare, . . .	2	-	-	1	-	1	-
Cork, . . .	5	-	3	1	-	5	-
Donegal, . . .	1	-	2	-	-	1	-
Down, . . .	1	-	2	-	-	2	-
Dublin, . . .	1	1	-	-	-	1	-
Fermanagh, . . .	1	1	-	-	-	1	-
Galway, . . .	2	-	2	1	1	1	-
Kerry, . . .	2	-	2	-	-	1	-
Kildare, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
Kilkenny, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
King's, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	1	1
Leitrim, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
Limerick, . . .	2	1	-	-	-	2	-
Londonderry, . . .	1	1	-	1	-	1	-
Longford, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
Louth, . . .	1	1	-	1	-	1	-
Mayo, . . .	2	1	-	1	-	2	-
Meath, . . .	1	-	2	-	-	1	-
Monaghan, . . .	1	1	-	1	-	1	-
Queen's, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
Roscommon, . . .	2	-	1	-	-	1	-
Sligo, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
Tipperary (N.R.)	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
" (S.R.)	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
Tyrone, . . .	2	1	-	-	-	1	-
Waterford, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
Westmeath, . . .	1	1	-	1	-	1	-
Wexford, . . .	1	1	-	1	-	1	1
Wicklow, . . .	1	-	1	-	-	1	-
	44	12	27	10	2	41	3

**SUMMARY of Expenditure on AGRICULTURAL and LIVE STOCK
during the year ended**

County.	Itinerant Instruction in Agriculture.	Winter Agricultural Classes.	Scholarships	Poultry. Keeping	Butter- making.	Horticulture and Bee-keeping.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim, . . .	136 7 0	48 3 4	(a) 1,091 7 5	381 4 10	51 12 0	302 18 6
Armagh, . . .	129 6 9	116 10 3	—	348 13 1	—	366 8 7
Carlow, . . .	97 1 8	—	—	(b) 214 0 2	7 15 0	198 10 1
Cavan, . . .	149 8 11	—	—	494 2 11	—	347 12 5
Clare, . . .	443 12 6	—	—	361 0 10	166 15 5	230 6 11
Cork, . . .	1,068 14 8	31 15 8	20 0 0	1,015 6 2	151 4 7	1,041 10 6
Donegal, . . .	124 18 5	5 15 10	138 6 0	550 11 1	40 13 4	147 17 8
Down, . . .	181 0 6	9 9	81 0 0	579 13 5	74 14 9	498 2 9
Dublin, . . .	114 16 11	—	—	265 2 10	—	207 10 6
Fermanagh, . . .	79 18 5	—	—	398 17 9	—	256 5 3
Galway, . . .	452 15 4	2 10 0	60 0 0	755 4 5	200 11 0	444 12 11
Kerry, . . .	314 3 7	15 9 2	—	(b) 599 1 3	—	211 16 8
Kildare, . . .	104 2 10	—	—	(b) 253 10 3	8 11 5	284 4 4
Kilkenny, . . .	143 7 4	11 10 3	—	(b) 300 8 1	—	239 9 8
King's, . . .	135 18 5	—	—	(b) 346 16 2	14 10 3	249 11 6
Leitrim, . . .	132 18 3	—	—	(b) 323 12 8	—	290 12 7
Limerick, . . .	451 8 7	6 14 3	—	339 18 0	—	404 16 6
Londonderry, . . .	108 11 1	30 4 11	154 10 0	394 3 6	199 14 6	232 14 2
Longford, . . .	127 4 2	—	—	(b) 339 0 5	—	250 1 6
Louth, . . .	96 4 4	5 0 0	—	278 19 11	211 3 7	259 4 6
Mayo, . . .	561 11 11	8 8 10	—	435 5 8	163 18 3	245 14 2
Meath, . . .	59 18 6	—	201 18 0	426 14 4	92 18 6	226 12 2
Monaghan, . . .	51 13 3	—	—	367 4 1	123 10 11	219 10 2
Queen's, . . .	105 0 0	5 16 0	—	(b) 306 3 1	—	204 17 1
Rosecommon, . . .	294 0 10	8 3 10	—	369 0 10	78 1 8	193 11 10
Sligo, . . .	122 4 4	—	—	325 0 7	—	239 18 9
Tipperary, N.R. . .	178 6 10	12 17 1	72 0 0	(b) 324 13 1	47 18 3	260 12 3
Tipperary, S.R. . .	200 5 8	9 11 4	88 10 0	(b) 535 4 8	—	69 8 6
Tyrone, . . .	228 10 3	53 17 2	132 15 0	448 11 0	—	243 14 6
Waterford, . . .	108 6 10	1 15 6	—	367 10 11	—	238 6 1
Westmeath, . . .	147 11 1	—	—	480 0 4	176 3 1	178 3 7
Wexford, . . .	123 5 10	21 9 6	—	369 2 2	159 2 1	347 7 5
Wicklow, . . .	127 15 8	—	—	(b) 197 8 2	—	218 12 5
Totals, . . .	*0,900 11 9	404 3 7	2,938 0 5	13,301 12 8	1,969 8 1	9,304 14 9

(a) Uplkeep of Antrim Agricultural School.

(b) Includes Butter-making.

(c) For Agricultural Overseer.

(d) Includes £29 15s. 2d. Grants to Cow-Teating Associations and £164 18s. 10d. Flax Schent.

(e) Shelter Belt Scheme.

(f) Dairy Cattle Scheme.

(g) Trees for Cottagers.

* This Expenditure does not include the Salaries of 35 Itinerant Instructors in Agriculture which are paid by Department and amount to £8,565.

SCHEMES by the various County Committees of Agriculture
31st March, 1919.

Cottage and Farm Prizes.	Live Stock.	Subsidies to Shows.	Miscellaneous Allocations.	General Administration.	Totals.	County.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
79 14 6	1,675 16 0	203 10 0	(a) 85 15 11	470 8 6	5,616 1 6	Antrim
—	423 7 6	65 0 0	—	325 18 5	1,773 3 10	Armagh
—	311 0 0	—	—	163 15 0	1,012 10 11	Carlow
225 9 10	706 10 0	169 10 0	(c) 106 2 2	361 13 4	2,712 9 0	Cavan
5 0 0	569 0 0	165 0 0	—	267 10 0	2,246 8 6	Clare
405 15 9	2,256 7 4	422 0 0	(d) 134 14 0	710 11 11	7,256 1 7	Cork
—	890 15 0	150 0 0	(e) 274 3 6	366 12 2	2,769 6 11	Donegal
—	1,576 18 5	210 0 0	(f) 64 2 8	562 10 8	3,837 12 10	Down
—	652 0 0	17 10 6	(g) 33 15 11	325 1 9	1,615 18 4	Dublin
48 19 9	452 1 0	—	—	235 0 0	1,470 2 2	Fermanagh
209 4 11	1,166 0 0	155 0 0	—	239 14 11	3,797 13 6	Galway
149 10 4	1,359 0 0	100 0 0	(h) 10 0 0	395 1 6	3,067 1 6	Kerry
140 9 11	510 0 0	124 0 0	(i) 66 16 9	862 0 9	1,832 16 3	Kildare
132 13 10	616 17 6	197 10 0	(j) 26 4 6	327 10 0	2,047 11 2	Kilkenny
—	697 15 0	35 0 0	—	299 2 7	1,666 14 0	King's
—	457 0 0	10 0 0	(k) 286 13 10	266 9 4	1,767 6 6	Leitrim
160 11 11	652 14 0	320 0 0	(l) 426 4 5	574 8 2	3,336 15 10	Limerick
364 15 9	1,016 10 6	124 5 0	—	455 0 0	2,612 9 3	Londonderry
—	439 0 0	2 0 0	(m) 154 17 6	235 7 6	1,553 11 0	Longford
—	407 0 0	79 0 0	(n) 8 19 6	275 7 7	1,590 19 5	Louth
25 17 0	815 0 0	50 0 0	—	329 3 1	2,638 19 11	Mayo
489 7 9	641 5 0	223 0 0	(o) 189 14 10	341 3 6	3,001 13 7	Meath
21 5 9	711 10 0	45 0 0	—	264 17 6	1,675 0 8	Monaghan
65 15 2	509 0 0	137 0 0	—	466 5 2	1,799 15 6	Queen's
123 15 3	507 0 0	145 0 0	—	421 5 11	2,160 1 2	Roscommon
—	543 0 0	90 0 0	—	360 0 0	1,561 9 6	Sligo
16 16 6	778 0 0	95 0 0	(p) 47 7 1	384 3 4	2,277 14 7	Tipperary, N.R.
123 17 9	880 0 0	200 0 0	—	293 15 0	2,328 12 5	Tipperary, S.R.
364 15 6	1,550 16 2	216 0 0	—	565 0 0	3,644 0 9	Tyrone
87 15 6	656 0 0	80 0 0	—	650 0 0	1,679 15 0	Waterford
89 7 2	622 17 5	64 5 6	(q) 126 11 6	405 0 0	2,281 5 9	Westmeath
122 10 6	1,105 10 0	115 0 0	—	332 15 4	2,726 4 9	Wexford
164 19 5	727 16 5	22 0 0	—	306 9 10	1,727 2 2	Wicklow
146 9 10	27,506 9 4	4,061 12 0	2,144 5 0	12,154 3 2	84,181 13 7	Totals

(a) Grant to Cow-Testing Associations.

(b) Includes £10 Grant to Cow Testing Association, and £16 4s. 6d. Apple Tree Scheme.

(c) For Tillage Demonstrators.

(d) Includes £153 9s. 0d. for Apple Tree Scheme, £245 15s. 9d. for Tillage Demonstrators, and £25 19s. 6d. for Sprayers.

(e) Sprayer Loan Scheme.

(f) Flax Scheme.

(g) Fruit Tree Planting Scheme.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, DUBLIN.
SESSION 1918-19.SCHOLARSHIPS IN AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE,
FORESTRY, AND CREAMERY MANAGEMENT.

A limited number of scholarships will be offered in 1918 for competition among young men in Ireland who desire to acquire a thorough knowledge of Technical Agriculture, and, in addition, one or more scholarships will be provided for students who intend to specialise in either Horticulture, Forestry, or Creamery Management. Each scholarship includes—(1) free admission to the first year's course of instruction in the College, (2) one third-class railway fare to Dublin at the beginning of the session, and one third-class fare from Dublin at the end of the session, and (3) free board and residence at the Albert Agricultural College.

Each holder of a scholarship must deposit with the Principal of the Albert Agricultural College at the beginning of each session a sum of £3 to cover the cost of books and stationery, and of repairs to clothing. The unexpended balance, if any, of this deposit will be returned at the close of the session.

A scholarship is tenable for one year, but selected candidates must undergo a probationary course of one term of about three months. If satisfactory progress be made by the holder, the scholarship may be renewed for a second, a third, and a fourth year, to enable the student to complete his course.

The Department do not undertake to employ, or find employment for, students at the close of the period of training.

Holders of these scholarships will be subject to the regulations made from time to time at the Royal College of Science, and will be required to devote their whole time to the course of study prescribed for them by the Department.

Candidates, who should be between 18 and 30 years of age on the 1st September, 1918, must make application on a form, which may be obtained from the Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, Dublin, or the Registrar, Royal College of Science for Ireland, Dublin, after the 1st February, 1918, and which should be returned not later than the 31st July, 1918.

Candidates must have been born in Ireland, or have been resident in Ireland for three years immediately prior to the 1st September, 1918.

Past and present students of the Royal College of Science for Ireland are ineligible as candidates.

The examination will take place in Dublin on the 7th, 8th, and 9th August, 1918. No expenses in connection with attendance at this examination will be allowed.

The subjects for the examination are:—

- (1) English.
- (2) *One of the following*: Latin, Irish, French, or German.
- (3) Mathematics.
- (4) Drawing.
- (5) *One of the following*:—Agriculture, Horticulture, Forestry, or Dairying and Creamery Management.

SYLLABUSES OF THE EXAMINATION.

The examination in each language other than English will include passages to be translated into English from the books prescribed, together with questions in grammar and colloquial phrases, and a passage to be translated from English into the language selected. The books prescribed are:—

ENGLISH.

1. English Composition.

2. Literature.

SHAKESPEARE: Henry IV., Part I.

MILTON: Il Penseroso.

SHRILLEY: Ode to the West Wind; The Cloud; The Skylark; Arethusa.

KEATS: Ode to the Nightingale; Ode to Autumn.

* THACKERAY: English Humourists.

* The following may be selected by candidates as an alternative to "Thackeray: English Humourists":—

THACKERAY: English Humourists:—Addison; Steele and Goldsmith.

ADDISON: The following essays:—Sir Roger de Coverley at Home; Sir Roger and Will Wimble; Witches; Sir Roger and the Gipsies; Sir Roger in Town; Sir Roger and the Spectator visit Westminster Abbey; Party Patches; The Royal Exchange; The Man of the Town; Country Manners; Omens; Thoughts in Westminster Abbey.

3. Outlines of History:—

Europe, with special reference to Ireland, Great Britain, and France, A.D. 1603 to A.D. 1748.

4. Geography:—

(a) General Geography of Asia and Africa.

(b) The British Empire in Asia and Africa, in more detail.

(c) The Geography of North Italy and the bordering regions, and of the Balkan Peninsula.

LATIN.

VIRGIL: Bucolies IV., lines 1-39.

" X. " 9-34.

Georgics IV. " 387-537.

Aeneid, Book V., lines 104-248, 286-339, 362-472.

Aeneid, Book VI., lines 449-476, 494-547, 628-702, 788-900.

CICERO: Second Philippic.

IRISH.

SEERHAN: Cnó Coille Craobhaighe, to end of Mac Re Easpáinne.

O'LEARY: Lughaidh Mac Con.

FRENCH.

DAUDET: La belle Nivernaise (School Edition).

SANDRAU: Mlle. de la Seiglière.

MOFFATT: French Science Course (University Tutorial Press).

GERMAN.

GERSTACKER: Herrn Mahlhubers Reiseabenteuer.

SCHILLER: Poems, viz.: Ritter Toggenburg, Der Ring des Polykrates, Die Kraniche des Ibycus, Die Burgschaft, Der Graf von Habsburg, Der Handschuh, Der Kampf mit dem Drachen.

MOFFATT: German Science Course (University Tutorial Press).

MATHEMATICS.

ARITHMETIC.—The first four rules, simple and compound ; reduction, including metric system ; unitary method in proportion ; vulgar fractions ; decimals ; practice ; simple and compound interest ; square root ; calculation of rectangular areas and rectangular volumes, percentages ; profit and loss ; averages and mixtures ; the use of logarithms. (The use of algebraical symbols and methods is permitted.)

ALGEBRA.—Addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of algebraic integers ; graphical representation of algebraic expressions and easy problems thereon ; algebraic fractions ; simple equations in one unknown quantity and problems thereon ; simple equations involving two or more unknown quantities and the problems thereon ; quadratic equations in a single unknown quantity and easy problems soluble by such equations ; elementary theory of indices and logarithms.

GEOMETRY.—An amount of geometrical knowledge approximately equivalent to that contained in Euclid, Books I, II, and III.—Deductions.

TRIGONOMETRY.—General definitions of the trigonometrical functions ; elementary identities, determination of the numerical values of the trigonometrical functions of 30° and 45° and their multiples ; solution of right-angled triangles ; rule of sines ; formula for the cosine of an angle of a triangle in terms of the sides, and easy questions on the solution of triangles dependent thereon ; use of logarithmic and trigonometrical tables. Books of tables (to four places) will be supplied at the examination.

DRAWING.

The Syllabus in Drawing will be the First and Second Year's Syllabuses of the Department's Programme for Day Secondary Schools.

One of the following :—

AGRICULTURE.

HORTICULTURE.

FORESTRY.

DAIRYING AND CREAMERY MANAGEMENT.

Each applicant must have had substantial experience of practical work in connection with either farming, gardening, the management of woodlands or dairying and creamery management. The examination may be written, oral, and practical. The subjects will include all the ordinary work of either farms, gardens, woods, or dairies as practised in Ireland. Under this head each applicant must present himself for examination only in the subject in which he desires a scholarship.

N.B.—On no account will a scholarship be awarded to a candidate who fails to attain a high standard in the subject he selects for this portion of the examination.

Marks will also be awarded on the ability of candidates to impart instruction as gauged by the style of the answers in both the written and the oral examinations.

Candidates who are qualified for scholarships by their examination on the foregoing subjects will be required to submit to an examination by a medical officer appointed by the Department. A scholarship will not be awarded in any case where the candidate is certified to be unfit to undertake the prescribed course of studies.

Last date for receiving applications, 31st July, 1918.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, DUBLIN.
Session, 1918-19.

CREAMERY COURSE.

An extended course of training has been arranged for young men who intend to become managers of creameries or cheese factories.

The course will consist of two winter terms, each of about 20 weeks' duration, which will be devoted to technical training in the sciences underlying creamery management, and a period of about 30 weeks intervening between these two sessions which will be spent at practical creamery work.

Each term of technical training will extend from October to March and will be taken out at the Royal College of Science, Dublin. The period of practical training, which will last for about 30 weeks from March to October following the first term at the Royal College of Science, will be spent at a selected creamery.

The following subjects will be included in the course :—

Physical Science and Chemistry in relation to Dairy Work ; Dairy Bacteriology ; Dairy Technology ; Dairy Engineering ; Business Methods and Dairy Farming.

Only those students who show satisfactory progress during the first term of technical training will be retained for further training. Those who make satisfactory progress during the first term will be awarded an apprenticeship of 30 weeks' practical training at a selected creamery during the summer following the termination of the first term, and, provided their conduct and work has been satisfactory, they will be admitted to the second term of training at the Royal College of Science commencing in the following October. Such students will receive a maintenance allowance of fifteen shillings per week, in addition to free instruction, while in attendance at the creamery.

The course will be found suitable for those students who intend to compete for certificates under the Department's scheme for improvement in the management of creameries.

Applicants for admission to the course must be at least seventeen years of age on the 1st October, 1918.

Admission is conditional on passing the entrance examination, and producing certificates of good health and character.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

The Entrance Examination for the 1918-19 course will be held in September, 1918. Each applicant will receive about seven days' notice of the arrangements for this examination.

The following subjects are included in the examination :—

Arithmetic.—Calculations requiring a knowledge of weights and measures, decimal and vulgar fractions, areas, volumes, and percentages.

English.—Diction, grammar, and composition.

Geography.—Outlines of the elementary commercial geography of the United Kingdom.

No applicant will be admitted who fails to satisfy the Department that his education and experience are such as to enable him to follow the course satisfactorily. Preference will be given to candidates who have had previous experience of creamery management.

No expenses will be allowed to candidates in connection with their attendance at this examination.

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.

A fee of £10 must be paid on entrance by each applicant admitted to the first winter term and, on admission to the second winter term, a further fee of £10 will be payable. In addition a deposit of £3 must be made by the student at the opening of each winter term to cover the cost of necessary text books, damage to apparatus, etc. Any balances remaining out of the deposits of £3 per term will be returned at the end of each term.

The Department will pay the College fees and provide the students, during their period of training at the Royal College of Science, with board and residence at the Albert Agricultural College, Glasnevin. It will be obligatory on each student to reside at the Albert Agricultural College.

Students must conform strictly to the disciplinary rules in force at the Royal College of Science and Albert Agricultural College.

APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION.

Applications for admission must be made on the prescribed form (A 134), to be obtained from

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
UPPER MERRION STREET, DUBLIN.

Applications should be forwarded as soon as possible. The latest date for making applications will be 14th August, 1918. Envelopes should be addressed "A.B. (Section C.)."

Form A 130 (a)
1918.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

THE ALBERT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GLASNEVIN, DUBLIN.

SESSION, 1918-19.

The Albert Agricultural College is situated on the north side of Dublin in a healthy situation about 170 ft. above the sea level. It is easily reached by tram to the Glasnevin terminus, from which it is distant less than a mile. The College consists of a residence for about sixty students, together with two farms, orchard and gardens, all covering an area of about 400 acres.

The College provides courses of instructions—(a) for farmers, (b) for gardeners.

Two distinct courses of instruction for farmers are given:—

(1) an agricultural course which occupies in the Department's scheme of agricultural education a position intermediate between the instruction given at the Agricultural Stations and that provided by the agricultural faculty of the Royal College of Science, Dublin;

(2) a course for farm apprentices. This course, which is mainly practical in character, is designed to afford young men who intend to become farmers in Ireland an opportunity for obtaining a useful training in the management of live stock and the field operations usual on good tillage farms.

The Horticultural course is intended for selected pupils who are seeking to improve their technical and practical knowledge of fruit and vegetable growing, or to qualify for the post of Instructor in Horticulture. (For particulars relative to the Horticultural Course see separate leaflet, A. 153a.)

AGRICULTURAL COURSES.

(1) The ordinary College course is intended for young men who desire a technical and practical knowledge of agriculture, to fit them for entrance to the Royal College of Science, Dublin, for becoming farmers, or for engaging in any other occupation—such as creamery management—which requires technical training in the sciences underlying agriculture. It includes instruction in agriculture in the class-room, farmyard, and fields, supplemented by lessons in dairying, horticulture, poultry management, bee-keeping, and veterinary hygiene. The elements of physics, chemistry, botany, zoology, and entomology are taught, so far as is necessary to the proper understanding of the principles underlying the most approved farmyard practices.

Instruction is also given in book-keeping, surveying, and wood-work, while literature, mathematics, and drawing receive such attention as is found requisite.

Encouragement is given to the pursuit of athletics and to the development of social intercourse among the students.

The College discussion society meets frequently throughout the session. The papers read before it relate to topics of current interest to the farming community.

The library is supplied with standard works on agriculture, and copies of the best farming periodicals are procured regularly for students' use.

THE STAFF.—The staff consists of Principal, Agriculturist, House Masters and teachers of chemistry, botany, zoology, veterinary hygiene, horticulture, dairying, poultry-keeping, bee-keeping, and woodwork. A competent Drill Instructor attends weekly to see to the physical training of the students.

The Clergy of the different denominations also visit the College weekly to give religious instruction. The domestic comfort and bodily health of the students are under the care of an experienced Matron.

THE SESSION.—The course of study extends over a session of ten months which for the year 1918-19 will open on Tuesday, the 8th October, 1918, and end on Friday, the 8th August, 1919. There will be two intervals, each of about a fortnight—one at Christmas and the other at Easter—during which students will return to their homes.

COLLEGE CERTIFICATE.—The College certificate is awarded partly on the result of the sessional examinations, and partly on the work done throughout the year. It is of two classes, the first being reserved for those students who add to an intelligent grasp of scientific principles a high standard of skill in practical farm work.

CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION.—Admission to the College is conditional on passing the entrance examination, furnishing evidence of good health and character, and paying the required fee. Only resident students who are prepared to stay the whole session and to take the full curriculum are admitted. They must not be less than 17 or more than 30 years of age on 1st September, 1918.

The entrance examination will be held in the first week in September, 1918, at four centres, situated one in each province. Each applicant for admission will be notified in due course as to the centre at which he will be required to present himself. No expenses will be allowed in respect of attendance.

The subjects included in the examination will be as follows :—

- (1.) *English*, including dictation and composition.

- (2.) *Arithmetic*, including calculations requiring a thorough knowledge of weights and measures, decimal and vulgar fractions, percentages, and interest.
- (3.) *Mathematics*.—The elements of mensuration—lengths, areas, volumes; and algebra to simple equations.
- (4.) *Agriculture*.—The questions on this subject are framed with a view to testing knowledge acquired by practical experience of farm work. No text-book is prescribed or recommended. The examination may be oral as well as written.

FEES.—The fees for tuition, board, residence, laundry, and ordinary medical attendance during the entire session are :—

For students whose parents or guardians derive their means of living mainly from farming in Ireland, £15.

For students other than the foregoing, £50.

The fees are payable to the Principal in two instalments, viz., one of £10 (or £30) on entrance and the balance on 1st February. In addition to the instalment of the fee payable on entrance each student must deposit with the Principal a sum of £3 to cover the cost of books and stationery, and of repairs to clothing. The unexpended balance, if any, of this deposit will be returned at the close of the session.

OUTFIT.—Students are required to provide themselves with a proper outfit, particulars of which will be supplied to candidates successful at the entrance examination.

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION.—Application must be made on the prescribed form, to be obtained from—

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
UPPER MERRION STREET, DUBLIN.

Applications will be dealt with in the order of their receipt in the Department's Offices. They should be forwarded not later than the 14th August, 1918.

SCHOLARSHIPS OPEN TO PAST STUDENTS.—Several scholarships in agriculture tenable at the Royal College of Science, Dublin, are offered annually by the Department for competition among young Irish farmers. These scholarships are intended to enable students to become qualified for appointment to county instructorships in agriculture, teacherships in agricultural schools, and other similar positions. Each scholarship includes free admission to the full four years' course of training at the Royal College of Science, together with provision for the student's board and residence while in attendance at the College. The ordinary course at the Albert Agricultural College provides a suitable training for students who desire to compete for these scholarships.

(2) COURSE FOR FARM APPRENTICES

A limited number of young men will be admitted as farm apprentices for a course of practical training on the College farms. Applicants must be at least 17 years of age on the 1st October, 1918, and must satisfy the Principal of the College as to their intelligence and their fitness for, and willingness to do and learn farm work.

The period of training will be about twelve months. There will be an interval of one week during which the apprentices may return to their homes.

An apprentice who is found to be unable to perform a fair day's work or to be otherwise unsuitable will not be retained.

Apprentices will be admitted without payment of fee. They will be required to deposit with the Principal on entrance a sum of £1 to cover the cost of such books, etc., as may be required by them, and of repairs to their clothing. The balance, if any, of this deposit will be refunded at the termination of the course.

Apprentices must keep such hours as the work of the farm, including care of live stock, necessitates. They will be free on Saturday afternoons, except during seed-time, hay-time, harvest, or other periods of pressure.

Apprentices will reside in the buildings attached to the College and will be subject to the regulations applying to other students except that they will not be required to attend daily instruction in the class-rooms. Separate classes, in the evenings and at times when farm work is not pressing, will be formed for them.

Apprentices must provide themselves with a proper outfit, particulars of which will be supplied to selected applicants.

Applications for admission which should be forwarded not later than the 14th August, 1918, should be addressed to:—

THE SECRETARY,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
UPPER MERRION STREET, DUBLIN.

A booklet descriptive of the College, and containing detailed syllabuses of the courses in the several subjects of the curriculum, may be obtained on application as above. Envelopes should be marked, "A.B. (Section C.)."

FORM A. 153 (a).
1918.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

INSTRUCTION IN FRUIT-GROWING AND GENERAL
GARDENING.

HORTICULTURAL SCHOOL.

ALBERT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GLASNEVIN, DUBLIN.

SESSION, 1918-19.

Courses of instruction will be provided at the School for resident and also for non-resident students. Particulars of the Course for non-resident students are given in a separate leaflet, A. 153b.

Resident students will be of two classes (1) Horticultural Instructors in Training, and (2) Apprentices.

(1) COURSE FOR HORTICULTURAL INSTRUCTORS IN TRAINING.

No applicant will be eligible for this Course who has not had from five to seven years' continuous experience under a fully qualified gardener; applicants will be required to produce evidence that they have been employed regularly at garden work. Work in their own kitchen garden would not be regarded as satisfying this condition. Applicants must be not less than 23 years of age on the 1st October, 1918, in good health, and strong physically. They should have received a fair general education. They must have been born in Ireland, or have been resident in Ireland for at least three years prior to 1st October, 1918.

Students will be admitted on probation as the result of an examination which will be held in Dublin in the first week of August, 1918. The subjects included in the examination will be:—

- (1) English—to be tested by dictation and a short letter.
- (2) Arithmetic—the first four rules, simple and compound, and a knowledge of weights and measures.
- (3) Practical Fruit-Growing and Gardening.

A high standard will not be expected in English or Arithmetic; but the examination in Practical Fruit-Growing and Gardening will cover the whole range of these subjects.

No expenses will be allowed to candidates in connection with their attendance at this examination.

Successful candidates will be required to enter on their studies on the 8th October, 1918.

The Session will close on the 30th September, 1919. Students may be retained beyond that date, if, in the opinion of the Department, they would profit by an extension of the Course.

Students will be provided with board and lodging and receive an allowance of 10s. per week. They will be subject to such regulations regarding hours of attendance, etc., as may be made by the Department. A student who fails to perform a fair day's work or who is otherwise unsuitable will not be retained.

The Course provides tuition in, and facilities for the study of, the sciences bearing on Horticulture. Indoor instruction is supplemented by work in garden and orchard, special attention being devoted to fruits, vegetables, plant diseases, and insect pests.

The Department do not undertake to employ or to procure employment for students at the close of the courses, but the names of those who qualify are sent to County Committees of Agriculture with an intimation that they are eligible for appointment by such Committees to instructorships under the Department's Scheme of Instruction in Horticulture and Bee-keeping.

A large number of men who have passed through the School are now employed by County Committees of Agriculture.

Applications to attend the examination must be made on the prescribed form to be obtained from :—

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
UPPER MERRION STREET, DUBLIN.

Applications should be forwarded not later than the 20th July, 1918.

(2) HORTICULTURE (OR GARDENING) APPRENTICESHIPS.

A limited number of young men will be admitted as Horticultural Apprentices for a course of practical training in the College gardens. Applicants must be not less than 18 years of age on the 1st October, 1918. They will not be required to have had any special experience of gardening, but they must satisfy the Principal of the College as to their intelligence and as to their fitness for, and intention of remaining at, horticultural work. Apprentices must take part in all the work (including hedging) of the orchard, gardens, and grounds. An apprentice who is found to be unable to perform a fair day's work or to be otherwise unsuitable will not be retained.

There will be an interval of one week, during which the apprentices may return to their homes.

Successful candidates will be required to enter upon their studies on the 8th October, 1918.

The Session will close on the 30th September, 1919. Apprentices may be retained beyond that date, if, in the opinion of the Department, they would profit by an extension of the course.

Apprentices will be provided with board and residence at the College, but will not receive any allowance otherwise during the first seven months of the Session. From the 1st of May, when indoor instruction is curtailed, they will receive an allowance of 5s. per week.

Apprentices must keep such hours as the work of the garden and grounds necessitates. They will be subject to such regulations regarding conditions of work, hours of attendance, etc., as may be made from time to time by the Department.

Apprentices will reside in the buildings attached to the College.

Outdoor instruction will be supplemented by special classes designed to enable an apprentice to understand the principles underlying horticultural practice. These classes will be chiefly held on certain afternoons during the winter months, evenings being mainly devoted to private study.

Apprentices must provide themselves with a proper outfit, particulars of which will be supplied to selected applicants. They will be required to deposit with the Principal on entrance a sum of £1 to cover the cost of books, etc. The balance, if any, of this deposit will be refunded at the termination of the Course.

Applications for admission should be addressed to:—

THE SECRETARY,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
UPPER MERRION STREET, DUBLIN.

Applications should be forwarded not later than the 14th August, 1918.

FORM A. 176 (a).
1918

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION FOR YOUNG MEN.
SESSION 1918-1919.

FARM APPRENTICESHIPS.

AGRICULTURAL STATION, ATHENRY, CO. GALWAY.

Young men who intend to become farmers in Ireland are admitted to the Station for one year, as apprentices, for a course of practical training in several branches of farming. Instruction in the principles of the sciences underlying ordinary farm practice is also provided.

Apprentices are admitted without payment of any fee. They are required to take part in all the operations of the fields and of the farm-yard. They must perform diligently all work assigned to them by the Farm Manager or his foreman. Applicants are not admitted unless they are regarded as generally fitted to discharge the duties of an apprentice.

Technical instruction in the class-room is included in the course. During the spring and summer months such instruction is given only at times when the weather is unsuitable for outdoor work. The class-room instruction is of such a character as to continue the general education of the apprentices and be useful to them in their future career as farmers. It is not intended as a preparation for any examination.

Applicants for apprenticeships must be not less than seventeen years of age on the date of admission. Preference is given to those applicants who produce evidence that they have sure prospects of obtaining farms of their own, or *bona fide* employment at farming. If, in addition, such applicants have attended a course of instruction under the Department's Scheme of Winter Agricultural Classes, they are allowed priority in order of admission to the Station. It is also a recommendation if the applicant has attended a course of instruction held under the Department's Scheme of Winter Agricultural Classes, or if he produces a certificate from an Itinerant Instructor in Agriculture that he has taken advantage of the Instructor's lectures and demonstrations and has shown a desire to improve his knowledge of tillage farming.

The apprentices are required to reside in the buildings attached to the Agricultural Station, where they are under the immediate supervision of the Superintendent.

Admission as an apprentice is conditional on producing certificates of good health and character.

The course of study will extend from the 15th October, 1918, to the 10th October, 1919. There will be an interval of about a week at Christmas, during which the apprentices may return to their homes.

Subject to passing a qualifying examination, to test their fitness from an educational point of view to take advantage of the course at the Station, and satisfying the Department that they are physically equal to the farm work of the Station, apprentices are admitted in the order of the receipt of their applications in the Department's offices. The Department do not guarantee admission to any applicant. An apprentice is not retained at the Station if he is found unable to perform a fair day's work or to be otherwise unsuitable.

Outfit.

Apprentices are required to provide themselves with a proper outfit, particulars of which are supplied to applicants when they are being notified of their admission.

A sum of £1 must be deposited with the Superintendent on entrance to cover the cost of repairs to clothes, the purchase of books, stationery, etc. The unexpended balance, if any, of this deposit is refunded on the termination of the apprenticeship.

Applications for Admission.

Application for admission must be made on the prescribed form, to be obtained from:—

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
UPPER MERRION STREET, DUBLIN.

*Latest date for making application for admission to the 1918-19 Session—
11th September, 1918.*

FORM A. 176 (c).—1918.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION FOR YOUNG MEN. SESSION 1918-19.

FARM APPRENTICESHIPS.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, CLONAKILTY, CO. CORK.

Young men who intend to follow the farming profession in Ireland, and who desire to acquire a practical knowledge of its several branches, are admitted to the School as apprentices.

The farm is managed by an experienced agriculturist, under whose direction the apprentices are required to take part in all the work of the fields and of the farmyard, whether in connection with seasonable operations or permanent improvements. In the class-room attention is given, in the evenings and at other times when outdoor work is not pressing, to English, Arithmetic (including Surveying), Book-keeping and Technical Agriculture. This instruction is not intended as a preparation for any examination. It is of such a character as to continue the general education of the apprentices, and be useful to them in their future career as farmers.

Applicants for apprenticeships must be not less than seventeen years of age on the 1st October, 1918. Preference is given to those applicants who produce evidence that they have sure prospects of obtaining farms of their own, or *bona fide* employment at farming. If, in addition, such applicants have attended a course of instruction under the Department's Scheme of Winter Agricultural Classes, they are allowed priority in order of admission to the School. It is also a recommendation if the applicant produces a certificate from the Itinerant Instructor in Agriculture for the County in which he resides that he has taken advantage of the Instructor's lectures and demonstrations and has shown a desire to improve his knowledge of tillage farming.

The apprentices are required to reside in the buildings attached to the School, where they are in the charge of a house master and matron.

The 1918-19 Session will commence on the 8th October, 1918, and will terminate on the 8th August, 1919. There will be two intervals—one at Christmas and the other at Easter—during which the apprentices may return to their homes.

Admission as an apprentice is conditional on passing the entrance examination, producing certificates of good health and character and paying the required fee according to the scale indicated overleaf.

Applicants who have been pupils at Winter Agricultural Classes are exempted from the entrance examination, provided their attendance and progress at the Agricultural Classes have been satisfactory.

An apprentice is not retained at the School if he is found to be unable to perform a fair day's work, or to be otherwise unsuitable.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

The entrance examination in connection with the 1918-19 Session will be held in September, 1918. About ten days' notice of the arrangements for this examination will be given to each applicant.

The following subjects are included in the examination:—

Arithmetic—Simple calculations requiring a knowledge of weights and measures.

English—Dictation, Grammar and Composition.

The examination will be of such a nature as should present little difficulty to a young man who has passed the fifth standard at a National school.

No candidate is admitted whose general education is insufficient to enable him to profit by the class-room instruction, or who is, in the opinion of the Department, unsuitable in any other respect for an apprenticeship.

No expenses are allowed to candidates in connection with their attendance at the entrance examination.

FEES:

1. For apprentices whose parents or guardians derive their means of living mainly from farming in Ireland the inclusive fees for tuition, board, residence and ordinary medical attendance are proportional to the aggregate tenement valuation of their holdings, as follows:—

	<i>Per Session.</i>
Where the aggregate valuation does not exceed £20	£3
Exceeds £20 but does not exceed £40	£6
Exceeds £40 but does not exceed £100	£10
Exceeds £100	£15
2. For apprentices not included in the foregoing classes	£20

Apprentices are notified of the fees payable by them. Fees must be paid to the Principal on entrance, and in addition a sum of £1 must be deposited at the same time to cover the cost of repairs to clothes, the purchase of books, stationery, etc. The unexpended balance, if any, of this deposit is refunded at the close of the session.

FREE PLACES.

The Committees of Agriculture for Counties Cork, Kerry, Kilkenny, Limerick, Tipperary (N.R.), Tipperary (S.R.), Waterford and Wexford have made provisions for scholarships tenable at an agricultural school during the 1918-19 Session. These scholarships will be offered for competition amongst the best students attending the Winter Agricultural Classes during the 1917-18 Session. Each successful competitor will be given the option, subject to certain conditions, of taking out his scholarship at Athenry or Clonsilla Agricultural School.

OUTFIT.

Apprentices are required to provide themselves with a proper outfit, particulars of which are supplied to the successful candidates.

APPLICATIONS FOR ADMISSION.

Application for admission must be made on the prescribed form, to be obtained from—

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND, UPPER MERRION STREET, DUBLIN.

The applications will be dealt with in the order of their receipt in the Department's Office. They should be forwarded not later than 14th August, 1918.

A.B. 470 (g)
C.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

NORTH-WEST AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, STRABANE.

INSTRUCTION FOR YOUNG MEN.

A course for young men will open on the 28th October, 1918, and terminate on the 22nd December, 1919.

The course will be open to resident students only. Accommodation for twenty-four students is provided.

Applicants for admission must be not less than seventeen or more than thirty-five years of age on the opening date of the course, and must be actually engaged in farm work. They must satisfy the Department as to their suitability for admission.

Instruction, including practical demonstrations, will be given in Agriculture and in Veterinary Hygiene. Practical instruction in fruit growing will also be provided.

Eight scholarships, entitling the holders to free instruction, board and residence during the course, are offered by each of the County Committees of Agriculture of Donegal, Londonderry, and Tyrone to residents in these counties respectively.

Applications for scholarships should be addressed to the Secretaries of the County Committees concerned.

Their addresses are as follows:—

The Secretary, Donegal Co. Committee of Agriculture, Courthouse, Lifford;

The Secretary, Londonderry Co. Committee of Agriculture, Courthouse, Coleraine;

The Secretary, Tyrone Co. Committee of Agriculture, Courthouse, Omagh.

In the award of scholarships, regard will be had to priority of date of application. Applicants eligible for scholarships, but for whom no scholarships are available at the course opening on the 28th October, will receive preference in the award of scholarships at a similar subsequent course.

The award of scholarships will be subject to the approval of the Department.

Applicants not entitled to be considered for the award of scholarships may be admitted, if vacancies are available, after the claims of scholarship holders have been dealt with.

A sum of £1 must be deposited by each student on entrance, to cover the cost of repairs to clothes, the purchase of books, stationery, etc. The unexpended balance, if any, of this deposit will be refunded at the close of the course.

Each student must provide himself with a proper outfit, particulars of which will be forwarded to him with the notification of his admission.

Suitable facilities for fulfilling their religious duties are provided for all students.

Forms of application for admission may be obtained from the Secretaries of the County Committees of Agriculture mentioned above, or from the Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, Upper Merrion Street, Dublin.

Applications for admission should be made on the prescribed form not later than the 11th October, 1919. All applicants resident in any of the Counties of Donegal, Londonderry, and Tyrone should forward their applications to the Secretary of the County Committee of Agriculture of the County in which they reside.

September, 1919.

A.B.
C. 470 (g)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

NORTH-WEST AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, STRABANE.

INSTRUCTION FOR YOUNG WOMEN.

A nine weeks' course of instruction in Poultry-keeping, Butter-making, Cookery, Sewing, and Housewifery (including Sick Nursing) will open at the above School on the 22nd October, 1919.

The course will be open to resident pupils only. Accommodation for twenty-four pupils is provided.

Applicants for admission must be not less than seventeen, or more than thirty-five years of age on the opening date of the course, and must satisfy the Department that they have received sufficient general education to enable them to take advantage of the instruction provided.

Eight scholarships, entitling the holders to free instruction, board, and residence during the course, are being provided by each of the County Committees of Agriculture of Donegal, Londonderry, and Tyrone, for applicants resident in their respective counties.

Applications for these scholarships should be addressed to the Secretaries of the County Committees named. Their addresses are as follows:—

The Secretary, Co. Donegal Committee of Agriculture, Courthouse,
Lifford;

The Secretary, Co. Londonderry Committee of Agriculture, Courthouse,
Coleraine;

The Secretary, Co. Tyrone Committee of Agriculture, Courthouse,
Omagh.

In the award of scholarships regard will be had to priority of date of application. Eligible applicants, for whom no scholarships are available at the course opening on the 22nd October, will receive preference in the award of scholarships at a similar future course, if such course is arranged for.

The award of scholarships will be subject to the approval of the Department.

Applicants not entitled to be considered for the award of scholarships may be admitted, if vacancies are available, after the claims of scholarship holders have been dealt with.

A sum of £1 must be deposited by each pupil on entrance, to cover the cost of purchase of books, stationery, etc. The unexpended balance, if any, of this deposit will be refunded at the close of the course.

Each pupil must provide herself with a proper outfit, particulars of which will be forwarded to her with the notification of her admission.

Suitable facilities for fulfilling their religious duties are provided for all pupils, and they are under the supervision of an experienced matron.

Forms of application may be obtained from the Secretaries of the County Committees of Agriculture mentioned above, or from the Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, Upper Merrion Street, Dublin.

Applications for admission should be made on the prescribed form not later than the 8th October, 1918. All applicants resident in any of the counties of Donegal, Londonderry, and Tyrone, should forward their applications to the Secretary of the County Committee of Agriculture of the county in which they reside.

September, 1918.

PROSPECTUS OF THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, MOUNT BELLEW, CO. GALWAY.

SESSION 1918-19.

Begins 7th October, 1918 ; Ends 31st July, 1919.

The College stands in a picturesque and healthy position in the midst of the charming woodland scenery of the Mount Bellew Demesne.

It is under the management of the Franciscan Brothers, who hold the highest testimonials in Practical Agriculture and Agricultural Science.

Laboratories, with all modern requirements, and a model farmyard have been built by the Department of Agriculture.

There is also a School Museum, containing a collection of Irish soils and rocks of Agricultural importance.

The farms, gardens, and laboratories afford ample facilities for a thorough course in Technical Agriculture and also in the subjects set out below.

Students are required to take part in all farm operations in the field, farmyard, garden, and dairy. They must have attained the age of sixteen years before admission.

The Course extends over a period of ten months in each year. Students may enter for one year or for two years.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

(a) Applicants holding Agricultural Scholarships under the County Scholarship Schemes will be admitted to the Courses without payment of further fee, except the deposit referred to below.

(b) A limited number of Scholarships, value either £10 or £7 10s. as below, will be awarded after the final examination in each year to *bona fide* farmers'

sons, who do not already hold County Scholarships. The conditions under which these Scholarships may be won are the following:—

- (1) Students must make satisfactory progress during the Session, show interest in the work of the College and attention to duty.
- (2) Candidates must satisfy Department's examiners at the final examination which is held during the last week of July in each year.
- (3) Those students entering in October and continuing in residence during the Academic Year will be eligible to compete for the £10 Scholarship. Those entering in January for the Course then commencing and continuing in residence till end of July will be eligible to compete for the £7 10s. Scholarship.

NOTE.—The Scholarships awarded to Students at the final examination will be sent on to them as soon as the Inspectors' report on the Students' progress reaches the President.

(c) ALL RESIDENT STUDENTS (those holding full fee County Scholarships excepted) will be required to pay £25 Pension. The payment will be as follows:—£15 on day of entrance, and £10 on the first day of the following March. In addition all resident students, without exception, must pay in £1 deposit to cover medical attendance when necessary, and other incidental expenses, and £1 to cover the cost of books. The unexpended portion of the deposit will be given back to students towards end of Session.

(d) Students who do not return to College on the appointed day after the Christmas and Easter vacations may render themselves ineligible for the Scholarship Scheme above. No refund of any portion of a Student's Pension will be made except in case of sickness duly certified.

OUTFIT.

Two suits of clothes, at least, an overcoat, 4 shirts, 2 nightshirts, 4 pairs of stockings, or socks, half-a-dozen handkerchiefs, 3 towels, 4 sheets ($6\frac{1}{2} \times 5$), 4 pillow cases ($2 \times 1\frac{1}{2}$), 2 pairs of strong boots and 1 pair of light boots, a pair of slippers, clothes brushes, boot brushes, toilet requisites, 2 linen bags for soiled and clean linen.

NEAREST RAILWAY STATION:—Woodlawn, Midland Great Western Railway. Cars may be had by wiring or writing for same to Hotel, Mount Bellew.

FORM A. 181 (a).
1918.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

FORESTRY INSTRUCTION.

A limited number of apprenticeships in Forestry will be awarded on the result of an examination which will be held in Dublin on the 5th September, 1918.

Applicants for Apprenticeships must be not less than eighteen years of age and not more than twenty-five years on the 1st October, 1918. They should be in good health, and of strong constitution, and have received a fair general education. Preference will be given to those applicants who have had experience of work in woods.

The subjects included in the examination will be:—

English—to be tested by dictation and a short letter.

Arithmetic—the first four rules, simple and compound; a knowledge of weights and measures, proportion, percentages, and of the elements of the mensuration of lengths, areas and volumes.

No expenses will be allowed to candidates in connection with their attendance at this examination.

The successful candidates will be required to work, under the directions of a skilled foreman, at Forestry Centres belonging to the Department. The period of employment at any Forestry Centre will be determined by the Department, and will not exceed two years.

Apprentices will be required to enter on their duties on the 1st October, 1918.

Each apprentice will be allowed the minimum rate of wages fixed by the Agricultural Wages Board for Ireland in the case of agricultural workmen in the district in which the apprentice is working. Apprentices will be required to find their own board.

Apprentices must undertake to conform to the rules and regulations made from time to time in connection with their work at the Forestry Centre to which they are assigned.

The engagement between apprentices and the Department may be determined at any time by one week's notice on either side.

The Department do not undertake to employ or to procure employment for apprentices on completion of their training.

Applications for apprenticeships must be made on the prescribed forms to be obtained from:—

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION,
UPPER MERRION STREET, DUBLIN.

Last date for making application—20th August, 1918.

FORM A. 122 (a).

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

THE MUNSTER INSTITUTE, CORK.

The Classes are open to female students only. All students must reside in the Institute, where they are under the supervision of an experienced matron.

The course of training includes:—

- (1) The practice of dairy work. The treatment of milk and the making of butter on a large and on a small scale with the most modern machinery and implements, as well as with the appliances generally used in farm dairies.
- (2) Instruction in the feeding and management of cows, calves and pigs; in the keeping of small gardens, and in the manipulation and caring of bees.
- (3) Instruction in poultry-keeping. Breeds, their suitability for different purposes and different localities; housing, feeding and management; grading and packing of eggs; hatching and rearing of chickens; fattening, killing, plucking, trussing and preparation for market; trap nesting and keeping of laying records.
- (4) Instruction in domestic work, embracing plain cookery, plain needle-work, laundry work, and home nursing.

Four terms, each of about eleven weeks' duration, and commencing respectively, in January, April, July and October, are held in each year.

Intending students must be between seventeen and thirty-five years of age on the date of their admission to the Institute. They are required to produce certificates of good health and character and to show that they have received sufficient general education to enable them to follow the course.

Applicants who have attended local classes held under the Department's Schemes of Instruction in Butter-making and Poultry-keeping or for two sessions as a day pupil at a school of Rural Domestic Economy and whose attendance and progress at such classes have been satisfactory, receive preference in regard to admission to the Institute.

Students are eligible for admission to a second consecutive term, if they attain the required standard at the examination at the conclusion of their first term.

Students who have attended two terms and who desire to qualify for Teacherships or Itinerant Instructorships under the Department's programme of Agricultural Education are admitted to a third term provided they attain the required standard at the second terminal examination and satisfy the Department's examiner as to their ability to impart instruction. If their progress during the third term is satisfactory, they may be admitted to further training with a view to qualifying for the position of (a) Itinerant Instructor in Butter-making and Poultry-keeping under a County Committee of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, (b) Teacher of Butter-making and Poultry-keeping in a school of Rural Domestic Economy, or (c) Teacher of Cookery, Laundry-work, House-keeping, and Plain Sewing in a school of Rural Domestic Economy. Attendance at the Institute during at least six terms is necessary to qualify students for admission to the examinations for Instructorships and Teacherships.

Girls who desire to become dairymaids in creameries or cheesemakers in factories, and who have either attended two terms at the Munster Institute or taken out an equivalent course approved by the Department will, on attaining the required standard at their second terminal examination be admitted to the third term course at the Institute. Girls who have attended two terms at the North West Agricultural School, or the Antrim Agricultural School, Greencourt, Co. Antrim, or taken out an equivalent course approved by the Department or who have attended two sessions at a School of Rural Domestic Economy or taken out a full course of training at a Residential School of Domestic Training at which instruction in Poultry-keeping and Butter-making, in accordance with the Department's Programme of Agricultural Instruction, is provided and are, as a result of the terminal examination, recommended by the Department's Inspector as suitable for further training, will be admitted to the Munster Institute as second term pupils. Such girls will be admitted to the third term course at the Munster Institute on attaining the required standard at the examination at the conclusion of the second term course at the Munster Institute. On completion of the third term course a limited number of these pupils will be afforded facilities for learning the practical work of a dairymaid or cheesemaker in selected creameries or cheese factories in Ireland. In selecting the pupils to whom these facilities will be offered, regard will be had to (1) their knowledge of dairying as evidenced by their answering at the terminal examination at the conclusion of their course of instruction as third-term students, (2) their general standard of education, and (3) their physical suitability for the work of a dairymaid or cheesemaker. Each selected pupil will receive a maintenance allowance at the rate of fifteen shillings per week in addition to free instruction at a creamery or cheese factory during the period of her practical training.

The Department do not undertake to employ or to find employment for students on completion of their training.

The fees for tuition, board, residence, laundry and ordinary medical attendance are:—

For the first, second and third terms	£3 3s. per term
For the fourth and subsequent terms	£6 6s. per term

The above fees apply only to students:—

- (a) Of Irish birth or parentage;
- (b) who have resided continuously in Ireland for not less than one year immediately prior to the date of their admission,

who satisfy the Department as to their intention to reside in Ireland after being trained at the Institute.

The fee for all other students is £12 12s. per term.

Application for admission must be made on the prescribed form, which can be obtained from :—

THE SECRETARY,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
UPPER MERRION STREET, DUBLIN.

FORM A. 255 (a).

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

THE ULSTER DAIRY SCHOOL, COOKSTOWN, CO. TYRONE.

The School is situated on an extensive tillage and dairy farm about three miles from Cookstown Railway Station. It is provided with the most modern equipment for the teaching of the several subjects included in the programme.

The classes are open to female students only. All students must reside in the School, where they are under the supervision of an experienced matron.

The course of training includes :—

- (1) The practice of dairy-work. The treatment of milk and the making of Butter on a large and on a small scale with the most modern machinery and implements, as well as with the appliances generally used in farm dairies.
- (2) Instruction in the feeding and management of cows, and in farm-yard lore.
- (3) Instruction in poultry-keeping. Breeds, their suitability for different purposes and different localities; housing, feeding and management; grading and packing of eggs; hatching and rearing of chickens by natural and by artificial methods; fattening, killing, plucking, trussing and preparation for market; trap nesting and keeping of laying records.
- (4) Instruction in domestic work, embracing plain cookery, plain needlework, laundry work, and home nursing.

Four terms, each of about eleven weeks' duration, and commencing, respectively, in January, April, July, and October, are held in each year.

Intending students must be between seventeen and thirty-five years of age on the date of their admission to the School. They are required to produce certificates of good health and character and to show that they have received sufficient general education to enable them to follow the course.

Applicants who have attended local classes held under the Schemes of Instruction in Butter-making and Poultry-keeping and whose attendance and progress at such classes have been satisfactory receive preference in regard to admission to the School.

Students are eligible for admission to a second consecutive term, if they attain the required standard at the examination at the conclusion of their first term.

Students who have attended two terms and who desire to qualify for Teacherships or Itinerant Instructorships under the Department's programme of Agricultural Education are admitted to a third term provided they attain the required standard at the second terminal examination and satisfy the Department's examiner as to their ability to impart instruction. If their progress during the third term is satisfactory they may be admitted to further training with a view to qualifying for the position of

(a) Itinerant Instructor in Butter-making and Poultry-keeping under a County Committee of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, (b) Teacher of Butter-making and Poultry-keeping in a school of Rural Domestic Economy, or (c) Teacher of Cookery, Laundry-work, Housekeeping and Plain Sewing in a school of Rural Domestic Economy.

Girls who desire to become dairymaids in creameries, and who have attended two terms, either at the Ulster Dairy School or at a School of Rural Domestic Economy, will, on attaining the required standard at their second terminal examination, be admitted to the third term course at the Ulster Dairy School. On completion of this course a limited number of these pupils will be afforded facilities for learning the practical work of a dairymaid in selected creameries in Ireland. In selecting the pupils to whom these facilities will be offered, regard will be had to (1) their knowledge of dairying as evidenced by their answering at the terminal examination at the conclusion of their course of instruction as third-term students, and (2) their physical suitability for the work of a dairymaid in a creamery. Each selected pupil will receive a maintenance allowance at the rate of ten shillings per week in addition to free instruction at a creamery for a period of twenty weeks.

The Department do not undertake to employ or to find employment for students on completion of their training at the school.

The fees for tuition, board residence, laundry and ordinary medical attendance are :—

For the first, second and third terms	£3 3s. per term.
For the fourth and subsequent terms,	£6 6s. per term.

The above fees apply only to students :—

- (a) Of Irish birth or parentage ;
- (b) Who have resided continuously in Ireland for not less than one year immediately prior to the date of their admission,

who satisfy the Department as to their intention to reside in Ireland after being trained at the School.

The fee for all other students is £12 12s. per term.

Application for admission must be made on the prescribed form, which can be obtained from :—

THE SECRETARY,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
UPPER MERRION STREET, DUBLIN.

FORM A. 135 (b)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

SCHOOL OF RURAL DOMESTIC ECONOMY. CONVENT OF ST. LOUIS, RAMSGRANGE, CO. WEXFORD.

The School is open to female students between sixteen and thirty-five years of age, without restriction as to religious denomination.

The course of training is intended to qualify the pupils to perform efficiently the work of rural life, and includes—Dairying, Poultry-keeping, Horticulture, Household Management, Cookery, Laundry-work and Needlework. Instruction in English, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Elementary Science, and Chemistry is also provided.

The school year extends from July to June, and is divided into two sessions, which begin, respectively, in July and in January.

Thirty places for resident students are provided by the Department. The fee for tuition, board and lodging during one session, payable by the holders of these places, is £5, and applicants are required, before admission to the school, to produce certificates of good health and character, and to pass an examination in the elements of English and Arithmetic. The fee payable by resident pupils other than holders of these places is £12 per session. Fees must be paid to the Manager on Entrance.

Pupils whose conduct and progress during their first session are satisfactory are eligible for admission to a second consecutive Session.

Application for admission as a resident student must be made on the prescribed form, which can be obtained from

THE SECRETARY,

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL

INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,

UPPER MERRION STREET, DUBLIN.

FORM A. 135 (d).

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

SCHOOL OF RURAL DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

ST. MARY'S CONVENT OF MERCY, PORTUMNA, CO. GALWAY.

The School is open to female pupils over sixteen years of age, without restriction as to religious denomination.

The course of instruction is intended to qualify the pupils to perform efficiently the work of rural life, and includes—Dairying, Poultry-keeping, Horticulture, Household Management, Cookery, Laundry-work and Needle-work.

The school year extends from July to June, and is divided into two sessions, which begin, respectively, in July and in January.

Intending pupils are required to produce certificates of good health and character. They will not be admitted unless they have received sufficient general education to enable them to follow the course.

RESIDENT PUPILS.

A number of places for resident pupils are provided by the Department. Applicants for admission to these places must be between sixteen and thirty-five years of age.

The fee for tuition, board and lodging, during one session, covering a period of about twenty-two weeks, is £3 3s., and is payable to the Manager by each pupil on entrance.

Pupils whose conduct and progress during their first session are satisfactory are eligible for admission to a second consecutive session on payment of the above-mentioned fee.

Application for admission must be made on the prescribed form, which can be obtained from

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,

UPPER MERRION STREET, DUBLIN.

DAY PUPILS.

Applications for the admission of day pupils should be made to the Manager at the School. No fees are payable by day pupils.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

SCHOOL OF RURAL DOMESTIC ECONOMY.
KILLESANDRA VILLAGE INSTITUTE, COUNTY CAVAN.

The School is open to female pupils over fifteen years of age, without restriction as to religious denomination.

The course of instruction is intended to qualify the pupils to perform efficiently the work of rural life. It includes Household Management, Cookery, Laundry-work, and Needle-work. Attention is also given to Dairy-work and Poultry-keeping.

Intending pupils must undertake to attend regularly and punctually. They may be required to produce certificates of good health and character and to show that they have received sufficient general education to enable them to follow the course.

The school year is divided into two sessions which begin, respectively, in August and February.

RESIDENT PUPILS.

Arrangements have been made which admit of five pupils being boarded and lodged at the School. In addition, five girls are admitted to board at the School and sleep out. The girls to whom residential places are awarded are selected by the Manager, subject to the approval of the Department.

Pupils, whose conduct and progress during their first session are regarded by the Department as satisfactory, are eligible for admission to a second consecutive session.

DAY PUPILS.

Classes for day pupils are held each week day (Saturday excepted), from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

In the case of persons, such as mothers of families, who are too much occupied with their household work to attend regularly throughout the session, arrangements will be made to admit of their attending any one course or separate lessons, without fee.

FEES.

The fees are proportioned to the valuation of the holdings of the pupils' parents or guardians, as follows:—

A. FOR DAY PUPILS.

Where the valuation does not exceed £20 . . .	3s. 6d. per session.
" " exceeds £20 but does not exceed £40 . . .	5s. 0d. " "
" " exceeds £40 . . .	7s. 6d. " "

B. FOR RESIDENT PUPILS.

Where the valuation does not exceed £20 . . .	£2 " "
" " exceeds £20 but does not exceed £40 . . .	£3 " "
" " exceeds £40 . . .	£4 " "

Applications for admission should be made to

THE DOMESTIC ECONOMY INSTRUCTRESS,
THE INSTITUTE,
KILLESANDRA.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

SCHOOL OF RURAL DOMESTIC ECONOMY, LOUGHGLYNN,
CO. ROSCOMMON.

This School has been established in order to provide the women and girls of the neighbourhood with such practical training as will enable them to increase the comfort of their homes and improve generally the conditions under which they live. The particular object of the Department in promoting this type of instruction in rural districts in Ireland is to inculcate respect and affection for the home and the countryside, and thereby counteract the tendency to despise farm work and abandon rural life. The training aims at making efficient housewives. It does not aim at the preparation of girls for domestic service or for the factory or the shop.

The course of instruction comprises :—

Dairying.—Including the making of cheese as well as butter ; and the caring and feeding of cows and calves.

Poultry-keeping.—The rearing and management of hens, ducks, turkeys, and geese.

Pig-rearing.—The feeding and general management of pigs.

Gardening.—The cultivation of such vegetables, fruits, and flowers as may be grown in the cottage garden.

Bee-keeping.

Sewing, Knitting, and Mending.—Including the making and repairing of garments of every kind worn in the district.

Washing and Ironing.

Cooking.—The preparation, with inexpensive and simple utensils, of those dishes for which the materials are furnished by the products of the farm and the garden. Open hearths are used.

The Cleaning and decoration of the home.

Home Industries which can be carried on in time not required for the farm or the household, such as lace-making, embroidery, carpet-weaving, the making of artificial flowers, etc.

The School is open to all who wish to enter, without restriction as to religious denomination. No fees are payable ; the only conditions which the pupils must fulfil are that they should be more than fourteen years of age and reside sufficiently near the School to permit of their returning daily to their homes.

In order to give the lessons direct, practical application to the home life of the people, the pupils are required to bring with them to the School, so far as may be practicable, the materials needed for their work—the cream or milk for dairy practice ; the poultry to be killed or dressed ; the materials for the dishes to be cooked ; the cloth for new garments ; the clothing to be repaired, washed or ironed. The pupils take home with them in the evening the products of their day's labour, which serve as object-lessons to those who cannot be present at the classes.

Housewives, and others in the neighbourhood who are not in a position to attend the classes daily, are at liberty to avail themselves of the instruction in any subject, and to come to the School for advice whenever they desire it in connection with their home work ; and the teachers are prepared to visit the homes of persons who desire their guidance in the difficulties of household management.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

SCHEME FOR ENCOURAGING IMPROVEMENT IN THE
BREEDS OF HORSES.

1919.

PREFATORY NOTE.

The experience of the war is of the utmost importance to the problem of horse-breeding in Ireland for the information it provides upon two main points:—(1) the qualities of the various types of horses, heavy and light, as proved under the severe test, and (2) the probable future requirements of the Army. The second of these points is one of new and particular interest for the British Army, which must henceforth be maintained on the Continental scale, will be a vastly greater market for horses than it has ever been in the past, while the demands of the continental armies, and especially those of our Allies, for Irish-bred horses, are not likely to be less than in previous years.

The Department have sought to learn what the experience of the war has indicated; and they intend to pursue their investigations further and to make known the results in due course.

They think it well to re-publish, with this year's Scheme, a summary, which has been supplied to the Department by the War Office, of the views of the Army authorities as to their experience of the various types of horses, heavy and light, which have been employed; and also the advice of the Army Council on the matter.

The first point brought out by the test of war conditions has regard to the type of heavy horse. Heavy horses, bred from agricultural sires, will be required by the Army for Heavy Artillery and Transport, but the experience is not in favour of Clydesdales and Shires as the type of agricultural sire. They are said to be slow, delicate, to tire easily, break up quickly, and require bulk in the way of food. Excellent for heavy draught and heavy agricultural work as these breeds are, when well fed and cared, they do not seem so satisfactory under hardship or in conditions for which toughness and spirit are requisite. On the other hand the testimony of the buyers of Artillery horses is that the best of all horse for artillery purposes is that which is bred in the South of Ireland. The advice of the Army Council to the Department, as the outcome of their experience generally, is that "they would view with grave concern" the introduction of Heavy Cart Horse blood into those districts in Ireland from which Clydesdales and Shires are at present excluded; and they sum up their views as to the types of horses required for military purposes as follows:—

- "(a) Saddle horses will always be in demand and for this purpose nothing can of course compare with the well-bred Irish hunter and cob.
- "(b) For Field Artillery, quality combined with substance is necessary, and the former can only come from a liberal infusion of thoroughbred blood.
- "(c) For Heavy Artillery more weight is essential, but in the Council's opinion a clean-legged cart horse with more activity, less bulk, and tougher fibre than the average Shire or Clydesdale would be more suitable than either.

"There is no doubt but that the American draught horses have proved most suitable for Field Artillery and their excellence and distinctive type are believed to be largely due to the influence of the Percheron and Belgian (or Ardennais) sires which are so freely used by American breeders. It is to this type of clean-legged cart horse that the Council would direct the Department's attention."

With regard to the last preceding paragraph the Department's opinion, based upon enquiries and experience, is that, in the case of Irish horses, sires of the Irish Draught type for which a book has now been established are likely to yield better results and prove more suitable to Irish conditions than either of the above named continental breeds which are said to have been successful in the case of American horses.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. The main objects of this scheme are to encourage the improvement of Horse Breeding in Ireland by inducing stallion owners to keep suitable and sound sires of a high degree of excellence, and by inducing farmers to retain their best young mares for breeding purposes. When arranging the details of this scheme to suit local requirements each County Committee of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, or County Committee of Agriculture, as the case may be, hereinafter referred to as the County Committee, is requested to secure to small farmers as large a share of the resulting benefits as is practicable.

2. The County Committee should appoint from among their own members an executive sub-committee for live stock.

The Secretary of the County Committee shall act as Secretary to the sub-committee for live stock.

No payments in connection with this scheme shall be authorised except by the County Committee.

No action shall be taken by the County Committee towards putting this scheme into operation until the sanction of the Department has been obtained in writing.

3. The duties of the sub-committee for live stock will be to frame the details of the live stock schemes for the county in accordance with the conditions of the Department's general scheme, and to act as the executive committee for the administration of such county schemes when they have been approved by the County Committee and by the Department, but the executive sub-committee shall not have the power of authorising any payment in connection with these schemes.

4. The joint fund available under this scheme shall, after the expenses of administration are provided for, be applied solely for nominations of mares.

5. In the event of there not being a sufficient number of registered stallions in any county for the purposes of this scheme, the Department may provide for such county, under certain conditions to be prescribed by them, by assisting approved applicants, whether individuals or associations, to buy suitable stallions under the Department's scheme of loans for the purchase of stallions.

REGISTRATION OF STALLIONS.

6. Thoroughbred stallions, calculated to produce weight-carrying hunters and high-class harness horses, may be registered for any county in Ireland. Irish Draught and half-bred stallions may be registered for any county in Ireland.

Clydesdale and Shire stallions registered in 1918 will be eligible for registration under this scheme for the districts in which they were registered during that year. Stallions of these breeds not previously registered will, as in 1918, be accepted for registration in the Province of Ulster, the counties of Dublin and Louth, and the district comprised within a radius of ten miles of the City of Cork. In other districts within the area on which Ireland's reputation for its breed of horses mainly depends, the Department are not prepared to register cart sires indiscriminately; but where there is a special need for heavy horses, they are willing to consider the registration of a limited number of sires of the Clydesdale breed.

7. The Department will publish a List of the Thoroughbred, Irish-Draught, Half-bred, Clydesdale and Shire stallions entered on their Register as approved for service under this scheme. Owners of suitable stallions are invited to apply to have their horses placed on the Register, subject to the provisions of this scheme. A stallion to be entitled to a subsidy in the form of nominations, or otherwise, must be registered or accepted for registration in the Department's Register of Stallions for the year 1919.

Copies of the List, when published, may be had free of charge on application to the Department.

8. (1) Owners offering their stallions under this scheme must, if required, submit them to inspection and veterinary examination by the Department. Notice of the arrangements as to place and date of inspection will be given as far as possible.

(2) Owners of stallions failing to present their animals for inspection on the dates and at the places selected will be liable to have their applications cancelled by the Department.

(3) Thoroughbred stallions, to qualify for registration, must be entered in Weecherby's Stud Book. Clydesdale and Shire stallions must be entered in the stud book of their respective breeds. If required, the stallion owner or (if the stallion is being purchased with a view to registration in Ireland) the vendor must produce a certificate from the keeper of the stud book to the effect that the stallion offered for registration is entered in the stud book or will duly appear in the next volume.

(4) No application will be considered in which any particular required in the form of application is not supplied.

(5) No application will be considered in respect of a stallion foaled in 1917.

(6) The owner of a stallion accepted under this scheme must agree not to permit that stallion to serve more than fifty nominated mares entitled to its services. This regulation is subject, however, to the conditions stated in Clauses 17 (13), 18 (2), and 25.

(7) Stallions approved under this scheme will be accepted for particular districts only, and shall not, without the written consent of the Department, be removed to other districts. If a stallion is removed without such consent to a district for which it was not accepted, the name of such stallion will be removed from the Register, and the owner shall forfeit all claim to any monies which may be payable to him under this scheme.

9. Forms of applications for the registration of stallions under this scheme may be obtained from the Department.

Applications lodged with the Department before the 31st August, 1918, will be accepted without fee. Applications received between the 1st and 30th September, 1918, must be accompanied by a fee of £1; applications lodged between the 1st October and 30th November, 1918, must be accompanied by a fee of £5.

No applications for registration in respect of stallions that have been at stud in Ireland will be accepted after the 30th November, 1918.

Applications in respect of stallions imported into Ireland after 31st August, 1918, or in regard to Thoroughbred stallions in Ireland at that date which have not previously been used for stud purposes, will be considered without fee up to the 31st March, 1919. The entry of such stallions in the published Lists for 1919 cannot, however, be guaranteed, but the owners of such stallions will be accorded all the privileges enjoyed by the owners of stallions appearing on the Register.

10. A person in Ireland intending to import a stallion or to buy a stallion already located in Ireland is advised not to complete the purchase until he has received formal notice in writing from the Department that the stallion in question will be accepted under this scheme for the district into which the animal is to be introduced. (See Clause 14.)

The Department may, in special cases, supply the services of their Inspectors free of charge to persons in Ireland intending to purchase and import suitable stallions for districts in which there is not a sufficient

number of approved stallions for the purposes of this scheme. Before making application for the services of the Inspector, the intending purchaser shall have seen and approved of the stallion.

The vendor of a pure-bred stallion must, if required, submit a certificate from the keeper of the stud book to the effect that the animal is entered in the stud book, or will duly appear in the next volume.

11. Stallions may be inspected for their general merit and fitness for the purposes of this scheme. Such inspection shall be carried out by one or more Inspectors appointed by the Department. If the stallion has been to stud, evidence of his fruitfulness, and, where practicable, of the character of his stock, must be produced, if required. Inspection for general fitness, when deemed necessary, shall, as far as possible, precede veterinary examination.

12. (1) The veterinary examination shall be carried out by one or more qualified Veterinary Surgeons, appointed by the Department.

(2) No stallion shall be rejected as unsound unless suffering from one of the following diseases:—Cataract, Roaring, Whistling, Ringbone, Sidebone, Unsound Feet, Spavin, Curb, and Shivering.

13. The inspection for general merit and fitness and the veterinary examination of stallions may be dispensed with in cases where evidence of suitability and soundness have been sufficiently established to satisfy the Department.

The Department, however, shall have the right to inspect an accepted stallion at any time.

14. The Department cannot undertake to disclose their reasons for the non-acceptance of any stallion, but with the exceptions hereinafter mentioned the owner of any non-accepted stallion which is in Ireland may have his case reconsidered by one or more referees appointed by the Department. Every notice of such appeal must be accompanied by a fee of £5, which will be returned in the event of the appeal being successful. Notice of appeal must be given in writing within ten days of the date of the letter of rejection.

This privilege shall not extend to cases in which stallions have been rejected on appeal in a previous year or to cases in which stallions have been rejected prior to importation.

15. The Department reserve to themselves the right, without assigning any reason, or without inspection or veterinary examination to decline to place or retain on the Register any stallion for the purposes of this scheme.

No right of appeal shall lie in the case of stallions rejected under this clause.

16. Any person being the owner, lessor or custodian for the time being of a registered stallion who directly or through any of his agents or employes (a) makes or promises to make a gift to the owner of a nominated mare of portion of the service fee or any other consideration, (b) allows a nominated mare to be served by a stallion other than that originally selected by the owner of the mare, or (c) is detected in any other fraudulent practice in connection with this scheme, may have his stallion or stallions struck off the Departments' Register, and shall in addition to any other penalty to which he may be liable by law, be debarred from obtaining any future benefit under the Department's schemes. He shall also forfeit any claim in respect of monies due to him under this scheme.

NOMINATION OF MARES.

17. (1) Upon consecutive dates, and at places to be first approved by the Department, exhibitions of farmers' mares shall be held in each county for the purpose of this scheme.

(2) In order to avoid unnecessary expense, two or more exhibitions shall, wherever practicable, be held on one day.

(3) The County Committee shall give due notice to farmers in the county

of the dates, etc., fixed for such exhibitions, by means of posters, advertisements in the local newspapers, circulars, or such other method as may be deemed by the Committee to be the most effective and economical for the purpose.

(4) The Secretary should send to the Department two copies of each such poster, advertisement, circular or other notice as soon as issued.

(5) The Secretary shall receive entries for each exhibition on forms to be obtained from him. Each form must be signed by the owner of the mare, who must certify on the form that all the particulars given thereon are correct. Further, if required, this certificate must be attested by a magistrate.

The Secretary shall not accept any entry form which is not lodged with him at least one week prior to the date of the exhibition at which the mare is to be inspected.

(6) Mares to be awarded nominations must be the *bona-fide* property of farmers who are rated occupiers in the rural districts of the county and who reside in the county (see (9) below).

(7) In order to secure the second of the main objects stated in Clause 1 of this scheme, preference will be given to good young mares under six years of age.

(8) Each mare must be the *bona-fide* property of a farmer, the tenant valuation in aggregate of whose holding or holdings, wherever situated and for which he is rated, does not exceed the limit fixed by the County Committee.

Subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Department, herds' mares will be eligible to compete for nominations.

(9) A farmer who holds land in more than one county may apply for a nomination in any one (but not in more than one) of these counties provided the aggregate tenement valuation of the holding or holdings, wherever situated, for which he is rated, does not exceed the limit fixed under (8) for the county in which he proposes to compete.

(10) Subject to the provisions of this scheme nominations will be awarded by the County Committee to mares selected by a judge appointed by the Department, and passed free from any hereditary disease by a Veterinary Surgeon appointed by the Department. The decisions of the judge and Veterinary Surgeon as to the suitability and soundness respectively of mares for nominations shall be final.

(11) At each local exhibition all eligible mares not selected for nominations shall be placed on a reserved list in strict order of merit.

(12) No farmer shall receive more than one nomination, unless the number of mares selected and reserved be insufficient for the granting of the full number of nominations available, in which case a second nomination may be awarded.

(13) The owner of a registered stallion must grant priority of service to nominated mares over other mares brought on the same day for service. He may refuse service to mares suffering from a contagious disease; but the reasons for such refusal must be intimated immediately to the Department and to the County Committee by the stallion owner.

(14) The owner of a registered stallion has a right to require hobbles to be used. Mares can be served only at their owners' risk.

18. Subject to the approval of the Department the County Committee may—

(1) authorise the Secretary to act in accordance with the provisions of Clause 22 where necessary;

(2) subject to the provisions of Clause 6, restrict nominations to any one or more of the breeds of stallions on the Register;

(3) refuse a nomination for any mare, without assigning any reason therefor;

(4) for the purpose of identification, brand all mares selected for nominations;

(5) require the owner of each nominated mare to deposit a sum not

exceeding £2, such deposit to be refunded if the mare is served by the selected stallion or to be forfeited to the Committee in the event of the owner failing without sufficient cause to have the mare served by such stallion ;

(6) make regulations which will render a farmer who, without sufficient cause, fails to send his nominated mare to the selected stallion, ineligible to enter mares for nominations in subsequent years.

(7) defer payment of a portion not exceeding three-fourths of the nomination fee until a foal is produced in the following year ;

(8) award the nominations available in proportion, as far as practicable, to the number of exhibited mares intended for service by (a) Thoroughbred, Irish Draught and Half-bred stallions, and (b) Clydesdale, and Shire stallions ; and

(9) make regulations in regard to any other matter under this scheme.

All regulations so made shall take effect in the county as if incorporated in this scheme.

19. The term "farmer" is to be understood to mean a person who derives his means of living mainly from farming.

20. (1) The lists of owners of mares awarded nominations and of mares reserved must be submitted to the Department by the Secretary, within six days of the date of the last exhibition in the county, on the form supplied for the purpose.

(2) The dockets for the selection of stallions and the service tickets will be supplied to the Secretary, when such form, complete, has been received by the Department. The selection dockets and service tickets shall then be filled in by the Secretary, who shall return them to the Department for the necessary authorisation.

(3) The Secretary, before issuing the selection docket, shall date it.

(4) The service ticket must not be issued by the Secretary until the owner of the mare has returned to him the selection docket with the name of the selected stallion duly entered thereon by the said owner.

(5) Not later than the 15th day of July, 1919, the Secretary shall forward to the Department, on the form provided for the purpose, particulars regarding the distribution of such tickets.

21. (1) A farmer receiving a nomination must select one of the approved stallions in Ireland of the breed named by the County Committee under Clause 18 (2), provided the service list of the stallion selected is not already full. (See Clause 22 (2).)

(2) Such farmer must insert on the selection docket the name of the stallion by which he wishes to have his mare served and must return said docket so as to reach the Secretary not later than sixteen days from the date of issue of such docket.

He must also transmit with the docket the amount of the deposit, if any, fixed by the County Committee under Clause 18 (5).

22. In any one of the following cases the nomination shall be forfeited and shall lapse :—

- (1) If the mare owner to whom a nomination is issued should fail to select a stallion within the sixteen day limit.
- (2) If the mare owner is also the owner of the stallion selected.
- (3) If the mare owner to whom a nomination is issued should permit his nominated mare to be served by a stallion other than that originally selected.
- (4) If the nominated mare should die before first service,
- (5) If the nominated mare should be sold before the date of the first service.
- (6) If the nomination has been obtained through any error or misrepresentation.

The Secretary shall cancel and return to the Department the numbered tickets for all such lapsed nominations, and if duly authorised to that effect by the County Committee (Clause 18) may, before the termination

of the service season, issue to the owners of mares strictly in the order in which they appear on the reserve list new tickets to be obtained from the Department in lieu of such cancelled tickets.

23. A nomination is not transferable, and is available only for the selected mare.

24. The service season shall be reckoned to begin on the 1st day of March, 1919, and to terminate on the 31st day of July, 1919.

25. The value of nominations may vary with the breeds of stallions selected by the County Committee under Clause 18 (2), but shall be uniform throughout the county for each breed, and shall be not less than £2, or more than £3, except in a county where the County Committee adopt the provision of Clause 18 (7). In such case the total fee payable in respect of a nomination may not exceed £4.

26. (1) When the service fee exceeds the value of the nomination, the excess shall be paid by the owner of the mare to the owner of the stallion at the time of the first service, or at such other time as may be agreed upon between them.

(2) Owners of mares shall pay a groom's fee of 2s. 6d. for each nominated mare.

27. (1) Not earlier than the 1st August, 1919, and not later than the 1st October, 1919, the owner of a stallion shall forward to the Secretary the selection docket and the service tickets for the services effected by his stallion, accompanied by a solemn declaration to the effect that the conditions of service have been duly complied with.

(2) The form of declaration required under this clause may be obtained from the Secretary.

(3) The Secretary shall examine and check all these documents, and when certified by him as correct shall forward them to the Department.

(4) Payment of fees or part fees to a stallion owner may not be made until the Department have been satisfied as to the fulfilment of the conditions of this scheme, and have signified in writing their approval of each particular payment.

28. No payment may be made in any of the following cases:—

(1) Where any erasure or alteration appears on either the selection docket or the service ticket.

(2) Where both the selection docket and the service ticket bearing corresponding numbers are not produced.

(3) Where a nomination issued in respect of a particular nominated mare is used for another mare, whether nominated or not.

(4) Where the stallion owner is detected in any fraudulent practice in connection with this scheme.

(5) Where service has been effected by a stallion other than that originally selected.

(6) Where an owner who received a nomination failed to send his mare for service.

(7) Where a nomination has been obtained through any error or misrepresentation.

(8) Where the owner of a stallion fails without reasonable cause to lodge by 1st October, 1919, with the Secretary, in the manner provided in Clause 27, his claim for payment of nomination fees.

29. (1) Any person who obtains a nomination for a mare and who (a) accepts, or agrees to accept, from a stallion owner portion of the service fee or any other consideration, (b) changes nominations, (c) substitutes mares, (d) enters in the name of another person a mare for nomination, or causes or permits his own mare to be so entered, and

(2) Any person detected in any other fraudulent practice in connection with these regulations may, in addition to any other penalty to which he may be liable by law, be debarred from obtaining any benefit in future under the Department's schemes.

30. In all cases of dispute in matters connected with this scheme the decision of the Department shall be final.

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.**

**SCHEME FOR ENCOURAGING IMPROVEMENT IN THE
BREEDS OF CATTLE.**

1919.

Clauses 1 to 3 inclusive, of the Department's Scheme for Encouraging Improvement in the Breeds of Horses, 1919, shall, with the necessary modifications, apply to this Scheme.

4. The joint fund available under this scheme shall, after the expenses of administration are provided for, be applied solely in providing premiums for Bulls.

5. In exceptional circumstances the Department may, under certain conditions to be prescribed by them, provide for a county either by purchasing bulls on behalf of applicants selected by County Committees under Clause 13, or by granting loans to approved applicants who desire to purchase bulls through the Department.

Applications for loans under this clause should be made—by the selected individuals—directly to the Department.

6. Subject to the approval of the Department, premiums may be provided for bulls of the following breeds, viz.:—Shorthorn, Registered Dairy, Aberdeen Angus, Hereford, Kerry and Galloway.

7. Only bulls entered, or qualified by pedigree for entry, in the herd book of their respective breeds, or in the Department's Register of Dairy Cattle, shall be eligible for premiums. The owner of a pure bred bull provisionally selected for a premium but not so entered must, within 30 days of the date of such provisional selection, furnish to the Department a certificate from the Secretary of the herd book to the effect that the bull is eligible for entry and will duly appear in the next volume. (See Clause 12 (2).) In the case of a Registered Dairy bull a certificate from the Department must be produced.

8. Bulls of the following ages are eligible to compete for premiums:—

- (1) Yearlings, calved between 1st September, 1917, and 30th April, 1918, inclusive;
- (2) Two-year-olds, calved between 1st September, 1916, and 31st August, 1917;
- (3) Three-year-olds, calved between 1st September, 1915, and 31st August, 1916;
- (4) Four-year-olds, calved between 1st September, 1914, and 31st August, 1915.

All bulls must show a high degree of excellence. Two-year-olds, three-year-olds, and four-year-olds which show signs of having been badly cared, or which are not well developed, will not be selected.

The Department will be prepared to consider applications in special cases for the award of premiums to five-year-old dairy bulls.

9. The value of a premium payable, subject to the regulations of this scheme shall be, for a pure bred registered dairy bull, not more than £20; for a pure-bred Shorthorn bull not more than £16; for a pure-bred Aberdeen Angus or Hereford bull, or for a registered dairy bull (other than pure-bred) not more than £12. In no case shall the value of the premium be less than £10.

Where provision for the use of Kerry or Galloway bulls is made with the approval of the Department, the value of the premium shall be £10.

10. The owners of two-year-old, three-year-old, and four-year-old bulls who apply for premiums under this scheme must, if required, produce evidence of the fruitfulness of the bulls in the preceding year.

11. (1) Bulls which were awarded premiums in 1918 will be inspected

by the Department prior to the Spring shows and sales, at places and on dates of which the owners will be duly advised by the Department.

In no case will an animal be inspected at the owner's residence.

(2) Owners of such bulls failing to present their animals for inspection on the dates thus notified will not have their cases reconsidered.

(3) A bull provisionally selected for a premium under this clause must stand for service at the same place as in 1918.

(4) A bull provisionally selected for a premium under this clause will not be eligible for inspection at an approved show or sale (see Clause 12 (1)).

(5) Unless in exceptional circumstances approved by the County Committee and the Department, the owner will not be allowed to change the premium to a yearling bull.

(6) The Department will furnish the County Committee as soon as practicable with a list of bulls which have been passed under this clause as eligible for premiums in 1919.

(7) The County Committee shall then proceed to select applicants for premiums for bulls to be selected at any of the shows or sales approved by the Department (see Clause 13).

12. (1) Bulls, of the ages specified in Clause 8, other than those referred to in clause 11 (6), shall be selected at the approved spring shows and sales. The provisional selection of bulls for premiums at these shows and sales shall be made by the Department alone.

(2) Only those pure-bred bulls will be inspected for premiums the owners of which have given a written undertaking to the effect that they will have their provisionally selected bulls duly entered in the herd book of their respective breeds (see Clause 7).

(3) Intending purchasers must make their own selections from the animals passed by the Department.

13. (1) On receipt of the list referred to in Clause 11 (6) the County Committee shall, by means of posters, advertisements in the local papers, or such other method as may be deemed by the Committee to be the most effective and economical for the purpose, invite applications from persons who, if selected, are prepared to keep, in districts not provided for in Clause 11, premium bulls to be purchased or exhibited at one or other of the approved shows or sales. Such applications must be made on forms to be obtained from the Secretary.

(2) In making selections the Committee shall have regard to the needs of the various districts in the county; provided that no two bulls of the same breed shall be located in the county within three statute miles of each other, unless one of said bulls is with the sanction of the County Committee reserved for the exclusive use of members of an approved cow-testing association formed in accordance with the Department's scheme (No. 20) for the selection and registration of dairy cows.

(3) A list of the applicants, selected by the County Committee, shall be forwarded to the Department by the Secretary, on the form provided for that purpose, not later than five days before the show or sale at which the bulls are to be selected.

(4) The Department's Inspector or Inspectors will attend at the approved shows and sales. They will not be empowered to recognise applications from any persons attending the shows or sales whose names are not on the list supplied by the Secretary as having been duly selected to keep premium bulls.

(5) Selected applicants exhibiting or purchasing at one of the approved shows or sales provisionally selected bulls of the breeds approved by the County Committee need not again show these bulls for a premium under the 1919 scheme. The granting of a premium to a bull shall not in any way be regarded as affording a right to a premium in a subsequent year.

(6) As soon as a selected applicant has procured a bull which has been provisionally passed for a premium he should notify the Secretary on a form to be obtained from the latter for the purpose. The Secretary shall, with the least possible delay, advise the Department on the prescribed form

as to location, etc., of the bull, and obtain therefor the sanction, in writing, of the Department.

14. The service season for a premium bull shall commence not earlier than the 1st January, 1919, and shall close on 31st December, 1919, provided that the service season for a first year premium bull shall not commence until the owner of the bull has notified the Secretary on the form mentioned in Clause 13 (6) that he has procured a bull.

15. The Secretary shall supply the owner of each premium bull under this scheme with posters, which such owner must undertake to distribute in the district in which the bull is located for service.

16. Each premium yearling bull shall serve not less than thirty cows, and each older premium bull not less than forty cows, as defined in Clause 17. The service of cows the property of the owner of the bull shall not be recognized for premium purposes. The service fee for the number of cows stated shall be 2s. 6d. each, inclusive of all charges, but the County Committee may, if they think fit, fix a higher fee not exceeding 5s., per cow, inclusive of all charges, in the case of farmers whose valuation exceeds the minimum limit fixed by the Committee. After the minimum number of cows has been served the owner may fix such fee as he may desire.

17. A cow to be eligible for service under this scheme must be the property of a farmer who is a rated occupier in a rural district of the county, the aggregate tenement valuation of whose holding or holdings, wherever situated and for which he is rated, does not exceed the limit fixed by the County Committee.

Herds, artisans and *bona-fide* agricultural labourers may obtain service for their cows on the same conditions as farmers.

18. The term "farmer" is to be understood to mean a person who derives his means of living mainly from farming.

19. The owner of a premium bull shall not, before the stipulated number of cows has been served, reserve the use of the bull for cows the property of any individual. Subject to the provisions of Clauses 13 (2) and 25, cows must be served in the order in which they are presented. The bull owner must keep on the prescribed form a record of the names and addresses and valuations of persons whose cows have been served (with dates of such services), at the fee fixed under Clause 16. The form must be produced for inspection on request by any of the Department's officers.

20. Subject to the approval of the Department, the County Committee may make such regulations as they think necessary with regard to:—

- (1) the breed or breeds of bulls to be selected—see Clauses 6 and 7,
- (2) the inclusion or otherwise of four-year-old bulls,
- (3) requiring an applicant for a premium to deposit with his application a sum not exceeding £2 in respect of each bull—such deposit to be refunded in case the applicant is not selected by the County Committee or if he procures a premium bull. At the discretion of the County Committee the deposit so made may be forfeited in the event of the selected applicant failing to procure a premium bull,
- (4) the number of premium bulls which any one person may keep, provided that no person shall possess two premium bulls of the same breed unless located at least three statute miles from each other—see Clause 13 (2),
- (5) the place in which a premium bull shall remain during the season for service—see Clause 11 (3),
- (6) requiring the owner of a premium bull not to keep any other bull on the farm on which such premium bull is located,
- (7) the penalties to be imposed upon the owner of a premium bull who fails to take proper care of the animal,
- (8) the number of cows which any one farmer may send to a premium bull for service under this scheme,
- (9) requiring owners of premium bulls to exhibit their animals at one of the shows subsidised by the County Committee,

(10) requiring owners of premium bulls to retain their animals in the district until 1st September, 1919,

(11) cancelling the award of a premium to a bull which is sold out of the county before it has served the prescribed number of cows,

(12) the exclusion of pedigree cows from this scheme,

(13) requiring selected applicants to purchase such premium bulls only as are certified to have passed the tuberculin test,

(14) permitting residents in non-rural districts to send their cows for service under this scheme,

(15) the valuation of the cow owners and the number of cows the property of one owner that may be served by a premium bull reserved for the exclusive use of cows the property of members of a cow-testing association, and

(16) any other matter under this scheme.

All regulations so made shall take effect in the County as if incorporated in this scheme.

21. The Department reserve the right to brand or mark premium bulls, and to inspect them at any time.

22. The Department also reserve the right to apply the tuberculin test, at their own expense, to any premium bull (see Clause 20 (13)).

23. The owner of a premium bull must satisfy the County Committee that a syringe and disinfecting materials have been regularly used on the bull after each service, in accordance with the instructions given in the Department's leaflet No. 13, on Contagious Abortion in Cattle.

It will be the duty of the Secretary to obtain this information for the Committee, and to notify the Department at an early date of the results of his inquiries.

It will also be the duty of the Secretary to arrange that the owner of each premium bull shall distribute among owners of cows in his district a number of copies of the Department's leaflet No. 13.

24. In the event of infringement of or non-compliance with any regulation of this scheme or of the bull being unable from any cause to complete the prescribed number of services, the Department reserve the right to withhold approval of payment of the premium or any part of it, or in any other way to deal specially with the case, as the circumstances may require.

25. The owner of a premium bull has the right to refuse the use of his bull in any case where he is satisfied that the service would be prejudicial to the bull. The reason for such refusal, however, must be communicated immediately to the County Committee, who may take such action as they think fit, subject to the approval of the Department.

26. (1) Not earlier than 1st September, 1919, and not later than 15th January, 1920, the owner of each premium bull shall forward to the Secretary on the prescribed form the required particulars as to services (see Clause 19).

(2) The Secretary shall examine and check all such forms, and when certified by him as correct shall forward them to the Department.

(3) As soon thereafter as the Department are satisfied as to the fulfilment of the conditions of this scheme the Secretary will be notified that payment of the premium or part of the premium payable under this scheme may be made to the owner of the bull.

(4) Any premium not applied for on or before 15th January, 1920, will be considered as having lapsed.

27. Any person who through misrepresentation or fraud receives or claims payment of a premium for a bull or obtains the service of premium bull for his cow under this scheme may, in addition to any other penalty to which he may be liable by law, be debarred from obtaining any benefit in future under the Department's schemes.

28. In all cases of dispute in matters connected with this scheme the decision of the Department shall be final.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

SCHEME FOR ENCOURAGING IMPROVEMENT IN THE
BREEDS OF SWINE.

1919.

Clauses 1 to 3, inclusive, of the Department's Scheme for Encouraging Improvement in the Breeds of Horses, 1919, shall with the necessary modifications, apply to this scheme.

4. The system to be adopted in connection with this scheme for encouraging improvement in the breeds of swine shall be the provision of premiums for selected boars.

5. Premiums may be provided for boars of the following breeds, viz. :— Large White York, for all Ireland, and Large White Ulster, for the province of Ulster and the Counties of Leitrim and Louth.

6. Only boars eligible for entry in the Herd Book of their respective breeds, or in the Royal Dublin Society's Register of Pigs, shall be eligible for premiums. The owner of a boar selected for a premium must, if required by the Department, have the animal entered in the proper Herd Book or Register as the case may be.

7. Boars belonging to any Society or to any Association of Farmers shall be eligible to compete for premiums; but the premiums shall be paid to the Society or Association, and not to the individuals in whose charge the boars are placed.

8. A boar when inspected for the first year's premium shall be not less than five months nor more than twelve months old.

9. The value of a premium shall be not less than £5 or more than £8 for the first year, and not less than £3 or more than £6 for the second year (see Clause 24).

10. Only those boars which were awarded first year premiums in 1918 shall be eligible for second year premiums in 1919. All such boars must show a high degree of excellence. Two-year-old boars which show signs of having been badly cared for or are not well developed will not be selected.

The owner of a boar selected for a second year premium must produce evidences of the fruitfulness of the boar in the preceding year.

11. A boar which may be awarded a premium in 1919 out of funds administered by any other body shall not be eligible for a premium under this scheme.

12. (1) Boars which were awarded first year premiums in 1918 will be inspected by the Department at places and on dates of which the owners will be duly advised by the Department. In no case will a boar be inspected at the owner's residence.

(2) Owners of such boars failing to present their animals for inspection on the dates thus notified will not have their cases reconsidered.

(3) A boar provisionally selected for a premium under this clause must stand for service at the same place as in 1918.

(4) Unless in exceptional circumstances approved by the County Committee and the Department, the owner will not be allowed to change the premium to a yearling boar.

(5) The Department will furnish the County Committee as soon as practicable with a list of boars which have been passed under this clause as eligible for premiums in 1919.

13. (1) On receipt of the list referred to in Clause 12 (5), the County Committee shall, by means of posters, advertisements in the local papers, or such other method as may be deemed by the Committee to be the most effective and economical for the purpose, invite applications from persons who, if selected are prepared to keep premium boars in districts not

already provided for under Clause 12 of this scheme. Such applications must be made on forms to be obtained from the Secretary.

(2) The County Committee shall then proceed to select applicants for premiums for young boars. In making selections the Committee shall have regard to the needs of the various districts in the county, provided that no two premium boars shall be located in the county within three statute miles of each other.

(3) As soon as a selected applicant has procured a boar which has been provisionally passed for a premium he should notify the Secretary on a form to be obtained from the latter. The Secretary shall, with the least possible delay, advise the Department on the prescribed form as to the location, etc., of the boar, and obtain therefor the sanction, in writing, of the Department.

(4) The granting of a premium to a boar shall not in any way be regarded as affording a right to a premium for the same animal in a subsequent year.

14. The provisional selection of boars for premiums will be made by the Department alone at the approved Spring shows and sales and at other places to be fixed by the Department, but, save in exceptional circumstances, no inspection for the purpose of this scheme will be made after the 30th June, 1919.

15. The Department, through the County Committee, will as far as practicable assist intending purchasers to secure suitable boars for the purposes of this scheme.

16. The service season for a first year premium boar shall not commence until the owner of the boar has notified the Secretary on the form mentioned in Clause 13 (3) that he has procured a boar, and in any case not earlier than the 1st January, 1919.

The service season for a premium boar shall commence not earlier than the 1st January, 1919, and shall close on the 31st December, 1919.

17. The Secretary shall supply the owner of each premium boar under this scheme with posters, which the said owner must undertake to distribute in the district in which the boar is located for service.

18. Each first year premium boar shall serve not less than 30 sows, and each second year boar not less than 40 sows, as defined in Clause 19. The service of sows the property of the owner of the boar shall not be recognised for premium purposes. The service fee for the number of sows stated shall be 2s. each inclusive of all charges, but the County Committee may, if they think fit, fix a higher fee not exceeding 5s. per sow, inclusive of all charges, in the case of farmers whose valuation exceeds the minimum limit fixed by the Committee. After the minimum number of sows has been served, the owner of the boar may fix such fee as he may desire.

19. A sow to be eligible for service under this scheme must be the property of a farmer who is a rated occupier in a rural district of the county, the aggregate tenement valuation of whose holding or holdings, wherever situated, and for which he is rated, does not exceed the limit fixed by the County Committee.

Herds, artisans, and bona-fide agricultural labourers may obtain service for their sows on the same conditions as a farmer.

20. The term "farmer" is to be understood to mean a person who derives his means of living mainly from farming.

21. The owner or owners of a premium boar shall not, before the stipulated number of sows has been served, reserve the use of the boar for sows the property of any individual, or of the members of any society. Subject to the provisions of Clause 25, sows must be served in the order in which they are presented. The boar owner or owners must keep on the prescribed form a record of the names and addresses and valuations of persons whose sows have been served (with dates of such services) at the fee fixed under Clause 18. The form must be produced for inspection on request by any of the Department's officers.

22. Subject to the approval of the Department, the County Committee may make such regulations as they think necessary with regard to:—

- (1) The breed or breeds of boars to be selected—see Clauses 5 and 6,
- (2) the number of premium boars which any one applicant may possess, provided no person shall possess two premium boars unless located at least three statute miles from each other—see Clause 13 (2),
- (3) the place in which the premium boar shall remain during the season for service—see Clause 12 (3),
- (4) requiring the owner of a premium boar not to keep any other boar on the farm on which such premium boar is located,
- (5) the penalties to be imposed upon the owner of a premium boar who fails to take proper care of the animal,
- (6) the number of sows which any one farmer may send to a premium boar for service under this scheme,
- (7) requiring owners of premium boars to exhibit their animals at one of the shows subsidised by the County Committee,
- (8) requiring owners of premium boars to retain their animals in the district until 1st September, 1919.
- (9) permitting residents in non-rural districts to send their sows for service under this scheme,
- (10) the valuation of sow owners,
- (11) any other matter under this scheme.

All regulations so made shall take effect in the county as if incorporated in this scheme.

23. The Department reserve the right to brand or mark premium boars, and to inspect them at any time.

24. In the event of infringement of or non-compliance with any regulation of this scheme or of a boar being unable, from any cause, to complete the prescribed number of services, the Department reserve the right to withhold approval of payment of the premium, or any part of it, or in any other way to deal specially with the case, as the circumstances may require.

25. The owner of a premium boar has the right to refuse the use of his boar in any case where he is satisfied that the service would be prejudicial to the boar. The reason for such refusal, however, must be communicated immediately to the County Committee who may take such action as they think fit, subject to the approval of the Department.

26. (1) Not earlier than 1st August, 1919, and not later than 15th January, 1920, the owner of each premium boar shall forward to the Secretary on the prescribed form a return of the names, addresses, and valuations of the persons whose sows have been served by the boar (with dates of such services) at the fee fixed in accordance with Clause 18.

(2) The Secretary shall examine and check all such forms, and when certified by him as correct shall forward them to the Department.

(3) As soon thereafter as the Department are satisfied as to the fulfilment of the conditions of this scheme, the Secretary will be notified that payment of the premium, or part of the premium, payable under this scheme may be made to the owner of the boar.

(4) Any premium not applied for on or before the 15th January, 1920, will be considered as having lapsed.

27. Any person who, through misrepresentation or fraud, receives or claims payment of a premium for a boar, or obtains the service of a premium boar for his sow under this scheme may, in addition to any other penalty to which he may be liable by law, be debarred from obtaining any benefit in future under the Department's schemes.

28. In all cases of dispute in matters connected with this scheme the decision of the Department shall be final.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

LOANS FOR THE PURCHASE OF STALLIONS,
1919.

1. Applications for loans for the purchase of Stallions should be made—on the prescribed form (A. 37)—direct to the Department.

2. In considering an application for a loan the Department will have regard to the number of registered Stallions in the district.

A loan will not be granted save for the purchase of a Stallion accepted by the Department for registration under the Horse-breeding scheme for 1919.

A loan will not be granted unless the applicant undertakes that he will not, during the continuance of the loan, keep without the consent of the Department, any Stallion other than that which he proposes to obtain by means of the loan.

The Department reserve the right to refuse any application for a loan without assigning any reason for such refusal.

3. The individual or association (hereinafter referred to as the applicant) applying for a loan must be approved by the Department.

4. The purchase price of the Stallion must be approved by the Department.

5. The applicant must pay to the Department (1) one-third of the approved purchase price, (2) the amount of the stamp duty, and (3) the premium for the insurance of the Stallion (up to the date on which, under Clause 7, the first instalment of the loan will fall due) against death only at the full amount of the approved purchase price.

6. On receipt by the Department of (1) one-third of the agreed on purchase money, (2) the necessary stamp duty, (3) the premium for insurance, and (4) a form of undertaking to have the necessary bond duly completed without delay, the Department will pay to the vendor the full amount of the agreed on purchase price, and will intimate to him that possession of the Stallion may be given up to the applicant.

(If the vendor, before being paid by the Department, gives up possession of the Stallion, the Department will hold themselves free of any liability to the vendor.)

7. As soon thereafter as possible the applicant, with two or more approved solvent sureties, shall enter into a bond to repay the Department the amount advanced by them—viz., two-thirds of the purchase money—in five equal annual instalments, payable on the 1st November in each year, together with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. on the outstanding balance—as well as the renewal premiums for the insurance of the stallion against death only. The first instalment and the first renewal premium shall be payable on the 1st November next succeeding the date of payment by the Department of the full purchase price to the vendor.

8. In the case of an association repayment must be guaranteed by the Committee of the association, or in such other manner as the Department may require.

9. The applicant will be required to observe the following conditions:—

(1) He shall during the period from the delivery of the Stallion until the expiration of six months from the date of payment of the last instalment of the purchase money, maintain the Stallion in good healthy breeding condition, save only for such accident or illness as may arise or be occasioned by any cause other than the negligence or default of the applicant or his employees.

(2) He shall procure at his own expense the services of a Veterinary Surgeon when necessary.

(3) He shall not during the period aforesaid castrate or sell, pledge, give by way of security, or otherwise dispose of the Stallion without the previous consent of the Department in writing.

(4) He shall without delay give notice in writing or by telegram to the Department in the event of the horse (a) becoming ill, lame, or unfit for breeding purposes, (b) meeting with any accident or injury, or (c) dying. In the last case a certificate from a Veterinary Surgeon must be obtained at the applicant's expense and forwarded to the Department.

(5) He shall provide proper accommodation for the Stallion, and care it in a proper manner to the satisfaction of the Department.

(6) He shall during the continuance of the loan if required to do so (a) offer the Stallion each year for registration, (b) conform at all times to the regulations of the Department's scheme for the time being for encouraging improvement in the breeds of horses, and (c) allow the Stallion to serve nominated mares at a fee to be fixed by the Department, but such fee may not exceed £3 per mare.

(7) He shall not without the previous consent of the Department in writing remove the Stallion during the period aforesaid from the district in which it has been located with the Department's approval.

(8) He shall not during the continuance of the loan keep without the consent of the Department any Stallion other than that obtained by means of the loan.

In the event of the breach of any of the above conditions, the applicant shall pay to the Department as and for liquidated damages such sum as may be named in the bond by the Department without prejudice to the Department's right to recover with interest the unpaid instalment or instalments of the price of the Stallion.

10. Nominated mares the property of the members of an association purchasing a Stallion under this scheme shall not take priority of service over nominated mares owned by non-members.

As soon, however, as all nominated mares whose owners have selected the Stallion have been served, the service of the Stallion may be retained exclusively for the use of the members of such association.

11. The Department shall have the right :—

(1) to inspect the Stallion at any time, and

(2) to re-purchase the Stallion from the applicant at the price at which the animal was sold to him, provided that this right may not be exercised after the expiration of six months from the date of payment of the last instalment of the loan.

12. Should the Department grant a special subsidy in respect of the Stallion such subsidy shall not be paid to the individual or association in possession of the Stallion, but shall be applied as the Department may determine either in reduction of the price or towards the repayment of the loan.

13. The decision of the Department in all matters relating to loans under this scheme shall be final.

Forms of application for loans under this scheme may be obtained from

THE SECRETARY,

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,

UPPER MERRION STREET,

DUBLIN.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

LOANS FOR THE PURCHASE OF BULLS,
1912.

1. Applications for loans for the purchase of Bulls should be made—on the prescribed form (A. 38)—direct to the Department at least three weeks before the date of the approved show or sale at which the applicant proposes to purchase the Bull.

2. An application for a loan for the purchase of a Bull will not be considered if coming from a locality in which, in the opinion of the Department, there is already a sufficient number of premium Bulls for the purpose of their scheme. A loan will not be granted save for the purchase of a yearling or two-year-old Bull passed by the Department as suitable for a premium. The Bull must be of a breed approved by the County Committee and the Department. The Department reserve the right to refuse any application for a loan without assigning any reason for such refusal.

3. The purchase price of the Bull must be approved by the Department.

4. The person applying for a loan under this scheme—hereinafter referred to as "the applicant"—must purchase through the Department, who cannot undertake to consider applications for loans in respect of animals purchased without their knowledge, at shows, sales, or from private individuals.

5. Before taking possession of the Bull the applicant will be required to pay to the Department's representative—(1) one-third of the approved purchase price, (2) the stamp duty, and (3) the charge for insurance of the Bull against death only within twelve months (see Clause 9). Further, he must sign a form of undertaking to have the necessary form of guarantee for repayment duly signed and completed without delay.

6. As soon thereafter as possible, the applicant and two approved solvent sureties shall sign a form of guarantee to repay to the Department the amount advanced by them in two equal annual instalments, payable on the 1st day of October in each year, the first instalment to be payable on the 1st day of October in the year following that in which the Bull was purchased, together with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. on the outstanding balance.

7. In the case of an association the person in whose charge the Bull is to be placed must, with two other approved members of the association in their capacity of private individuals, guarantee repayment of the loan.

8. The Bull shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without the consent of the Department having been previously obtained in writing, until all instalments of principal and interest are paid off in accordance with Clause 6. In the event of the applicant, contrary to the provisions of this clause, selling or otherwise disposing of the Bull he shall pay to the Department as and for liquidated damages the sum of £10 without prejudice to the Department's right to recover with interest the unpaid instalment or instalments of the price of the Bull.

9. The applicant must insure the Bull with the Department against death only within the first twelve months for the full amount of the purchase price. The fee for such insurance shall be 5 per cent. on the full amount of the purchase price, and shall be paid to the Department.

10. The Department will insure the Bull with an insurance company for twelve months only from the date of payment of the insurance fee by the applicant. In the event of the death of the Bull before the expiration of the twelve months in question any sum received from the insurance company will be credited to the applicant's loan account. If such sum is more than sufficient to cover the amount of the loan with interest accrued, the surplus will be paid to the applicant.

11. The applicant will be required to observe the following conditions :—
 (1) He shall, without delay, give notice in writing or by telegram to the Department in the event of the Bull (a) getting ill or lame, (b) meeting with any accident or injury, (c) becoming useless for breeding purposes, or (d) dying.

(2) He shall take all reasonable precautions to prevent the Bull from coming into contact with any animal suffering from disease.

(3) He shall provide proper accommodation for the Bull and care it in a proper manner to the satisfaction of the Department.

(4) He shall procure at his own expense a syringe and disinfecting materials and use same for the washing of his Bull after each service, in accordance with the instructions given in the Department's leaflet (No. 13) on contagious abortion in cows.

(5) He shall procure at his own expense the services of a Veterinary Surgeon when necessary.

(6) In the case of the death of the Bull he must procure at his own expense and forward to the Department a certificate from a Veterinary Surgeon or such other evidence as to the cause or fact of death as the Department may require.

12. The granting of a loan does not imply that a premium will be awarded in respect of the Bull.

Should the Bull be awarded a premium the person in whose favour the loan is being granted must conform to the regulations of the Department's scheme for the improvement of the breeds of cattle, or any modifications therein made, with the approval of the Department, by the County Committee.

13. The Department shall have the right :—

(a) to inspect the Bull at any time ;

(b) to apply the tuberculin test, at their own expense, to any Bull purchased under this scheme.

14. The decision of the Department in all matters relating to loans under this scheme shall be final.

Forms of application for loans under this scheme may be obtained from .

THE SECRETARY,

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,

UPPER MERRION STREET,

DUBLIN.

SCHEME No. 6.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

SUBSIDIES TO AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES, ETC.,

1919.

1. A County Committee of Agriculture may, subject to the approval of the Department and to the conditions of this scheme, grant subsidies to societies established for the purpose of :—

(a) Holding Agricultural, Poultry, Horticultural, and Farm produce Shows ; Industrial Shows or Exhibitions and Feisacanna ; Skilled Labour Competitions, Implement Trials, Ploughing Matches, etc.

Provided, however, that the grant to any one Ploughing Match shall not exceed £5, irrespective of the number of competitions at such Match.

NOTE.—Grants under this scheme, in aid of Ploughing Matches, should be utilised in providing money prizes for competing ploughmen only.

- (b) Obtaining for its members Analyses of Manures and Feeding Stuff, Seed Tests, etc.

2. (1) A show society or other body desiring to obtain a grant under this scheme must on or before a date to be fixed by the County Committee make application on the prescribed form to the County Committee, and must at the same time furnish the following particulars in respect of each show held by the society in 1918, viz. :—

- (a) A balance sheet duly certified to have been audited and found correct by two persons not being members of the committee of the show society or other body concerned, and setting forth in detail the financial position of the society after all liabilities have been discharged, and also
- (b) If required, a list certified by the Secretary of the show society or other body setting forth the amounts actually collected in local subscriptions from private individuals in 1918.

Any society or other body which fails to furnish these particulars, or such further information as the County Committee or the Department may require, shall not be eligible to receive a subsidy.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the County Committee, by means of advertisements or otherwise, to invite applications, in accordance with the provisions of this scheme, from all societies or other bodies concerned, and to submit same with the necessary particulars to the County Committee as soon as possible, but not later than at a meeting of the Committee held in the month of February, 1919.

(3) Not later than 1st March, 1919, the County Committee shall forward to the Department the foregoing documents, together with their recommendations as to the distribution of funds available under this scheme.

3. *In allocating the funds available under this scheme, the County Committee should consider the claims of the various shows held in the county and the special requirements of particular districts.*

The County Committee in allocating a grant to any particular show shall take into consideration :—

- (1) The amounts actually collected in local subscriptions from private individuals in 1917 and 1918.
- (2) The total value of prizes awarded in 1918, and the proportion of same to the cost of administration.
- (3) The regard paid by the society to the furtherance of the Department's live stock, poultry, and other county schemes.
- (4) The amount set aside for classes confined to small farmers.

4. (1) The prize schedule for 1919 must, prior to publication, be submitted in duplicate through the County Committee to the Department for their written approval.

(2) It shall be a condition attached to any grant from the joint fund that stallions which are entered on the Department's Register for the current year shall be exempted from veterinary examination when competing either in reserved or in open classes at a show subsidised by a County Committee.

(3) In the case of live stock shows, other than shows confined to horses, provision must be made in the schedule of prizes for the inclusion of classes for sheep, goats, swine, and for the breeds of poultry subsidised by the County Committee.

In dairying districts show societies should make special provision for classes for registered dairy cows and their progeny, and if the County Committee so require classes for home-made butter shall be provided. If a class is provided for registered dairy cows, the registered number and milk yield of each cow entered in such class shall be stated in the catalogue of

the show, and prizes shall not be paid until the correctness of the particulars published shall have been confirmed by the Department.

The Department will not consider any schedule which has not previously received the approval of the County Committee.

5. The amount of the joint contribution from the County Committee and the Department must be acknowledged in the prize schedule.

6. Each society receiving a subsidy under this scheme shall, if required, afford all reasonable facilities for the inspection of their books by the Department, and shall admit the Department's Inspectors to the judges' rings during all adjudications.

7. Grants from the joint fund available under this scheme may be given to new show societies provided the County Committee and the Department are satisfied :—

- (1) That there is need for such new societies in the county ;
- (2) That adequate local support is forthcoming ; and
- (3) That the rules and financial proposals of the society are deemed satisfactory.

8. The cost of employing judges must be defrayed by show societies out of their own funds. The Department cannot undertake to supply the services of a judge or demonstrator for any show or competition.

If the County Committee approve, one or more of the Instructors employed under county schemes may be permitted, for the purpose of giving demonstrations, to attend a show subsidised by a County Committee.

9. (1) Immediately after the show or competition the Secretary of the Society or other body shall furnish to the County Committee a certificate as to the total amount actually awarded in prizes, exclusive of cups and presentation prizes (the value of which should be stated separately), and the County Committee shall forward such certificate to the Department. In the case of a ploughing match the certificate should show the amount paid in cash to competing ploughmen in respect of prizes.

(2) As soon as the Department are satisfied as to the fulfilment of the conditions of this scheme, the County Committee will be notified that payment may be made to the show society or other body of the full amount of the subsidy or part of the subsidy as the case may be.

(3) In the event of the total sum actually awarded in prizes at any show or competition being less than the sum originally voted by the County Committee, the show, society or other body managing the show or competition shall not be entitled to receive payment from the joint fund of any sum exceeding the amount actually awarded in prizes, exclusive of cups and presentation prizes.

10. Non-compliance with any of the foregoing regulations will render a show society or other body ineligible for a grant under this scheme, and will entail the cancellation of any subsidy proposed to be given by the County Committee to such show society or other body.

11. In all cases of dispute in matters connected with this scheme the decision of the Department shall be final.

The Department recommend that each agricultural or other show society receiving a subsidy under this scheme should invite the County Committee to nominate one or more of their members to act on the show Committee.

SCHEME No. 7.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

PRIZES FOR COTTAGES AND SMALL FARMS, 1919.

1. Prizes may be offered in one or both of the following sections, subject to the provisions of this scheme, viz. :—A. Cottages with gardens ; B. Small Farms.

In Section A. prizes may be offered in any one of the following ways :—
(1) wholly in cash, (2) wholly in fruit trees and seeds, (3) partly in cash and partly in fruit trees and seeds.

2. Competition in Section A. shall be confined to *bona-fide* cottagers (resident in rural districts), as defined by the County Committee. Cottagers on whose holdings demonstration plots, other than special vegetable plots, in connection with the scheme of instruction in horticulture are situated shall, however, be ineligible to compete.

Only *bona-fide* farmers who are rated occupiers in rural districts, who derive their means of living mainly from farming, who reside on and manage the farms themselves, will be eligible to compete in Section B. At least one-third of the arable land of the entire holding of each competitor in this section must be tillage, first year's grass or meadow being regarded as tillage.

Teachers in National or other primary schools are ineligible to compete under this scheme.

3. For the purposes of this scheme the county may be divided into districts or circuits, in each of which separate competitions will be held.

4. Particulars as to the sections adopted, the number of districts or circuits into which the county is divided, the number of classes in each section, the limits of valuation or acreage fixed by the County Committee for each class, and the number and value of the prizes offered, must be submitted to the Department on the prescribed form for approval.

5. Entries must be made on special forms to be obtained from the Secretary of the County Committee. Each competitor must forward one of these forms, accurately filled up in every detail, so as to reach the Secretary of the County Committee on or before a date to be fixed by the County Committee, but in no case later than the 20th May, 1919.

No holding will be inspected in respect of which the owner fails to fill in an entry form and lodge same, by the date specified, with the Secretary of the County Committee.

It shall be the duty of the County Committee to examine these entry forms and to satisfy themselves, as far as practicable, as to the eligibility of each entrant before the list of competitors is supplied to the judge.

6. In cases of insufficient competition, want of merit, or in which the conditions of this scheme have not been strictly adhered to, the prizes may be withheld in whole or in part.

7. The following points shall be taken into consideration by the judge in making his awards :—

COTTAGE SECTION.

- (a) Cleanliness and general order of cottage and premises.
- (b) Cultivation of the garden, including vegetables, fruits, and flowers, freedom from weeds, keeping of fences and walks.
- (c) Arrangement of manure heap.
- (d) General management and care of live stock, particularly pigs and poultry, special attention to be given to quality and housing.
- (e) Management of bees.

SMALL FARM SECTION.

- (a) Cleanliness, order and economy in the dwelling house and offices (including poultry-houses).
- (b) Judicious character of cropping, efficiency of cultivation, arrangement of manure heap, and provision for utilising liquid manure.
- (c) General condition of land under grass, care of fences, gates, water courses, etc.
- (d) Freedom from weeds, especially on grass lands and headlands, and in stack yards.
- (e) Cultivation of headlands.
- (f) Management and care of live stock and poultry (quality to be particularly considered).

- (g) Cultivation of the garden, including vegetables, fruits and flowers.
- (h) Special credit will be given if simple accounts of receipts and expenditure in connection with any holding entered for competition (or with any branch of the work on the holding, such as milk records, the cost of feeding cows or pigs, of rearing calves, of keeping poultry, etc.) are kept and submitted to the judge for inspection.
- (i) Planting of trees for shelter or other purposes.

Marks may also be given for improvements in buildings, care of farm implements and machinery, reclamation of land, and the keeping of records in connection with the Department's Dairy Cattle Scheme or Poultry-keeping Scheme.

8. Subject to the approval of the Department the County Committee shall appoint as judge under this Scheme, an Instructor in Agriculture employed in another county.

9. The judge's report shall deal with such matters in connection with the competition as the County Committee and the Department may decide.

10. The inspection of cottages or small holdings entered for competition under this scheme will be made in the months of June, July, or August.

11. The County Committee shall submit the judge's report, with list of awards, for consideration by the Department, who, as soon as they are satisfied as to the fulfilment of the conditions of this scheme, will notify the Secretary of the County Committee that the prizes or reduced prizes may be paid. The awards will not be final until the sanction of the Department has been conveyed in writing to the Secretary.

12. The County Committee shall furnish to the Department such detailed statements of expenditure under this scheme as may be required from time to time.

13. In all matters of dispute relating to this scheme the decision of the Department shall be final.

SCHEME No. 8.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

INSTRUCTION IN AGRICULTURE, 1918-19.

1. The Department are prepared to approve the appointment of at least one Instructor in Agriculture for each county in Ireland, provided the County Committee can secure the services of a person or persons qualified for the position. In the case of new appointments no person shall be eligible for an Instructorship in the county of which he is a native, or in which he resides permanently.

No person shall be deemed to be qualified for appointment as an Instructor under this scheme or to retain such appointment who is engaged in trade of any kind; or whose family or any member thereof with whom he resides is engaged in any trade connected directly or indirectly with the work to be carried out under this scheme.

The Department will, as far as possible, assist County Committees in obtaining Instructors by supplying the names of qualified persons.

2. The initial salary of an Instructor shall be at the rate of £150 per annum (inclusive of maintenance and hotel expenses), in addition to expenses of locomotion, which include second or third-class railway fare as decided by the County Committee, car hire when necessary, or a bicycle allowance not exceeding 2d. (or, if specially approved, in the case of a motor cycle, 3d.) per mile.

An increase of salary, not exceeding £10 in any one year, may be granted to an Instructor, provided that his work during the preceding year has been performed to the satisfaction of the County Committee and the Department, and that his salary shall not be raised thereby to more than £250 per annum.

The employment of an Instructor under this scheme shall be terminable at any time by the giving of three months' notice in writing on either side.

3. (1) It will be the duty of an Instructor to give his whole time to the work and to do all in his power to further the interests of agriculture in the county, and in pursuance thereof—

(a) to take every opportunity of discussing with farmers matters affecting their industry;

(b) to conduct such field and live stock experiments and demonstrations as may be approved by the Department, including the selection of suitable land, the supervision of the sowing of the seeds and manures and of the keeping of the plots free from weeds, the weighing of the produce, the tabulation of the figures and the preparation of reports on the results;

(c) to deliver lectures on agricultural subjects, such as soils, manures, seeds, pastures, crops and their cultivation, the breeding, feeding, and management of live stock, especially of dairy cattle, and the keeping of milk records;

(d) to visit farms;

(e) to reply to inquiries from farmers;

(f) to make known as widely as possible the facilities provided by the Department for the training of young men who intend to become farmers and, especially, to endeavour to secure the attendance of farmers' sons at winter agricultural classes;

(g) to advise farmers (i.) how they can take advantage of the Department's Seed testing Station, (ii.) as to the registration of cows and the formation of Cow Testing Associations under the Department's Scheme for the Improvement of Dairy Cattle, (iii.) as to the planting of forest trees for shelter and ornament, (iv.) how they can best avail themselves of all approved county schemes, and (v.) how they may take advantage of agricultural co-operation;

(h) to act as official sampler under the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, and the Weeds and Agricultural Seeds (Ireland) Act, and to make known the provisions of these Acts, and of the Destructive Insects and Pests Acts;

(i) to report, if required by the Department, on applications for the consent of the Department under Section 32 of the Irish Land Act, 1909, to the felling of trees on holdings affected by that Act, and

(j) to furnish to the County Committee and to the Department, as may be required, reports on the progress of his work and on matters relating to the agricultural industry of the county.

(2) An Instructor may also be required (a) to teach winter agricultural classes, and (b) to act as judge in connection with the scheme of prizes for cottages and small farms in a county other than that in which he acts as Instructor.

NOTE.—The employment of an Instructor to teach winter agricultural classes will not relieve him of his other duties under this scheme, and, accordingly, when he is occupied in teaching for four days in a week he should deliver at least one lecture in the same week as well as attend as far as practicable to the other branches of work above mentioned. If occupied less than four days a week in teaching such classes, the number of lectures and demonstrations should be correspondingly increased.

4. The Instructor or Instructors shall, as far as the monies allocated by the County Committee will permit, make arrangements to have experimental and demonstration plots in each district or circuit into which the county may be divided under Clause 5 of this scheme, and during the summer months, meetings of farmers should be held at these plots, to discuss the objects, etc., of the plots. In selecting sites for plots, preference should be given to localities in which agricultural classes have been held during the preceding winter.

During the winter months—viz., from October to March—the County Committee should arrange for a series of lectures by the Instructor or Instructors in the several circuits. As a rule one lecture in each circuit should deal with the results of the experiments carried out in the previous season.

5. For the purposes of this scheme a County Committee will find it convenient to divide the county into a number of districts or circuits, in which an Instructor should, as far as possible, work in turn.

The County Committee alone are responsible for the selection of centres and the arrangement of lectures. It is desirable, however, that the Instructor should be consulted in the matter. The centres at which lectures are to be given during the season of 1918-19 should, if possible, be decided upon by the County Committee not later than the 12th October, 1918.

When a County Committee have decided that a lecture should be given in any locality, they should appoint a small local committee, who should undertake to secure the necessary accommodation for the purpose, to arrange for the lighting, heating, etc., of the room in which the lecture is to be delivered, and to have posters and handbills, which will be supplied by the Secretary of the County Committee, effectively displayed and distributed throughout the locality. Copies of these posters and handbills should be forwarded to the Department by the Secretary of the County Committee at least one week prior to the commencement of the lectures to which they refer.

The County Committee are responsible for seeing that an Instructor's time is fully and usefully employed, that he pays due regard to the discharge of the duties for which he is appointed, and that his work is so organised as to secure its efficient performance with the minimum expense for travelling.

The County Committee should take such steps as may seem to them most effective to make known to farmers in the several districts of the county that an Instructor is available to afford advice on all matters affecting their interests.

The County Committee shall obtain beforehand the Department's approval in writing for the purchase of all equipment required by an Instructor and for all payments in respect of materials for experiments and demonstrations, and shall keep a separate account of all expenditure under this scheme. Detailed statements of such expenditure as may from time to time be required shall be furnished to the Department by the County Committee.

6. It will be the duty of the Secretary of the County Committee to furnish such returns in connection with this scheme as the Department may require, and to keep an inventory and be responsible for the custody of all equipment provided for the purposes of this scheme.

7. No action shall be taken by the County Committee towards putting this scheme, or any part thereof, into operation until the sanction of the Department has been obtained in writing.

8. In all matters of dispute relating to this scheme the decision of the Department shall be final.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

WINTER AGRICULTURAL CLASSES, 1918-19.

1. The County Committee may employ as teacher for agricultural classes (1) for not more than four days per week an Itinerant Instructor in Agriculture, if approved by the Department, or (2) an approved teacher who would devote his whole time to the classes.

In the event of an Itinerant Instructor being employed as teacher under this scheme, he shall devote the remaining days of the week to duties in connection with the scheme of itinerant instruction in agriculture.

2. (1) The aim of the instruction is to impart such knowledge as is capable of direct practical application to farm work. The programme of instruction should include a selection from the following subjects:—Soils, tillages, manures (natural and artificial), seeds, grasses, weeds; farm pests, treatment of pasture, cropping, management of live stock (including winter dairying), valuation of manures and feeding stuffs, simple farm account keeping and farm calculations, mensuration, elementary chain surveying, farm buildings, farm machinery and implements, and elementary science explanatory of the principles underlying ordinary farm practice. As far as possible the lessons should be illustrated by practical demonstrations.

(2) The County Committee may arrange for a few outdoor demonstrations in the planting and after treatment of fruit trees to be given to the students by the County Instructor or Instructors in Horticulture at gardens in the immediate neighbourhood of the class centres, but no lectures on horticulture shall be given.

3. (1) Centres for the classes should be selected at the earliest possible date by the County Committee, or by a sub-committee appointed by them under Clause 7 of this scheme. Preference should be given to thickly-populated tillage districts, and no place should be selected where it appears likely that a regular attendance of at least ten students cannot be secured. It is desirable that the Itinerant Instructor or Instructors in Agriculture should be consulted as to the selection of centres, but they should not be required to undertake responsibility therefor. Unless in exceptional circumstances, centres at which agricultural classes have been held in recent years should not be selected under this scheme.

(2) Each class shall be held on not more than three or less than two days weekly during a period not exceeding twenty weeks, commencing not earlier than October, 1918, and ending not later than March, 1919.

(3) In fixing the days of the week on which the classes are to be held at any centre, the County Committee should have regard to the dates of fairs and markets, as well as to any local circumstance which might interfere with the attendance of students on certain days.

(4) Unless in exceptional circumstances, classes at each centre shall be held on consecutive days.

(5) The classes should be held in the morning and afternoon, and the hours of attendance should be arranged to suit, as far as possible, the convenience of students who travel by rail. Instruction in subjects mentioned in Clause 2 of this scheme shall be given for at least four hours each day.

4. (1) The County Committee shall, by means of advertisements in the local newspapers and by posters and leaflets, invite applications for admission to the classes. Copies of these advertisements, posters and leaflets should be forwarded to the Department by the Secretary of the Committee as soon as issued.

The County Committee may make such regulations as they think necessary with regard to:—

(a) the maximum age of students to be admitted to the classes; and

(b) the admission to classes of students who have previously attended similar classes, provided that admission to an elementary class shall not be approved in the case of any student who has attended two previous classes.

(2) Applications for admission to the classes must be made to the Secretary of the County Committee, on forms provided by him for the purpose.

(3) Admission to the classes will be conditional on the applicants satisfying the Department that their general education is sufficient to enable them to benefit by the instruction given, and on their undertaking to attend regularly throughout the course.

(4) The classes shall be confined to young men over sixteen years of age on 1st October, 1918, who are engaged in farm work in the county and are not on the roll of a day school under the Board of National Education. Not more than twenty-four students shall be admitted at any centre. If the number of students eligible for admission at a centre is less than twelve the class proposed for that centre shall not be held. Provided, however, that, subject to the approval of the Department, the County Committee may, if they think fit, (a) prescribe, for admission, a minimum age greater than sixteen years, or (b) if a sufficient number of students of sixteen years or over is not available, admit applicants who are not less than fifteen years of age on 1st October, 1918.

(5) No applicant shall be permitted to join a class after the lapse of two weeks from the date of the first meeting of the class.

(6) Students must provide, at their own expense, note-books and other stationery as directed by the teacher.

5. If the attendance at a class falls below eight on three consecutive occasions, the class shall be at once discontinued.

6. At the end of the course the County Committee may allow to students who reside beyond a radius of three statute miles from their class centre the cost of third-class railway tickets, or if the journey cannot be made by rail, one penny for each mile by which the double journey by road between their homes and their class centre exceeds six miles, provided that their attendance and progress are regarded by the Department as satisfactory. No student will be regarded as having attended satisfactorily who shall not have been present at five-sixths of the meetings of his class, unless his absence shall have been due to illness or other unavoidable cause.

7. It is recommended that a County Committee adopting this scheme should appoint, from amongst their own members, a special sub-committee of not more than six members, who should be empowered to make, in consultation with the Department's Agricultural Inspector, the necessary arrangements for the organisation and holding of the classes. Particulars of the arrangements made should be submitted immediately by the Secretary of the Committee (on Form A 196) for the Department's approval. In no circumstances should a room on, or in communication with, licensed premises be selected as a classroom. In the event of any alteration in the time table of a class being subsequently found desirable, the Department's approval for same should be applied for without delay. No payments under this scheme shall be authorised except by the County Committee.

8. It shall be the duty of the teacher of Agriculture to keep a register of attendance of the students on the form provided and in the manner prescribed by the Department.

9. The Secretary of the County Committee shall :—

(1) Submit on the prescribed form, for the approval of the Department, the details of the scheme as proposed for the county ;

(2) Prior to the date fixed for the commencement of each class, satisfy himself that proper arrangements have been made for the heating, lighting and furnishing of the class-room ;

(3) At the earliest possible date after the opening of the classes, furnish

to the Department, on the prescribed form, a return of the students in attendance, showing for each student the mode of travelling to the class and the daily mileage ;

(4) Obtain the Department's approval in writing for all payments in connection with this scheme, and keep a separate account of all such payments ;

(5) Keep an inventory and be responsible for the custody of all equipment provided for the purposes of this scheme ;

(6) Immediately after the close of the course, take charge of the equipment provided for the classes and furnish a list of the same to the Department ;

(7) Submit to the Department a return of the attendance of the students and of the travelling allowances, if any, payable to them under this scheme.

10. In all matters of dispute relating to this scheme the decision of the Department shall be final.

NOTE.—(1) If these classes are entered under the Department's revised scheme for the administration of grants to schools other than day secondary schools, the regulations of that scheme must be strictly observed.

It should be particularly noted that scholars on the roll of a school (day or evening) under the Board of National Education may not be registered for the earning of these grants.

(2) Students of winter agricultural classes, whose attendance and progress thereof have been satisfactory, receive special preference in connection with the award of agricultural apprenticeships at the Department's Agricultural Stations. If scholarships tenable at an Agricultural station, or other approved agricultural school, are offered by the County Committee to students of the winter agricultural classes, such scholarships shall be awarded on the result of a competitive examination conducted by the Department.

SUGGESTED SYLLABUS OF THE COURSE.

Soils.—Brief sketch of origin and formation. Conditions influencing fertility. Soil improvement by draining, liming, etc.

Plant Life.—Study of a plant, and the functions of roots, stem and leaves. Elements of plant food and their relative importance from an agricultural point of view. Conditions affecting the development of plants. Examination of the habits of growth and duration of the principal crops and weeds found on the farm, and the practical application of this knowledge.

Manures.—Farmyard manure ; its storage and application. Organic and artificial manures. Composition, description and identification of artificial manures ; their valuation, time and manner of application. Mixing manures. Special manures. Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act.

Implements and Machinery.

Crops and Cropping.—Rotations. Cultivation, seeding, manuring and harvesting of the principal farm crops. Forage and catch crops. Study of the commoner insect pests and fungoid diseases of crops.

Grasses and Clovers.—Characteristics, duration and adaptability for various purposes in farm practice. Identification of the different species and varieties.

Seeds.—Identification of farm seeds and the commoner impurities and adulterants. Germination and purity tests, how performed ; the inferences to be drawn therefrom. Change of seed. Grass seed mixtures. Weeds and Agricultural Seeds (Ireland) Act.

Farm Buildings.—Construction of new, and improvement of existing offices.

Livestock.—Care and management of various classes of farm stock, with special reference to breeding, feeding and housing.

Feeding Stuffs.—Constituents of foods; their respective functions and value in animal nutrition. Valuation, description, properties and uses of home-grown and purchased feeding stuffs. Impurities and adulterants. Rations for various classes of farm stock. Methods of using foods. Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act.

Dairying.—Composition of milk; conditions influencing the quality and quantity of the milk yield. Care and treatment of milk for new milk trade or buttermaking. Cream ripening. Milk records. Improvement of the milking qualities of herds. Summer and Winter dairying.

Mensuration and Land Surveying.—Rules for estimating the areas of the principal geometrical figures met with in chain surveying and farm calculations. Field book; method of entering measurements; calculation and computation of areas. Practical work with the chain in the field. Plotting from the field book to given scale. Location of drains, etc., on the plans, for future reference.

Farm Account Keeping.—Method of keeping a diary, cash book, and a record of credit transactions. Farm valuations and stocktaking. Balance sheets, their interpretation. Estimates of the cost of various farm operations, etc.

NOTE:—*The account book to be used for this purpose is the "Farmer's Account Book," which may be procured from Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Limited, Government Sale Agents, 116 Grafton Street, Dublin, or through any bookseller, price 1s. 5d., post free.*

SCHEME No. 10.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

INSTRUCTION IN POULTRY-KEEPING, 1918-19.

1. The Department are prepared to approve the appointment of at least one instructor in Poultry-Keeping for each county in Ireland, provided the County Committee can secure the services of a person or persons qualified for the position. In the case of new appointments no person shall be eligible for the position of Instructor in the County of which she is a native or in which she resides permanently.

No person shall be deemed to be qualified for appointment as an Instructor under this Scheme or to retain such appointment who is engaged in trade of any kind, or whose family or any member thereof with whom she resides is engaged in any trade connected directly or indirectly with the work to be carried out under this Scheme.

The Department will, as far as possible, assist County Committees in obtaining Instructors by supplying the names of qualified persons.

2. The initial salary of an Instructor shall be at the rate of £100 per annum (inclusive of maintenance and hotel expenses) in addition to expenses of locomotion, which include second or third class railway fare as decided by the County Committee, car hire when necessary, or a bicycle or motor cycle allowance not exceeding 2d. per mile (in special circumstances up to 3d. per mile may be allowed in the case of a motor cycle).

An increase of salary not exceeding £5 in any one year may be granted to an Instructor on re-appointment, provided that her work during the preceding year has been performed to the satisfaction of the County Committee and of the Department and that her salary shall not thereby be raised beyond £140 per annum.

3. The employment of an Instructor under this scheme shall be terminable at any time by the giving of four weeks' notice in writing on either side.

The appointment of an Instructor will terminate as a matter of course on her marriage.

4. It will be the duty of the Instructor to give her whole time towards promoting improvement in poultry-keeping in the county, and in pursuance thereof to deliver courses of lectures on poultry-keeping; to conduct classes; to visit farms and poultry runs, and give such advice and practical instruction as may be considered necessary; to inquire into and report upon outbreaks of disease; to inspect the egg distribution and turkey stations established under Scheme No. 11, and report on hatching results in connection with egg distribution stations; to assist selected applicants to procure suitable stock birds; to mark with approved leg bands all selected birds, and enter particulars of same in the stock register; to carry out such experiments as may be approved by the Department; and to report to the County Committee and to the Department regarding the progress of her work or other matters, either weekly or otherwise, as may be required.

5. For courses of lectures the county should be divided into circuits, each comprising not less than five centres. The Instructor, except in special cases, should work for at least four weeks in each circuit, and deliver one lecture per week at each centre during that time. The Instructor should visit, either on the day of the lecture or on the following day, farms and poultry runs in the neighbourhood, and give such information on poultry-keeping as the circumstances of the case may suggest.

In no case should lectures be given between the 1st June and the 30th September.

6. Classes shall be conducted at each selected centre on not less than ten or more than twenty days. Each meeting of the class shall be of not less than two hours' duration.

At least ten pupils must be enrolled at each centre, but not more than eighteen pupils may be admitted to any class. No applicant shall be permitted to join a class after the third meeting. If the attendance on three consecutive class days is less than eight the class shall at once be discontinued.

Pupils must undertake to attend regularly. A person under fifteen years of age shall not be enrolled on the class register.

It will be the duty of an Instructor:—

(a) To give instruction in the subjects suggested in the syllabus, but the Instructor should consider the requirements of the district as well as the season of the year and select subjects accordingly. Each day's work should commence with a discourse and demonstration, which should be followed by practical instruction. Diagrams, models, samples of foods, and black-board and other illustrations should be used as far as possible.

The pupils should be required to take as full notes as possible; these should be carefully checked and corrected by the Instructor outside class hours.

The Instructor should from time to time question the class on the work, and should hold a short examination at the end of the course.

(b) To visit farms and poultry runs every day, especially at the homes of pupils, and advise according to individual requirements. The general conditions of management should be gone into, mistakes pointed out, and improvements suggested. The fowl-houses should be examined, and, where necessary, attention drawn to such points as day shelter, roosting accommodation, ventilation, lighting, lime-washing, etc. The preparation and mixing of the food might also be carried out under the direction of the Instructor.

(c) To distribute the Department's leaflets applicable to the subjects dealt with at the classes.

(d) To keep a register of attendance of the pupils according to Department's regulations.

(e) To furnish weekly to the Department and to the County Committee a report on the prescribed form.

7. It will be the duty of the County Committee to select centres at which the lectures and classes will be given, and to appoint at each centre a small local committee, who should undertake to secure the necessary accommodation for the purpose and to arrange for the lighting, heating, etc., of the room in which the lecture or class is to be held. In no circumstances should a room on, or in communication with, licensed premises be selected for a lecture or class. Prior to the date fixed for the commencement of any lecture or class the Secretary of the County Committee shall satisfy himself that proper arrangements have been made for the heating, lighting and furnishing of the room. In selecting centres the County Committee should have particular regard to districts in which lectures or classes may not have been held in previous years.

The County Committee alone are responsible for the selection of centres and the arrangement of lectures and classes. It is desirable, however, that the Instructor should be consulted in the matter.

The County Committee are responsible for seeing that the Instructor's time is fully and usefully employed.

The County Committee shall keep a separate account of all expenditure under this scheme, and shall furnish such detailed statements of that expenditure as may from time to time be required by the Department.

The Secretary of the County Committee shall keep an inventory, and be responsible for the custody of all equipment provided.

8. Lectures and classes should be arranged, wherever possible, to be given in schoolrooms or other suitable buildings in rural centres only. Towns and the larger villages should be avoided, as experience has shown that the greatest success attends those meetings which are held in the rural parts of a county, especially in districts where the greatest number of those interested in poultry-keeping is to be found. The local committee at each centre should be responsible for appointing a representative chairman for each lecture, and should undertake to have posters and handbills for lectures and classes, which will be supplied by the Secretary of the County Committee, effectively displayed and distributed in the neighbourhood of the centre. Copies of these posters and handbills should be forwarded to the Department by the Secretary of the County Committee at least one week prior to the commencement of each course of instruction. Each lecture should be followed by a discussion, during which persons interested in poultry-keeping will be invited to ask questions relative to the subject. On revisiting a centre at which lectures have already been given a new syllabus should be presented.

9. The Instructor will be required, after the stations have been reported by her to be fully stocked, to make, before the 31st May, at least two inspections of all stations in the county. In the case of turkey stations the first of these inspections must be made between the 15th January and the 28th February, and the second not later than the 15th April. The Instructor shall submit at the end of each week to the County Committee and to the Department on the prescribed form a report on all stations inspected during that week.

10. No action shall be taken by the County Committee towards putting this scheme, or any part thereof, into operation, until the sanction of the Department has been obtained in writing.

11. In all matters of dispute relating to this scheme the decision of the Department shall be final.

CLASSES.

SYLLABUS OF COURSE.

(a) SUGGESTED SUBJECTS FOR DISCOURSE AND DEMONSTRATION.

I. *Breeds and Crosses of Hens best suited to district.*—(1) for egg production; (2) for table; (3) for general purposes. Describe points of (1) a good layer, (2) a good table fowl, (3) a general purpose fowl, and illustrate the difference.

II. *Ducks, Geese, and Turkeys*.—Rearing and general management.

III. *Breeding and selection of Stock*.—Enumerate advantages of pure breeds over mongrel fowls, and point out the value of selection for desired points, e.g., laying strains, etc. Use of trap nests. (Illustrate by diagrams and black-board.) Conditions necessary to obtain fertile eggs.

IV. *Houses and Runs*.—Suitable houses and day shelters, illustrated by models, diagrams or black-board sketches. Principles of housing, such as situation, shelter, materials to use, size of house, ventilation, light, flooring, fittings (nest boxes and perches); care of houses; importance of cleanliness; danger from parasites; the use of portable houses and the colony system; other systems.

V. *Chicken Rearing*.—Conditions necessary for success. Methods of hatching and rearing, natural and artificial; when to hatch for (1) stock birds; (2) egg production; (3) table birds. Describe simple hatching box and how it might be made. Provide a hatching box and hen; demonstrate on making the nest and setting the hen. Mention precaution necessary against rats and insect vermin. Explain the importance of fresh ground for chickens.

Describe best kind of coop and how to use it. (Illustrate by model or black-board.) (See Leaflet No. 43.)

VI. *Feeding*.—Importance of suitable food. Best foods; how to use them for (1) rearing young stock; (2) egg production; (3) table poultry; and (4) breeding stock. Give approximate quantities and prices of foods; show samples of feeding stuffs, grits, etc. Special attention should be paid to suitable foods of a simple character within the reach of poultry-keepers in the district.

VII. *Winter Egg Production*.—Explain chief points of (1) early hatching; (2) early moulting; (3) day shelters; and (4) suitable feeding, with special reference to the use of animal and green foods.

VIII. *Selecting and Testing Hatching Eggs*.—Kind of eggs to select; demonstrate with suitable and unsuitable eggs. Describe a fertile, infertile, and addled egg (black-board illustrations and specimens). Explain the use of testing, demonstrating with a hand-tester.

IX. *Marketing and Packing of Eggs*.—Necessary conditions, with special reference to maintenance of egg supply in winter; size, cleanliness and freshness, marketing and packing.

X. *Preservation of Eggs for Home Use*.—Best preservatives and how to use them. Demonstrate with water-glass, and hutter, or vaseline.

XI. *Preparation and Marketing of Table Poultry*.—Trough feeding; use of pellets; proper fasting, and methods of killing, plucking, eviscerating, singeing, shaping, cooling, trussing, grading, and packing.

XII. *Simple Accounts and Egg Records*.—Explain advantages and teach suitable methods (see page 215).

XIII. *Diseases*.—Explain symptoms, causes and treatment of common diseases, making special mention of the importance of fresh ground, isolation, disinfection and other methods of prevention.

XIV. *Composition of an Egg*.—Description of its composition, the use and association of the various parts in the formation of the chicken.

Suggested Additional Demonstrations.

- (1) Dissection of two birds, showing and explaining the difference in appearance between the organs of a healthy and diseased specimen.
- (2) Dissection of a chicken with gapes; explaining symptoms, cause, preventive and curative treatment, and demonstrating the effect of fumigation.
- (3) Dissection of an over-fat hen, showing and explaining effect of accumulated fat on the egg producing and other organs.
- (4) Careful removal of the digestive organs of a fowl, explaining in detail their functions.
- (5) Packing eggs for hatching and private trade.
- (6) Preparing soft foods.
- (7) Simple operations; the use of simple medicines.
- (8) Making of simple

appliances such as feeding troughs, drinking vessels, nest boxes, chicken coops, hatching boxes, etc. (9) Use of incubator and brooder.

(b) PRACTICAL WORK IN WHICH PUPILS SHOULD TAKE PART.

- (1) Packing eggs for hatching and private trade.
- (2) Making simple appliances.
- (3) Making a hatching nest and setting the hen.
- (4) Testing eggs.
- (5) Treatment of chickens affected with gapes.
- (6) Fattening; by trough feeding and the use of pellets.
- (7) Killing, plucking, stubbing, singeing, shaping, trussing, and packing of table poultry.
- (8) Use of incubator and brooder.

EXAMPLE OF A SUITABLE TIME TABLE FOR A TWO WEEKS' COURSE.

FIRST WEEK.

MONDAY.—(Opening Day).

Previous to hour of class the Instructor should visit the appointed place to unpack outfit and make final arrangements.

Discourse and Demonstration.

Feeding († No. VI.).—Show samples of feeding stuffs and demonstrate on the preparation of soft foods.

TUESDAY.—*Discourse.*

Houses and Runs († No. IV.).

Demonstration and Practical Work.

Killing, plucking and shaping of chickens.

WEDNESDAY.—*Discourse.*

Breeds best suited to district († No. I.).

Demonstration and Practical Work.

Trussing and packing of chickens.

THURSDAY.—*Discourse.*

Breeding and selection of stock († No. III.).

Demonstration and Practical Work.

Packing eggs for hatching and private trade.

FRIDAY.—*Discourse.*

Chicken rearing († No. V.).

Demonstration and Practical Work.

(a) Making hatching nest and setting hen, or (b) use of incubator and brooder.

SATURDAY.—Visiting poultry yards of pupils and others in the district, and giving practical advice according to requirements.

SECOND WEEK.

MONDAY.—*Discourse.*

Winter egg production († No. VII.).

Demonstration.

Dissection of an over-fat hen, showing and explaining effect of accumulated fat on the egg producing and other organs.

Practical Work.

Killing, plucking and shaping of chickens.

Class Work.

Questions to class on previous week's work, explaining correction of notes.

† These numbers refer to Syllabus.

TUESDAY.—*Discourse and Demonstration.*

(a) Selecting and testing hatching eggs († No. VIII.), showing and explaining use of hand tester.

(b) Simple accounts of egg records († No. XII.).

Practical Work.

Trussing and packing of chickens.

WEDNESDAY.—*Discourse.*

Diseases († No. XIII.).

Demonstration.

Dissection of two birds, showing the difference in appearance, between the organs of a healthy and of a diseased specimen, and explaining the effect of the disease.

Practical Work.

Packing eggs for hatching and private trade.

THURSDAY.—*Discourse.*

Ducks, geese and turkeys († No. II.).

Demonstration and Practical Work.

Killing, plucking and trussing a duck, goose or turkey.

FRIDAY.—*Discourse.*

(a) Marketing of eggs († No. IX.).

(b) Preparation and marketing of table poultry († No. XL)

Class Work.

Résumé of work of course: examination.

SATURDAY.—Packing outfit and moving to new centre.

† These numbers refer to syllabus.

BOOKS.

Specimen account books are supplied to the Instructor, and each pupil should be recommended to procure one from Messrs. Dollard & Co., Printinghouse, Dublin. Price 6d., postage (book) 2d. extra.

Specimen books of Egg Record forms for the keeping of monthly returns are supplied to the Instructor, and additional copies will be forwarded to pupils who are willing to undertake the keeping of records.

CLASS OUTFIT.

List of Articles recommended with approximate cost.

		s.	d.	£	s.	d.
2 Folding Tables	@	11	6	1	3	0
8 Trussing Boards	@	1	0	0	8	0
8 Trussing Needles (8" or 10")	@	0	2½	0	1	8
8 Trussing Knives	@	1	0	0	8	0
1 Hone for Sharpening	@			0	0	6
8 Stubbing Knives	@	0	7	0	4	8
2 Choppers	@	0	8	0	1	4
16 Swab Cloths	@	0	4	0	5	4
1 Fattening Pen (Outdoor)	@			0	5	9
1 Black-board (36" × 30")	@			0	5	9
Strong, Painted (36" × 24" size), 5s. 3d.						
12 Farm Produce Boxes (No. 1)	@	0	1½	0	1	6
4 Farm Produce Boxes (No. 3)	@	0	3½	0	1	3
2 Zinc Buckets	@	1	0	0	2	0
1 Large Scrubbing Brush,				0	1	3
Carried forward				£3	10	0

	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	..		3	10	0
1 Small Scrubbing Brush			0	0	7
6 Tin Poringers (2-pint size)	@	0 2½	0	1	3
6 Plucking Baskets	@	2 3	0	13	6
8 Enamel Plates	@	0 5	0	3	4
1 Spring Hook Weighing Machine (40 lbs.) (56 lb. size, 7s.).			0	4	9
1 Bellows for fumigating chickens affected with gapes			0	2	6
1 "Dalitcfull" Egg Tester, (Spratt's Patent, Ltd.)			0	3	9
1 Toe punch for marking chickens			0	2	6
1 Set of Poultry Rings			0	1	6
1 Sitting Nest (Indoor),			0	2	0
1 Chicken Coop			0	4	3
1 Incubator (30 egg)			3	5	6
1 Cosy Brooder			0	4	6
1 Foster Mother			2	10	0
1 Dissecting Case, containing 2 metal-handle scalpels, 1 scissors, 1 forceps,			0	7	9
2 Hammers			0	2	6
1 Screwdriver			0	0	10
1 Saw			0	1	8
1 Chisel			0	1	0
1 Pincers			0	1	4
1 Set of Poultry Illustrations			0	1	0
1 Set of Anatomy Illustrations			0	1	0
SUNDRIES, viz. :— Samples of foods and grits, insect powders, fumiga- ting powder; small supply of drugs, viz. :—Carbolic Acid, Friar's Balsam, Permanganate of Potash, Pow- dered Sulphur, Epsom Salts, Chlorodyne, Glycerine			1	5	0
Total			£13	12	0

The prices quoted in the foregoing list are those current before the outbreak of war.

NOTE.—Pupils who have attended classes under this scheme, and whose attendance and progress at such classes have been satisfactory, receive special preference in regard to admission to the Munster Institute, Cork, and to the Ulster Dairy School, Cookstown, in the event of their desiring to attend the course of training provided by the Department at these institutions.

SCHEME No. 11.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

POULTRY STATIONS, 1919.

1. This scheme may be adopted only in counties in which Scheme No. 10, Instruction in Poultry-keeping, is in operation.

A limited number of premiums of £6 each may be offered to persons selected by the County Committee and approved by the Department to keep egg distribution (hen and duck) stations. The Committee in making

such selection shall have regard to the needs of the various rural districts in the county, provided that when considering the application of a person who had not held a station in 1918 care is taken that no new stations in the county shall be established within three statute miles of one another, or within three statute miles of any previously established station which is being approved for 1919.

Selected applicants will be required to comply with the following conditions :—

(1) To keep only one pure breed of hens, or one pure breed of hens and one pure breed of ducks, for station purposes.

(2) To dispose of any existing fowl on the premises of which the Instructor or the Department may disapprove, and not to bring on the premises, during the period for the distribution of eggs, fowl of any description without the sanction of the Instructor and of the Department.

(3) To dispose immediately of the male birds in use at the station during 1918 and to replace these with others unrelated to the stock at the station.

(4) When a premium is claimed for hens alone, to keep not less than thirty or more than sixty birds, approved by the Instructor and the Department, of the selected breed. If the premium is claimed in respect of hens and ducks, the total number of birds (exclusive of male birds) shall be not less than thirty or more than ninety. The number of hens shall not in any case be less than twenty or more than sixty, and the number of ducks less than five or more than thirty. At least one cock or cockerel must be kept for every ten hens or pullets in confined runs and one cock or cockerel for every twelve hens or pullets which have free range, and one drake for every five ducks except in the case of Indian Runner when seven ducks may be kept.

(5) To replace each year at least one-third of the hens with early-hatched pullets, and one-third of the ducks with ducklings.

(6) To provide proper housing and day shelter where such do not already exist.

(7) Enclosed runs for hens should allow at least twenty square yards per bird.

(8) To feed and care the birds in such a manner as the Instructor and the Department may require, and not to dispose of the birds before the 1st June.

(9) To supply, during the season specified in paragraph (11) below, to residents in the rural districts of the county at least 70 sittings of eggs from the station birds (twelve eggs to count as a sitting), at a price not exceeding 2s. 6d. per sitting (the cost of package and where necessary, carriage being borne by the purchaser), and to replace infertile eggs that are returned within one month from the date on which they were sent out. The Department may sanction a higher price than 2s. 6d. per sitting, provided the County Committee show satisfactory reasons for increasing the price.

When the demand from residents in the rural districts of the county for sittings exceeds the supply each applicant should be restricted to one sitting.

If less than 70 sittings are distributed the premium will be reduced in proportion.

Holders of stations may set eggs for their own use, but such sittings will not count towards premium.

No maximum number of sittings to be distributed is prescribed, but holders of stations must continue selling sittings at the prescribed price until 31st May.

(10) To mark with a stamp provided for the purpose by the County Committee all eggs supplied under this scheme.

(11) To enter in ink daily during the season in a special book provided by the County Committee a record of all eggs laid and

distributed. This book must be sent to the Secretary of the County Committee or to the Department when asked for, and in any case must be returned together with the egg stamp to the Secretary of the County Committee at the end of the distributing season, which will commence on the 1st December, 1918, and terminate on the 31st May, 1919. (See Clause 10.)

(12) To permit the Instructor and the Department to inspect the station at any time.

2. Premiums will be restricted to birds of the following breeds:—

HENS.—*Laying Breeds.* White Leghorn. Brown Leghorn. Black Minorca.

General Purpose Breeds.—White Wyandotte. Rhode Island Red. Orpington (Buff and White recommended). Plymouth Rock (Barred variety recommended). Salmon Faverolles. Sussex (Red and Light recommended).

DUCKS.—Indian Runner. Aylesbury. Pekin. Rouen.

3. Subject to signing an undertaking on Form A. 171 a grant of 50 per cent. of the actual cost, but in no case exceeding £4, may be made to a stationholder, who provides for the purposes of this scheme a suitable portable wooden fowl-house, and a similar grant not exceeding £2 for a suitable day shelter, approved by the Department. No grant in respect of a poultry house may be made to any station holder who has received a grant for this purpose in a previous year, nor may any grant be made in respect of improvements in an existing house, and if a new house is provided it must be portable.

Goose Stations.

4. A limited number of premiums of £3 each may be offered to persons selected by the County Committee, and approved by the Department, who will undertake to comply with the following conditions, provided that no new stations in the County shall be established within three statute miles of one another, or within three statute miles of any previously established station which is being approved for 1919:—

(1) To keep on the premises one or two pens of birds, approved by the Instructor and the Department. A pen shall consist of one gander and three geese of the Embden breed.

(2) To retain no gander for more than six years at any one station. A gander which has been for six years at one station must be replaced by a bird unrelated to the stock at the station.

(3) To supply during the season specified in paragraph (7) below, to residents in the rural districts of the county at least 12 sittings of eggs from the station birds (three eggs to count as a sitting), at a price not exceeding 3s. per sitting (the cost of package and, where necessary, carriage being borne by the purchaser).

When the demand from residents in the rural districts of the county for sittings exceeds the supply each applicant should be restricted to one sitting.

If less than 12 sittings are distributed the premium will be reduced in proportion.

No maximum number of sittings to be distributed is prescribed, but holders of stations must continue selling sittings at the prescribed price until 31st May.

(4) To provide and maintain on the station premises an adequate supply of water for the birds.

(5) To provide proper housing. The birds should have access to suitable shelter at all times, and should be fed in such a way as the Instructor and the Department may require.

(6) To mark with a stamp provided for the purpose by the County Committee all eggs supplied under this scheme.

(7) To enter in ink daily during the season in a special book provided by the County Committee a record of all eggs laid and distributed. This book must be sent to the Secretary of the County Committee or to the Department when asked for, and in any case must be returned together with the egg stamp to the Secretary of the County Committee at the end of the distributing season, which will commence on 1st January and terminate on 31st May, 1919.

(8) To permit the Instructor and the Department to inspect the station at any time

[NOTE.—Where, with the approval of the Department, a second pen of geese is kept, the birds must also be of the Embden breed and up to premium standard. Further, the pens must be effectively isolated from each other, and all station requirements with regard to mating, housing, feeding and management complied with. Only one premium, however, will be allowed.]

Any infringement of the above rules may entail a reduction in or the cancellation of the premium.

Turkey Stations.

5. A limited number of premiums of not less than £2 10s. and not more than £3 each may be offered to persons selected by the County Committee and approved by the Department who will undertake to comply with the following conditions:—

(1) To keep one pure-bred American Bronze stock turkey cock, approved by the Instructor and the Department, for the service of turkey hens, the property of residents in the rural districts of the county. The approved turkey cock shall serve, at a fee not exceeding 1s. per service, twenty hens other than those belonging to the owner of the turkey cock. If a smaller number is served, the premium will be proportionately reduced. After twenty hens have been served the owner may charge a higher fee.

The stock bird must be retained on the station premises until the 1st May.

Approved stock birds must not be less than the following weights on 1st January, 1919, viz.:—Cockerels, 22 lb.; adult birds 28 lb.

Birds more than three years old are not eligible for premiums.

A station-holder under the 1918 scheme will not be eligible to earn a premium for the same bird under this scheme.

(2) To provide such housing accommodation and to feed and care the bird in such a manner as the Instructor and the Department may require.

(3) To enter in ink daily during the season in a special book provided by the County Committee a record of all hens served. This book must be sent to the Secretary of the County Committee or to the Department when required, and in any case must be returned to the Secretary of the County Committee at the end of the service season, which will terminate on 30th April, 1919.

(4) To permit the Instructor and the Department to inspect the station at any time.

[NOTE.—In exceptional cases the Department may approve of a second turkey cock of the American Bronze breed being kept, provided it is up to premium standard and that all other station requirements are complied with. Only one premium, however, will be allowed.]

Any infringement of the above rules may entail a reduction in, or the cancellation of, the premium.

6. Subject to the signing an undertaking on Form A. 171 a grant of 50 per cent. of the actual cost, but in no case exceeding £2 may be made to a station-holder who provides for the purposes of this scheme a house and enclosed run of a pattern approved by the Instructor and by the Department. No grant in respect of a house may be made to any station-holder who has received a grant for this purpose in a previous year, nor may any grant be made in respect of improvements in an existing house.

GENERAL.

7. An applicant will be eligible for only one premium in respect of each of the following :—(a) hens or hens and ducks, (b) geese, and (c) turkeys, but the same person may be awarded premiums for (a), (b), and (c). A premium will not be given for ducks alone, save in certain localities specially approved for the purpose by the Department. In such cases ducks of the Aylesbury breed only will be recognised.

8. (1) As soon as the number of premiums proposed to be awarded has been approved by the Department, the County Committee shall invite applications from persons in the county who already possess, or undertake to procure, pens of approved pure breeds of hens, hens and ducks, or geese, as the case may be, or to keep one pure-bred turkey cock, and who are prepared to comply with the foregoing conditions. When these applications have been received the Instructor shall, without delay, inspect and report to the County Committee as to the suitability or otherwise of the applicants. The names of the applicants selected by the County Committee, with full particulars as to the breeds, number of birds, and housing, shall then be submitted on the prescribed form, for the approval of the Department, who may thereupon inspect the selected stock and premises, and submit a list of those of which they approve to the County Committee for their final selection.

(2) The County Committee may make such regulations as they think fit with regard to requiring applicants for premiums to deposit with each application a sum not exceeding 10s. The deposit shall be refunded if the applicant is not selected by the Committee, or being selected complies with all the conditions of the county scheme. The deposit shall be forfeited to the County Committee in the event of the applicant when selected failing to comply with all the conditions of the county scheme.

9. The Department will not consider applications from a county in respect of premiums under this scheme later than 1st November, 1918.

County Committees who intend to adopt this scheme should have all arrangements therefor completed prior to the 1st December, 1918.

10. (1) Not later than 7th June, 1919, the selected applicants for premiums must forward to the Secretary of the County Committee the record books and egg stamps referred to in Clauses 1 (1), 4 (7), and 5 (3), accompanied by a certificate that the entries in these books are correct, and that all the conditions of this scheme have been complied with.

(2) As soon as the Department are satisfied as to the fulfilment of the conditions of this scheme, the Secretary of the County Committee will be notified that payment may be made by the Committee of the premiums or portions thereof payable under this scheme.

(3) Any premium not applied for by the 7th June, 1919, will be considered as having lapsed.

11. No action shall be taken by the County Committee towards putting this scheme, or any part thereof, into operation, until the sanction of the Department has been obtained in writing.

12. In all matters of dispute relating to this scheme the decision of the Department shall be final.

 SCHEME No. 12.

 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
 INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

 INSTRUCTION IN BUTTER-MAKING 1918-19.

1. The Department are prepared to approve the appointment of at least one Instructor in Butter-Making in each county in Ireland, provided the County Committee can secure the services of a person or persons qualified

for the position. In the case of new appointments no person shall be eligible for the position of Instructor in the county of which she is a native or in which she resides permanently.

No person shall be deemed to be qualified for appointment as an Instructor under this scheme or to retain such appointment who is engaged in trade of any kind; or whose family, or any member thereof with whom she resides, is engaged in any trade connected directly or indirectly with the work to be carried out under this scheme.

The Department will, as far as possible, assist County Committees in obtaining Instructors by supplying the names of qualified persons.

2. The initial salary of an Instructor shall be at the rate of £100 per annum (inclusive of maintenance and hotel expenses), in addition to expenses of locomotion, which include second or third class railway fare as decided by the County Committee, car-hire when necessary, or a bicycle or motor-cycle allowance not exceeding 2d. per mile (in special circumstances up to 3d. per mile may be allowed in the case of a motor cycle).

An increase of salary not exceeding £5 in any one year may be granted to an Instructor on re-appointment, provided that her work during the preceding year has been performed to the satisfaction of the County Committee and of the Department, and that her salary shall not thereby be raised beyond £110 per annum.

3. The employment of an Instructor under this scheme shall be terminable at any time by the giving of four weeks' notice in writing on either side.

The appointment of an Instructor will terminate as a matter of course on her marriage.

4. It will be the duty of an Instructor to give her whole time towards promoting improvement in butter-making in the county, and in pursuance thereof to conduct classes, to visit home dairies, and to give necessary advice, particularly with regard to the proper ripening of milk and cream; to give, where possible, during that part of the day not required for class work, demonstrations in the making of butter by means of the equipment actually in use in the dairies visited; to distribute the Department's leaflets applicable to the subjects dealt with at the classes; to reply to enquiries from persons seeking information on dairying; and to report to the County Committee and the Department on the progress of her work or other matters either weekly or otherwise as may be required.

Instruction shall be given at each class on not less than ten or more than twenty days. Each meeting of the class shall be of not less than two hours' duration. The instruction shall take the form of lessons in dairying, and practical work in which the enrolled pupils only shall take part (see syllabus).

At least six pupils must be enrolled at each centre, but not more than twelve pupils may be admitted to any class. No applicant shall be permitted to join a class after the third meeting. If the attendance on three consecutive class days is less than four the class shall be at once discontinued.

Pupils must undertake to attend regularly. A person under fifteen years of age shall not be enrolled on the class register.

5. On the first day of visiting each centre the Instructor should give a public lecture and demonstration, and during the remainder of the course of instruction at that centre should conduct a class in which the enrolled pupils only will take part, but which shall be open to the public.

The Instructor shall keep a register of attendance of the pupils, recording therein on each class day such particulars as may be required by the Department.

The Instructor shall see that the enrolled pupils take as full notes as possible. Such notes should be carefully checked and corrected by the Instructor outside class hours.

6. It will be the duty of the County Committee to select suitable centres at which courses of instructions will be given, and to appoint at each centre a small local committee who will be responsible for the local arrangements necessary for the proper carrying out of the work, and who will be required to comply with the annexed conditions. Prior to the date fixed for the commencement of a course the Secretary of the County Committee shall satisfy himself that proper arrangements have been made for the heating, lighting and furnishing of the class room. In no circumstances should a room on, or in communication with, licensed premises be selected as a class room.

The local committee should undertake to have posters and handbills, which will be supplied by the Secretary of the County Committee, effectively displayed and distributed in the neighbourhood of the centre. Copies of these posters and hand-bills should be forwarded to the Department by the Secretary of the County Committee at least a week prior to the commencement of each class.

The County Committee alone are responsible for the selection of centres and the arrangement of lectures and courses. It is desirable, however, that the Instructor should be consulted in the matter.

The County Committee are responsible for seeing that the Instructor's time is fully and usefully employed.

The County Committee shall keep a separate account of all expenditure under this scheme, and shall furnish such detailed statements of that expenditure as may from time to time be required by the Department.

The Secretary of the County Committee shall keep an inventory and be responsible for the custody of all equipment provided for the purposes of this scheme.

To ensure success and avoid expense these courses should be given, as far as possible, in schoolrooms or other suitable buildings in rural centres only. Unless in exceptional circumstances no class should be held in a town or large village or near a creamery.

7. No action shall be taken by the County Committee towards putting this scheme into operation until the sanction of the Department has been obtained in writing.

CONDITIONS REQUIRED OF LOCAL COMMITTEES.

I. To secure premises suitable for a working dairy, if possible not less than 25 feet by 18 feet, or other dimensions affording similar floor space. Either a public room, schoolroom, or barn with good floor, is suitable for the purpose.

II. To provide a sufficient supply of good water. The pupils should bring sufficient milk or cream for the use of the class.

III. To provide on the premises means of heating at least fifteen gallons of water at one time, for use in cleaning utensils, etc.

After the opening day at each centre about three gallons of milk and six gallons of cream will be required for each day's work. **NOTE**—The pupils should bring sufficient milk or cream for the use of the class.

IV. To guarantee not less than six pupils to attend on each of the days over which the course of instruction extends.

V. To arrange for the carriage of utensils from one centre to another. The weight of the utensils is usually from 25 to 30 cwt., and they are somewhat bulky.

SYLLABUS OF COURSE OF INSTRUCTION, EXTENDING OVER A PERIOD OF NOT LESS THAN TEN AND NOT MORE THAN TWENTY DAYS.

On the first day on which the class meets, the Instructor should give a lecture and demonstration on butter-making, and during the remainder of

the course conduct a class daily in which all pupils enrolled on the register should take part.

In addition to the practical work done on each class day by the pupils, the Instructor should give a series of lessons on Dairying, in which the following subjects should be dealt with :—

BUTTER-MAKING.

Housing.—Necessity for having clean, well-lighted and well ventilated cowhouses.

Milking.—Necessity for clean, quick and complete milking.

Treatment of Milk from the time it leaves the cow until cream or milk is ready for churning.

Dairy.—Situation, construction, ventilation, lighting, etc.

Cream Separation.—Shallow pans and mechanical separator.

Cream Ripening.—Natural and artificial.

Whole Milk Ripening.

Churning.—Cream and whole milk.

Thermometer.—Use in ripening and churning.

Butter.—Washing, salting, making up, packing, marketing.

Utensils.—Articles required; cleansing and proper care of same.

Use of Gerber Tester.

Milk Records.—Explanation of method of keeping records, and advantages thereof.

Calf Rearing.—Housing, feeding, and general management of calves.

EQUIPMENT.

The following is the minimum equipment for a butter-making class attended by twelve pupils :—

	£	s.	d.
6 End-over-End churns, best quality, without beaters (to churn 3 gallons); barrel to be of well-seasoned oak. Lid to be of hard wood, polished on outside, and secured by gun-metal thumb screws and lugs. Fittings for lid, etc., to be heavily tinned or plated. Churn to be erected on strong high wooden stand, at 68s.	20	8	0
6 Butterworkers, with fluted roller, best quality; table 36 inches by 17 inches, at 37s. 6d.	11	5	0
6 Butter boards (small), best quality, at 2s.	0	12	0
1 Butter board (large), best quality	0	3	6
6 Butter scoops, best quality, at 1s.	0	6	0
6 Hair sieves (8 to 10 inches diameter), best quality	0	10	0
6 Pairs Scotch hands (best boxwood), 10 to 11 inches, at 2s. 6d.	0	15	0
6 Cream squeegees, at 1s.	0	6	0
6 Scrubbing brushes (hand), at 10d.	0	5	0
6 Dairy thermometers, in wooden case, at 1s. 6d.	0	9	0
1 Wall thermometer	0	2	0
6 Iron buckets, heavily tinned (to hold 3½ gallons), at 5s. 6d.	1	13	0
2 Iron buckets, heavily tinned (to hold 4 gallons), at 6s.	0	12	0
2 Enamelled buckets (3 gallons), at 5s. 6d.	0	11	0
2 Shallow cream pans (20 inches), stamped from one piece, at 4s.	0	8	0
1 pair scales, with porcelain plate, to weigh up to 14 lbs. (Government stamped)	1	1	0
Carried forward ...	£39	6	6

	Brought forward	£	s.	d.
1 Set of brass weights, 2, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. (Government stamped)		39	6	6
1 Set of galvanised weights, 7, 4, 2, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. (Government stamped)		0	3	0
1 Gerber butter-fat tester (2-bottle), complete, with glassware and chemicals		0	10	0
1 Two-quart measure (heavily tinned)		2	7	0
6 One-quart measures (heavily tinned), at 1s. 9d.		0	2	6
1 Pint measure (heavily tinned)		0	10	6
2 Cream skimmers, 7-inch, at 8d.		0	1	3
1 Hand separator (of make approved by Department), to separate at least 14 gallons per hour. Erected on strong heavy wooden stand		0	1	4
1 Portable boiler (15 gallons), cast iron, with galvanised pan		7	10	0
1 Railway can (or churn), for water (20 gallons)		2	14	0
1 Lactometer (glass, with ivory scale)		1	9	6
1 Butter trough (25-inch), best quality, smooth finish		0	2	6
Butter boxes, butter paper, cloths, muslin, salt and sundries		0	6	6
		1	0	0
Total ..		£56	4	7

NOTE.—The above butter-making equipment allows one churn, one butter-worker, and one set of the small utensils for each set of two students.

If the County Committee deem it desirable, there may be included in the equipment one plunge churn, made of well seasoned oak—approximate price, 10s.

The prices quoted above are those current before the outbreak of the war.

SCHEME No. 13.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO CLAUSE 9.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

INSTRUCTION IN HORTICULTURE AND THE MANAGEMENT OF BEES, 1918-19.

1. The Department are prepared to approve the appointment of at least one Instructor in Horticulture and Bee-keeping for each county in Ireland, provided the County Committee can secure the services of a person or persons qualified for the position. In the case of new appointments no person shall be eligible for the position of Instructor in the county of which he is a native, or in which he permanently resides.

No person shall be deemed to be qualified for appointment as an Instructor under this scheme or to retain such appointment who is engaged in trade of any kind; or whose family, or any member thereof with whom he resides, is engaged in any trade connected directly or indirectly with the work to be carried out under this scheme.

The Department will, as far as possible, assist County Committees in obtaining Instructors by supplying the names of qualified persons.

2. The initial salary of an Instructor shall be at the rate of £100 per annum (inclusive of maintenance and hotel expenses), in addition to expenses of locomotion, which include second or third class railway fare, as decided by the County Committee, car hire when necessary, or a bicycle or motor-cycle allowance not exceeding 2d. per mile (in special circumstances up to 3d. per mile may be allowed in the case of a motor-cycle).

An increase of salary, not exceeding £5 in any one year, may be granted to an Instructor on re-appointment, provided that his work during the preceding year has been performed to the satisfaction of the County Committee and of the Department and that his salary shall not thereby be raised beyond £150 per annum.

3. The employment of an Instructor under this scheme shall be terminable at any time by the giving of four weeks' notice in writing on either side.

4. It will be the duty of an Instructor to give his whole time to the work and to do all in his power to further the interests of horticulture and bee-keeping in the county; to give demonstrations and, if approved, to deliver lectures on horticultural subjects, such as soils, manures, vegetable, fruit, and flower cultivation, plant diseases, and insect pests—to visit gardens and orchards, and give practical demonstrations on spraying, planting, pruning and grafting of fruit trees—to conduct such experiments and other demonstrations as may be approved by the County Committee and the Department—to select suitable centres, sites, etc., for this purpose—to supervise the sowing of the seeds and manures, and the keeping of the plots free from weeds—to visit apiaries and give instruction in the principles and practice of modern bee-keeping—to deal with diseases of bees, plants, and trees—to advise farmers, cottagers, and others interested as to the planting of trees, etc., for shelter and other purposes—to reply to inquiries from those seeking his advice on horticultural and bee-keeping subjects—to give practical outdoor demonstrations to students attending winter agricultural classes—to report to the County Committee and the Department on the progress of his work or other matters, either weekly or otherwise, as may be required.

It is not the duty of an Instructor to perform any work in gardens or at apiaries other than what may be necessary to demonstrate proper methods. When giving individual instruction he should take care that the various operations are carried out by the person who is receiving instruction.

5. The Instructor will be required to carry out such duties as may be assigned to him in connection with any Orders issued by the Department under the Destructive Insects and Pests Acts, 1877 and 1907. Further, it will be his duty to report to the County Committee and the Department the names and addresses of persons in the possession of bushes or trees on which he has detected or has reasonable grounds for suspecting the existence of any disease or pest referred to in such Orders. He shall also report to the County Committee and the Department on all cases of disease in bees which may come under his notice, and shall act as Inspector of the County Committee for the purposes of the Bee Pest Prevention (Ireland) Regulations, 1909.

6. For the purposes of this scheme, the County Committee should divide the county into a number of districts or circuits, in which the Instructor should, as far as possible, work in turn.

7. It will be the duty of the County Committee to select centres at which demonstrations shall be given. The County Committee alone are responsible for the selection of such centres. It is desirable, however, that the Instructor should be consulted in the matter.

In selecting centres the County Committee should have particular regard to districts in which lectures and demonstrations may not have been given in previous years.

The County Committee are responsible for seeing that the Instructor's time is fully and usefully employed.

The County Committee shall keep a separate account of all expenditure under this scheme, and shall furnish detailed statements of such expenditure as may from time to time be required by the Department.

The Secretary of the County Committee shall keep an inventory, and be responsible for the custody, of all equipment provided for the purposes of this scheme,

8. Where it is considered desirable, with the approval of the Department, to arrange for lectures or demonstrations, the lectures should be given in the evening in schoolrooms or other suitable buildings in rural centres. In no circumstances should a room on, or in communication with, licensed premises be selected for a lecture. Towns and the larger villages should be avoided, as experience has shown that the greatest success attends those lectures which are given in the rural parts of a county. The local committee at each centre should be responsible for appointing a representative chairman for each lecture, and should undertake to have posters and handbills, which will be supplied by the Secretary to the County Committee, effectively displayed and distributed throughout their district. Copies of these posters and handbills should be forwarded to the Department by the Secretary of the County Committee at least a week prior to the commencement of each course of lectures. Each lecture should be followed by a discussion, during which persons interested in horticulture and bee-keeping will be invited to ask questions.

The demonstrations should be held during the summer months in the evening, as far as possible, and in localities in which horticultural demonstration plots have been established; the plots, especially those which have been supplied with bar frame hives under clause 10 (1) (a), should be utilised for this purpose.

9. (1) The County Committee may arrange with nurserymen approved by the Department to supply trees, etc., at special prices to residents in the county, or may purchase fruit, forest and other trees, shrubs, or plants, in bulk, and resell them at cost price, including carriage, to farmers and other residents in the rural districts of the county. In order to guard against the dissemination of disease County Committees who intend to put this clause into operation should invite from nurserymen, approved by the Department, tenders for the supply of trees, etc., to be guaranteed free from disease, and before acceptance to submit the tenders to the Department on or before 1st day of January, 1919. The Department may, if they think it advisable, inspect the trees, etc., that are offered for sale, and satisfy themselves that the trees, etc., are suitable and free from disease.

(2) Subject to the approval of the Department, the County Committee may, if they think fit, make regulations confining to persons of small means the right to participate in any arrangement made by the Committee under the preceding paragraph.

10. (1) In each circuit one demonstration plot may be established for the purpose of growing vegetables, fruit, and flowers, and showing improved methods of cultivation, but no new plots shall be selected in a county if a sufficient number of suitable plots established in previous years is being continued. All plots should be properly labelled.

Before sanctioning the establishment of a new plot the Department must be satisfied as to the suitability of the site, etc. (See Clause 13.)

(a) In counties in which a sufficient number of suitable plots, approved by the Department under this scheme, already exist, the Committee should make provision for the continuance of the plots at a cost not to exceed £1 per plot, or £2 10s. in cases in which a bar frame hive is supplied. (See List A.)

Only in exceptional circumstances should a grant be made for more than three years in respect of any one plot.

All requisite labour must be given gratuitously by the owner of the plot, who will be entitled to the produce.

(b) In cases where it is proposed to establish new plots, the Department will require compliance with the following regulations :—

(i.) Plots must not exceed a quarter of an acre in extent, or be less than one eighth of an acre (quarter acre plots are recommended).

(ii.) No new plot shall be established save at a convenient centre adjacent to the main road.

(iii.) Plots should be selected on sites which are properly fenced, or which the owners undertake to fence to the satisfaction of the Instructor.

(iv.) The aspect of each plot and the nature of the soil must be suitable for the cultivation of vegetables and fruit. Necessary improvements, such as fencing and drainage, must be carried out, and when required, farm-yard manure must be supplied by the plot owner without expense to the Committee.

(v.) The owner of the plot must undertake to continue the plot for three years.

(vi.) The necessary labour must be given gratuitously by the persons providing the plots—the produce of which will be their property.

The cost of fruit-trees, etc., required for planting a new plot must not exceed £2 10s. (See List B.)

(2) With a view to securing the extension of vegetable culture, County Committees are recommended to establish, in addition to, or in place of, new general horticultural demonstration plots, a number (not exceeding fifty) of vegetable demonstration plots.

In the case of these plots compliance with the following regulations will be required :—

(a) The plots must be not less than ten square perches (statute measure) in extent.

(b) The necessary labour and manure must be given gratuitously by the owners of the plots, the produce of which will be their property.

(c) Plot sites should be fenced to the satisfaction of the Instructor.

(d) The seeds provided should be those mentioned in List C and the cost thereof should not exceed 10s.

11. Demonstration plots under this scheme may not be established in connection with National or other primary schools or teachers' residences. The Department recommend that allotments attached to labourers' cottages should be selected for the establishment of all new demonstration plots subject to the foregoing conditions.

12. The County Committee shall forward to the Department on the prescribed form, not later than the 1st of January, a list of demonstration plots selected by them for the year. This list should be accompanied by the recommendations of the Instructor, and in the case of new general demonstration plots only, by his detailed reports.

13. The Department's approval in writing must be obtained before any expense is incurred in connection with the establishment of a plot.

14. No action shall be taken by the County Committee towards putting this scheme or any part thereof into operation until the sanction of the Department has been obtained in writing.

15. In all matters of dispute relating to this scheme the decision of the Department shall be final.

LIST A.

RECOMMENDED FOR HORTICULTURAL DEMONSTRATION PLOTS
ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

<i>Vegetables.</i>					Quantity
Peas	.	.	.	.	1 qt.
Cabbage, Early,	.	.	.	.	1 oz.
„ Savoy	.	.	.	.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Brussels Sprouts	.	.	.	.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Broccoli	.	.	.	.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Carrots	.	.	.	.	1 oz.
Parsnips	.	.	.	.	1 oz.
Onions, Spring	.	.	.	.	1 oz.
„ Autumn	.	.	.	.	1 oz.
Leek	.	.	.	.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Lettuce	.	.	.	.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

<i>Flowers.</i>					
Sweet Pea	.	.	.	.	1 packet
Mignonette	.	.	.	.	1 „
Candituff	.	.	.	.	1 „
Wallflower	.	.	.	.	1 „
Nasturtium	.	.	.	.	1 „

<i>Artificial Manures, etc.</i>					
Sulphate of Potash	.	.	.	.	3 st.
Nitrate of Soda	.	.	.	.	3 st.
Superphosphate	.	.	.	.	4 st.
One Bar Frame Hive	.	.	.	.	—

LIST B.

RECOMMENDED FOR NEW HORTICULTURAL DEMONSTRATION
PLOTS.

<i>Fruit and Vegetables.</i>					Quantity
Apple Trees	.	.	.	.	6
Black Currants	.	.	.	.	6
Gooseberries	.	.	.	.	6
Rhubarb	.	.	.	.	3
Potatoes, Early	.	.	.	.	4 st.
„ Late	.	.	.	.	4 st.
Peas	.	.	.	.	1 qt.
Cabbage, Early	.	.	.	.	1 oz.
„ Mid-Season	.	.	.	.	1 oz.
„ Savoy	.	.	.	.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Broccoli	.	.	.	.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Brussels Sprouts	.	.	.	.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Carrots	.	.	.	.	1 oz.
Parsnips	.	.	.	.	1 oz.
Onions, Spring	.	.	.	.	1 oz.
„ Autumn	.	.	.	.	1 oz.
„ Potato	.	.	.	.	$\frac{1}{2}$ st.
Leek	.	.	.	.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Lettuce	.	.	.	.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Flowers.

Herbaceous Plants	12
Roses	6
Sweet Pea	1 packet
Mignonette	1 "
Candituff	1 "
Wallflower,	1 "
Nasturtium	1 "

Artificial Manures, etc.

Sulphate of Potash	3 st.
Nitrate of Soda	3 st.
Superphosphate	4 st.
Potato Sprouting Boxes	6

LIST C.

PRESCRIBED FOR SPECIAL VEGETABLE PLOTS.

	Quantity
Cabbage, Mid-season, Enfield Market or Nonpareil	1 oz.
" Early, Flower of Spring	1 oz.
" Savoy	1 oz.
Broccoli, April Queen	1 oz.
Borecole, Tall	1 oz.
Carrots, St. Valery	1 oz.
Parsnips, Hollow Crown	1 oz.
Onions, Spring, James' Keeping	1 oz.
" Autumn, Tripoli	1 oz.
Dwarf Peas or Broad Beans	1 pint

SCHEME No. 15 (Revised, 1916.)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.SCHEME FOR ENCOURAGING IMPROVEMENT IN THE MANAGE-
MENT OF CREAMERIES, SEPARATING STATIONS AND
CHEESE FACTORIES.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

1. The object of this scheme is to encourage improvement in the manufacture and marketing of dairy produce by providing facilities for obtaining advice on technical and business methods affecting the management of creameries, separating stations and cheese factories.

2. To effect the object of this scheme the Department undertake:—

(a) To provide the services of instructors in dairying, free of charge.

(b) To make provision during the winter for a course of instruction in technical subjects with special reference to the manufacture and marketing of dairy produce.

(c) To provide teachers for local short courses of instruction to managers, butter-makers, and other persons employed at creameries, etc.

(d) To encourage the holding of surprise butter inspections by local associations of creameries.

(e) To arrange for the training of butter-makers and cheese-makers.

(f) To award certificates of competency in creamery management, butter-making and cheese-making.

(g) To assist those creameries and cheese factories producing a uniform article of good quality in finding better markets for their produce.

(h) To conduct experiments on points requiring investigation, and to give demonstrations of improved methods of manufacturing dairy produce.

3. For the purpose of this scheme :—

(a) The term "creamery" shall mean premises adapted and utilised for the manufacture of butter from cream which has been separated from milk by means of centrifugal force applied by mechanical power. Provided that the premises are not, and do not require to be, registered under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875 to 1907, and that in the ordinary course of the business on every day on which milk or cream is treated at the premises the quantity so dealt with is sufficient to make at least 56 lb. of butter.

(b) The term "separating station" shall mean any premises adapted and utilised for the separation of cream from milk by means of centrifugal force applied by mechanical power but not utilised for the manufacture of butter. Provided that the premises are not, and do not require to be registered under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875 to 1907, and that in the ordinary course of business on every day on which milk or cream is treated at the premises the quantity so dealt with is sufficient to make at least 28 lb. of butter.

(c) The term "creamery butter" shall mean butter which has not been blended nor re-worked, and which has been made in a creamery from cream separated from milk by centrifugal force applied by mechanical power.

4. Any creamery, separating station, or cheese factory, from which application (on Form A. 175, signed by the proprietor or by the president or chairman of the society or company owning the creamery, separating station or cheese factory, as the case may be, and by the manager thereof) is duly received and accepted by the Department, will be inserted on the list of creameries, separating stations, and cheese factories which are visited by the Department's instructors in dairying. Provided that a creamery at which cream or milk is received from one or more separating stations which are under the control of the proprietors of the creamery will not be entered or retained on the list in question unless all the separating stations referred to are at the same time entered or retained on the list, and that a separating station under the control of the proprietors of a creamery will not be entered or retained on the list in question unless the creamery is also on the list for visits.

On the occasion of each ordinary visit, all necessary advice will be afforded on matters relating to creamery management, and a report embodying the instructor's observations on the condition and working of the creamery, separating station, or cheese factory visited may be entered in a report book to be supplied by the Department, and to be carefully preserved at the creamery, separating station, or cheese factory, as the case may be, and produced for the inspection of the Department's officers when so required. Supplementary reports will be furnished, as may be thought fit, in special circumstances, e.g., when suggestions for machinery and sketch-plans or notes for alterations in buildings are required, or when methods of manufacture or marketing call for such reports.

5. A creamery, separating station, or cheese factory from which application in Form A 175 is accepted will be visited by the Department's instructors until notification is given to the contrary on either side. A creamery, separating station, or cheese factory on the list of those receiving visits from the instructors at the date of publication of this scheme will be considered as entered for visits under the scheme, unless notification to the contrary is received.

6. Applications (on Form A 174, signed by the proprietor or by the president or chairman of the society or company owning the creamery, separating station or cheese factory, as the case may be, or by the manager thereof) may be made for special visits of the instructors for certain pur-

poses, e.g., the preparation of sketch-plans and notes for the construction or alteration of buildings, or suggestions for machinery.

Applications for special visits may be made by the proprietors of creameries, separating stations, or cheese factories not included in the list of those visited by the instructors under Clause 4 of this scheme. The requirements of creameries, separating stations, and cheese factories on the list for regular visits will, however, receive prior consideration.

7. The premises and equipment and the manufacturing operations and business methods of creameries, separating stations and cheese factories entered on the list of those visited by the Department's instructors must be open at all reasonable times to inspection by the Department.

8. The Department may, without assigning any reason, refuse to send an instructor to any creamery, separating station or cheese factory.

CERTIFICATES IN CREAMERY MANAGEMENT.

9. An examination will be held annually in March in technical subjects as applied to creamery management, and a certificate of having passed the examination will be awarded to successful candidates. A syllabus of the subjects of the examination may be obtained on application to the Department.

Application for admission to the examination should be made on Form A 137, to be obtained from the Department, and must be accompanied by a deposit of £1, which will be returned if the candidate presents himself for examination, or if his application is not accepted.

10. On application to the Department, a manager of a creamery, who holds the certificate referred to in Clause 9, and who satisfies the Department as to his practical ability to manage a creamery, will be awarded a further certificate designated the "CREAMERY MANAGER'S CERTIFICATE."

TRAINING OF CREAMERY MANAGERS.

11. During the winter a course of instruction in the subjects of the examination referred to in Clause 9 will be provided. This course will occupy five months approximately, commencing in October and terminating in March. Particulars of this course are issued in a separate leaflet (Form A 134 (a)), copies of which may be had on application to the Department. At the close of this course a limited number of the best students will be afforded facilities for learning the practice of creamery management during the summer in selected creameries. Such students will, in addition to free instruction, receive a maintenance allowance at the rate of ten shillings per week, while in attendance at the creamery.

Candidates for the course are advised to attend, as a preliminary training, a course at an agricultural station or at the Albert Agricultural College, Glasnevin, and to spend a season in a well equipped and well-managed creamery.

TRAINING OF DAIRYMAIDS.

12. Girls who desire to become dairymaids in creameries, and who have attended two terms either at the Munster Institute or the Ulster Dairy School will, on attaining the required standard at their second terminal examination, be admitted to the third term course at the Munster Institute or Ulster Dairy School. On completion of this course a limited number of these pupils will be afforded facilities for learning the practical work of a dairymaid in selected creameries in Ireland. In selecting the pupils to whom these facilities will be offered, regard will be had to (1) their knowledge of dairying as evidenced by their answering at the terminal examination at the conclusion of their course of instruction as third-term students, and (2) their physical suitability for the work of a dairymaid in a creamery. Each selected pupil will receive a maintenance allowance at the rate of ten shillings per week in addition to free instruction at a creamery for a period of twenty weeks. A pupil who has had a season's experience of the work of a dairymaid at a creamery or who has attended for one term at a school

of rural domestic economy before entering the Munster Institute or the Ulster Dairy School will be regarded as eligible for a course of training as pupil dairy-maid after two terms at the Munster Institute or the Ulster Dairy School provided she attains the required standard and is regarded as physically suitable for the work. A certificate of competency as a creamery butter-maker will be awarded at the conclusion of the training, provided the work of the pupil has been satisfactory.

TRAINING OF CHEESE-MAKERS.

13. The Department may provide courses of instruction in cheese-making at a suitable cheese factory. The training will include instruction in the manufacture, packing and sale of cheese.

A candidate for this training must be either a trained dairymaid or a student who has passed satisfactorily through the Department's course of instruction in creamery management.

A certificate of competency will be awarded, provided the work of the student has been satisfactory.

SHORT COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

14. The Department are prepared, as far as circumstances will permit, to give the services of teachers to conduct during the winter months a limited number of short courses of instruction for managers, butter-makers and other persons employed in creameries.

LOCAL SURPRISE BUTTER INSPECTIONS

15. The Department are prepared to give the services of the instructors to assist in the holding of local surprise butter inspections, and to act occasionally as judges, if so desired.

Creamery proprietors and managers desirous of establishing a system of local surprise butter inspections in any district in Ireland should first ascertain the number of creameries from which butter would be regularly sent to the local inspections. A local association representative of the proprietors and managers of those creameries should then be formed, and a secretary should be appointed. The duties of the secretary should be to conduct all correspondence and business in connection with the local inspections, subject to such regulations as the local associations may prescribe, with the approval of the Department. The Department will be prepared to consider an application from a duly constituted association of this kind for a grant towards the expenses of holding local surprise butter inspections.

The grant to be made by the Department will be subject to the following conditions:—

- (1) That a sufficient number of creameries participate regularly in the inspections.
- (2) That all the regulations made by the local association are approved by the Department.
- (3) That a proportion of the cost of the inspections is contributed by the proprietors of participating creameries.
- (4) That the local association accepts complete responsibility for the proper carrying out of the inspections.
- (5) That the inspections are carried out strictly in accordance with the regulations as prescribed by the local association and approved by the Department.

MARKETING OF DAIRY PRODUCE.

16. The Department will endeavour to assist creameries and cheese factories in finding markets for their dairy products, provided that they are satisfied that the produce is uniform and of good quality, and that it is placed on the markets in packages so marked that the manufacturer may be identified.

SCHEME No. 17.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

SCHEME OF LOANS FOR THE ERECTION OF FENCING IN
COUNTIES CONTAINING CONGESTED DISTRICTS.

The Department are prepared to consider a limited number of applications for loans for the erection of wire fencing on the lands of small occupiers resident in counties containing congested districts, subject to the conditions mentioned below.

These loans are not intended for occupiers who can afford, or may reasonably be expected to pay, cash for the required fencing, nor for cases in which, having regard to the position of the occupier and the extent of the proposed fencing, application for a loan should be made to the Board of Works. The object of these loans is to encourage small occupiers to fence in their arable land or to fence off mountain grazing so as to permit of arable land being properly cropped and laid down with grass and clover seeds.

1. An application for a loan must be made on the prescribed form, which can be obtained free from the Department.

2. No application for a loan will be considered unless in cases where the Department are satisfied that each applicant is a person of very small means.

3. Save in exceptional circumstances no application for a loan will be considered from any farmer whose gross Poor Law Valuation exceeds £20.

4. In no case shall a loan be granted to an individual for a smaller sum than £5 or a larger amount than £70. When the loan is made to two or more persons the loan shall not exceed £70 for each person who is a party to it.

5. Loans will be granted for the purpose of erecting wire fencing

(a) for the boundary fence of a holding;

(b) for separating arable land from mountain grazing or similar rough pasture; and

(c) for the internal fencing on the farms of applicants where wire fencing is the most suitable for the purpose.

6. Subject to the provisions of clause 7, loans of £5 up to and including £15 shall be repayable within five years; and loans exceeding £15 and not exceeding £70 shall be payable within ten years. In the case of a joint loan to two or more persons, the Department will decide whether the loan shall be repayable in five or ten years as the case may be.

7. In the case of loans to individuals, the applicant and two approved solvent sureties shall sign a form of guarantee to repay to the Department the amount of the loan in ten (or twenty, as the case may be) equal half-yearly instalments on the 1st January and the 1st July in each year, together with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the outstanding balance. In the case of joint loans to two or more persons the security shall be in the form of a joint and several bond.

For example, a loan of £10 granted on the 1st January, 1907, will be repayable as follows:—

(Instalments of £1 with interest on £10 for six months at 3 per cent.)		
£1: 3: 0 on 1st July, 1907	(do.	9
£1: 2: 9 „ 1st January, 1908	(do.	8
£1: 2: 4 „ 1st July, 1908	(do.	7
£1: 2: 1 „ 1st January, 1909	(do.	6
£1: 1: 9 „ 1st July, 1909	(do.	5
£1: 1: 6 „ 1st January, 1910	(do.	4
£1: 1: 2 „ 1st July, 1910	(do.	3
£1: 0: 11 „ 1st January, 1911	(do.	2
£1: 0: 7 „ 1st July, 1911	(do.	1
£1: 0: 4 „ 1st January, 1912	(do.	

8. The person to whom a loan is granted shall be at liberty to repay the full amount or the balance of the loan, with interest, at any earlier period than that provided for in the form of guarantee.

9. When satisfied that the approved applicant for the loan has made proper preparation for proceeding with the work, the Department will supply the necessary fencing materials as well as the services of a foreman to superintend, for a limited period, the erection of the fencing. The farmer on whose lands the fencing is to be erected must at his own expense provide such other labour as may be required.

10. The Department reserve the right to refuse any application for a loan without assigning any reason for such refusal.

11. The decision of the Department in all matters relating to these loans shall be final and conclusive.

SCHEME No. 18.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

SCHEME OF LOANS FOR THE PURCHASE OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, Etc.

1. The Department are prepared to consider a limited number of applications from persons of small means for loans for

- (a) The purchase of Agricultural Implements ;
- (b) The repair and equipment of small Corn Mills.

The amount of a loan shall not in any case exceed four-fifths of the approved expenditure.

Application must be made on the prescribed form, which may be obtained free from the Department.

2. Before the loan is granted the applicant shall, with two or more solvent sureties to be approved by the Department, enter into a bond or such other form of guarantee as the Department may require to secure repayment to the Department of the amount advanced by them in equal annual instalments, together with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the outstanding balance. The number of annual instalments shall be three, except in the case of corn mills and threshing machinery, in which the Department may increase the number to five.

(a) AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS OR MACHINES.

3. A loan will not be granted save for the purchase of a machine of a price and pattern approved by the Department. A loan will not be issued for implements costing less than £6.

4. The applicant shall forward to the Department, with the application form, one-fifth of the approved purchase price of the machine, together with the necessary stamp duty and the vendors' quotation for the supply of the machine.

5. The machine will be ordered by the Department, who will pay the vendor the approved price as soon as the applicant has notified the Department that he has taken delivery of the machine. A loan may be refused if the applicant obtains delivery of the machine from the vendor prior to the receipt of a notification from the Department that an order has been issued for its delivery to him.

(b) REPAIR AND EQUIPMENT OF SMALL CORN MILLS.

6. Particulars of the work to be done and the machinery to be purchased, together with an estimate of cost under each of these heads, must be submitted for approval by the Department, who will accept no liability in

respect of any expenditure incurred by the applicant prior to the Department's having conveyed to him in writing their willingness to grant him a loan.

7. The amount of the loan will be issued by the Department at such times and in such amounts as they may determine.

8. The Department may require the applicant to submit evidence of his title to the mill premises and site.

(c) GENERAL.

9. The applicant shall, during the period from the delivery of any machine bought under this scheme, until the payment to the Department of the last instalment of the loan, maintain the machine in good order and repair, and shall pay and defray all costs of repairs and of providing new parts for and expenses in relation to the said machine, and further shall not, during the above period, sell or otherwise dispose of the machine without having previously obtained the consent, in writing, of the Department.

10. The Department will not be responsible in any way in the event of a machine purchased under this scheme failing to work, or failing to work satisfactorily.

11. The Department reserve the right to inspect at any time any implement, machinery, or building work in respect of which a loan has been granted, and to require the applicant to insure against damage by fire the implements, machinery or buildings until the loan has been fully paid off.

12. The Department also reserve the right to refuse any application for a loan without assigning any reason for its refusal.

13. The decision of the Department in all matters relating to this scheme shall be final and conclusive.

SCHEME No. 20 (Revised, 1917.)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

SCHEME FOR ENCOURAGING IMPROVEMENT IN THE DAIRY CATTLE OF IRELAND.

Dairying, as well as the raising of store cattle, is one of the principal branches of agriculture in this country. It is, accordingly, of importance that the milking properties of Irish cattle should be preserved and improved. In dairy herds the yield and quality of milk given by each cow largely determine whether the animal realises a profit or entails a loss to the owner; consequently, it is essential that farmers should know exactly the quantity and quality of milk which each cow yields per annum. At the same time, as young cattle are a considerable source of revenue, it is desirable that the good milking cow should be of the type likely to produce a calf which will be of value for both beef and milk. With this object the Department, since 1909, have been encouraging the formation of Cow-Testing Associations.

COW-TESTING ASSOCIATIONS.

All owners of dairy cows are strongly advised to join cow-testing associations, or, if there is no association in their districts, to help where practicable to form such an association. Cow-testing associations enable their members to ascertain not only the quantity but also the quality of the milk yielded by each of their cows, and thus make it possible to determine which cows are worth retaining in a herd and which should be disposed of.

These associations are solely responsible for the correctness of the

records kept by their members. In this connection it should be borne in mind that the value of herd with records or of a young bull from a registered cow will depend mainly on the degree of confidence which other farmers place in the breeder's figures. This fact should induce farmers to bestow special care on the keeping of their milk records.

1. The Department are prepared to consider applications for the attendance of a lecturer at meetings of farmers and others interested in dairying, to explain the objects and advantages of cow-testing associations. Applications will be dealt with in the order in which they are received. It is desirable that associations which are to come into operation in any year should be formed as soon as possible after 1st November preceding.

2. A cow-testing association desiring to be recognised for the ensuing year under this Scheme must apply to the Department on the prescribed form (A. 396) before the 1st January, and must undertake to comply with the regulations of one of the following classes.

Associations—Class A.

3. A cow-testing association recognised in Class A will be required to comply with the following conditions:—

(a) To admit to membership all dairy farmers (cow owners) in the district served by the association. An association may, however, refuse to admit any person to membership, provided the association satisfies the Department as to the reason for such exclusion.

(b) To secure an entry of as many herds of milking cows as possible, each member being required to furnish on the prescribed form a list of all his cows, to pay to the president a fee of 1s. (one shilling) per cow and also such further contribution as may be necessary towards the expenses of the association, and to keep throughout the year records of the yield of all his cows. No association will be recognised in this class unless milk records for at least 100 cows are kept throughout the entire milking period by members of the association.

(c) To secure that the members shall have the milk of each cow weighed on every seventh day (the exact day of the week for each member being fixed by the association). The morning and evening milk shall be weighed and recorded separately on the byre record (Form A. 291) which will be provided by the Department.

(d) To arrange that, after every weighing, a sample of each cow's milk shall be taken and preserved until the end of the month, and that the composite sample for the month shall be tested for butter-fat.

(e) To appoint as president one of the members who shall also act as treasurer and be responsible for the funds and accounts of the association.

(f) To appoint a competent supervisor whose duties shall be:—(i) to keep a register of the members of the association and their cows; (ii) to ensure that the weekly records are properly kept, and to transfer them each month from the byre records to the monthly statements (Form A. 288) provided by the Department; (iii) to carry out regularly the monthly butter-fat tests; (iv) to record in the monthly statements and in the register of members the results of these tests; (v) to enter in the monthly statements the calculated number of pounds of butter-fat contained in the milk and the value of the milk; (vi) to investigate and check all cases of abnormal weights and tests; (vii) to check and certify all particulars in respect of any cows submitted by members of the association for entry in the Department's Register; (viii) to prepare an annual statement of the work of the association on the prescribed form and to send a copy of the statement to the Department; and (ix) to furnish the Department with such particulars of the work of the association as may be required.

(g) To provide all apparatus, chemicals, etc., necessary for testing the samples of milk.

(h) To permit the Department at any time to inspect the byre records, monthly statements, register of members, etc., as well as the milking of the cows and the testing of the milk samples.

(j) To obtain the Department's approval of the persons appointed as president and supervisor, and to notify immediately to the Department any changes which may occur in these offices or in the membership of the association. The supervisor shall be required to give to the president of the association at least one month's notice in writing of his intention to resign, and arrangements shall thereupon be made for the appointment of a successor.

(k) To arrange for general meetings of the members of the association at least once a year, and at such other times as may be necessary.

(l) To assure sole responsibility for payment of all the expenses incurred by the association, including the remuneration in full of the supervisor, which should be paid in monthly instalments.

4. When the Department are satisfied that a cow-testing association has been formed, and that suitable arrangements have been made to comply with the foregoing requirements, they will be prepared (a) to supply the association with the necessary forms; (b) for one year to contribute to the association at the rate of two shillings per cow towards the cost of employing a supervisor. The subsidy referred to at (b) will not be payable until the Department are satisfied that all requirements have been complied with, and no contribution will be made in respect of any cow for which reliable records have not been kept throughout the entire milking period.

5. Application for payment of the Department's subsidy must be made on the prescribed form and be accompanied by a solemn declaration of the president and the supervisor that the particulars furnished are correct, and that the conditions of the scheme have been fully complied with.

Associations—Class B.

6. A cow-testing association, in which the number of cows and other circumstances warrant the employment of a whole-time supervisor, may be recognised in Class B, and will be required to comply with the following conditions:—

(a) To admit to membership all dairy farmers (cow owners) in the district served by the association, provided that the total numbers of members shall not exceed twenty-five. An association may, however, refuse to admit any person to membership, provided the association satisfies the Department as to the reason for such exclusion.

(b) To require each member to furnish on the prescribed form a list of all his cows, to pay to the president an entry fee of at least 1s. (one shilling) per cow, and also such further contribution as may be necessary towards the expenses of the association, and to keep throughout the year records of the yield of all his cows. No association will be recognised in this class unless milk records for at least 200 cows are kept throughout the entire milking period by members of the association.

(c) To secure that the members shall have the milk of each cow weighed on every seventh day (the exact day of the week for each member being fixed by the association). The morning and evening milk shall be weighed and recorded separately on the byre record (Form A. 291) which will be provided by the Department.

(d) To appoint as president one of the members, who shall also act as treasurer, and be responsible for the funds and accounts of the association.

(e) To appoint a competent supervisor whose duties shall be (i) to keep a register of the members of the association and their cows; (ii) to ensure that the weekly records are properly kept, and to transfer them each month from the byre records to the monthly statements (Form A. 288) provided by the Department; (iii) to visit the farm of each member at least once a month, to see each cow being milked (morning and evening), to check the weighing and recording of the milk, to take a composite sample of the morning and evening milk of each cow and test the sample for butter-fat; (iv) to record in the monthly statements and in the register of members the results of these tests; (v) to enter in the monthly statements the

calculated number of pounds of butter-fat contained in the milk and the value of the milk; (vi) to investigate and check all cases of abnormal weights and tests; (vii) to check and certify all particulars in respect of any cows submitted by members of the association for entry in the Department's Register; (viii) to prepare an annual statement of the work of the association on the prescribed form and to send a copy of the statement to the Department; and (ix) to furnish the Department with such particulars of the work of the association as may be required.

(f) To provide all apparatus, chemicals, etc., necessary for testing the samples of milk.

(g) To permit the Department at any time to inspect the byre records, monthly statements, list of members, etc., as well as the milking of the cows and the testing of the milk samples.

(h) To obtain the Department's approval of the persons appointed as president and supervisor, and to notify to the Department any changes which may occur in these offices or in the membership of the association. The supervisor shall be required to give to the president of the association at least one month's notice in writing of his intention to resign, and arrangements shall thereupon be made for the appointment of a successor.

(j) To arrange for a general meeting of the members of the association at least once a year, and at such other times as may be necessary.

(k) To assume sole responsibility for the payment of all the expenses of the association, including the remuneration in full of the supervisor, which should be paid in monthly instalments.

7. When the Department are satisfied that a cow-testing association has been formed, and that suitable arrangements have been made to comply with the foregoing requirements, they will be prepared (a) to supply the society with the necessary forms and (b) for one year to refund to the association two-thirds of the amount of the remuneration paid to the supervisor, provided that the Department's contribution shall not be at a rate in excess of two shillings for each cow tested throughout the entire milking period. The subsidy referred to at (b) will not be payable until the Department are satisfied that all requirements have been complied with, and no contribution will be made in respect of any cow for which reliable records have not been kept throughout the entire milking period.

8. Application for payment of the Department's subsidy must be made on the prescribed form, and must be accompanied by a solemn declaration of the president and the supervisor that the particulars furnished are correct, and that the conditions of the scheme have been fully complied with.

Registration of Cows.

9. The Department will keep a Register of dairy cattle in which cows and their progeny may be entered subject to the provisions of this scheme. The inspection of cows with a view to entry on the register will be carried out by the Department.

10. The Department, on receiving payment of a fee of 2s. 6d. for each cow, will be prepared to inspect at such centres as may be determined by them all cows of the Shorthorn type which have given, during the milking period covered by the records kept by a recognised cow-testing association, a yield of not less than 210 lb. of butter-fat, provided that the calculated average percentage of butter-fat in the milk does not fall below 3 and the calculated yield of milk below 6,000 lb. The Department will accept for entry in the Register all such animals which, as a result of inspection, they consider to be of good conformation and well-defined type. The fees will be refunded in respect of cows which are rejected.

Applications for the inspection of cows should be made to the Department on the prescribed form (A. 416) not later than 12th January, and should be accompanied by a certified record of the milk yield of each cow for a complete milking period (See clause 14).

11. The owner of each registered cow will be required to comply with the following conditions:—

(a) To have the animal served by a registered dairy bull or by a pure-bred Shorthorn bull, which has been passed by the Department as up to premium standard;

(b) To furnish to the Department on the prescribed form (A. 66) within seven days from the date of birth, particulars regarding sex, colour, markings, etc., of each calf produced by a registered cow, and such particulars of the sire and dam as the Department may require; and

(c) To keep on the prescribed form (A. 79) a record of the breeding date of birth, etc., of progeny, for the purposes of future registration. This record must be open to inspection at any time by the Department.

12. When a registered cow or her calf has been disposed of, the Department must be notified of the fact within fourteen days of the disposal of the animal, and at the same time advised of the name and address of the new owner.

The death of a registered cow or of a calf, the produce of a registered cow, must also be notified to the Department within fourteen days of the death of the animal.

A person failing to observe this regulation will render himself liable to be debarred from participation in this Scheme, and all animals entered in his name may be removed from the Register.

13. In cases where the conditions of clauses 11 and 12 have been fully complied with, male progeny will be eligible for inspection with a view to provisional selection for premiums under the Department's Cattle Breeding Scheme, within the limits of age specified therein, and, if so selected, will be entered in the Register as "Registered Dairy Bulls."

Owners of male progeny eligible for inspection should apply on the prescribed form in the month of December for a certificate of eligibility, and for particulars of the show or centre at which the animal should be exhibited for inspection.

General.

14. For the purposes of this scheme the term "milking period" shall mean the period during which a cow continues to yield milk after calving. Provided that if such period exceeds 45 weeks the first 45 weeks after calving shall be regarded as the cow's milking period for the purposes of the registration of cows.

15. The Department reserve the right, without assigning any reason for their action, (a) to remove the name of any animal from their Register, and (b) to refuse to inspect or register any cow or the progeny of any registered cow.

16. The Department also reserve the right to modify or withdraw this scheme in whole or in part at any time.

17. In all cases of dispute in matters connected with this scheme the decision of the Department shall be final.

SCHEME No. 20A. (Revised 1918).

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

REGISTRATION OF PURE-BRED DAIRY CATTLE.

The Department will keep a Register of dairy cattle (hereinafter referred to as the Register) in which cows and their progeny may be entered, subject to the provisions of this Scheme. The inspection of cows, with a view to entry on the Register will be carried out by the Department.

1. *Type of cows eligible for registration.*—Owners of Pure-Bred dairy cows of the Shorthorn, Kerry and Jersey breeds may apply on the prescribed form for the inspection of their stock by the Department as regards :—

- (a) General appearance ;
- (b) Milk yield.

2. *Application and entry fee.*—Inspections of cows for provisional selection will be carried out twice each year. Applications for the first inspection should be lodged with the Department on Form A. 63 not later than the 31st August, and for the second inspection not later than the 31st December. Applications must be accompanied by a fee of 2s. 6d. in respect of each cow entered for inspection.

Cow owners presenting animals for inspection will be refunded all fees paid by them, except in respect of cows which are provisionally selected for registration under Clause 3.

3. *Places of inspection.*—Provisional selection will be made at local exhibitions, or at such other convenient centres as may be determined by the Department as soon as practicable after 31st August and 31st December. The Department will give due notice to each cow owner of the centre fixed for the inspection of his animals.

All animals provisionally selected for general appearance under this scheme will be suitably marked by the Department for future identification.

PROVISIONALLY SELECTED COWS.

4. *Conditions to be observed.*—Owners of cows provisionally selected under Clause 3 are required to observe the following conditions :—

(a) To provide themselves with an approved type of machine for weighing milk ;

(b) To weigh the milk yielded by each cow on every seventh day during the milking period (the exact day of the week for each herd will be fixed by the Department), and to record the same on Form A 64, which will be provided by the Department for the purpose ;

(c) To permit their herds to be inspected by the Department at any time ; and

(d) To afford the Department every facility for examining the milk records and the weighing of the milk, and for taking samples of the milk of each selected animal.

5. *Forwarding of milk records.*—Form A. 64 containing the records kept under Clause 4 (b) shall be forwarded by the owner of the cow to the Department as soon as the milk yield for a milking period has been recorded, or at such other time or times as the Department may require.

The term "milking period" shall mean the period during which a cow continues to yield milk after calving. Provided that if such period exceeds 45 weeks, the first 45 weeks after calving shall be regarded as the cow's milking period.

Owners should forward the milk record forms at the proper time without waiting for an application for them from the Department. Postage need not be prepaid.

6. *Registration of cows.*—As soon as possible after the receipt of Form A. 64 the Department will notify to the owner their decision as to the registration or rejection of the animal whose milk yield is recorded on the Form.

A Shorthorn cow in order to qualify for registration must yield at least 6,000 lb. of milk in a milking period, and the samples of her milk taken by the Department's inspector must contain not less than 3·5 per cent. of butter-fat.

A Kerry or Jersey cow in order to qualify for registration must yield at least 4,500 lb. of milk in a milking period, and the samples of her milk taken by the Department's inspector must contain not less than 3·5 per cent. of butter-fat.

REGISTERED COWS.

7. *Conditions to be observed.*—The owner of each registered cow shall comply with the following conditions:—

(a) To have the animal served by a Pure-Bred bull of her own breed. The bull must be passed by the Department as up to premium standard.

(b) To furnish to the Department on the prescribed form (A. 68) within seven days from the date of birth, particulars regarding sex, colour, markings, etc., of each calf produced by a registered cow, and such particulars of the sire and dam as the Department may require; and

(c) To keep on the prescribed form (A. 79) a record of the breeding, date of birth, etc., of progeny, for the purposes of future registration. This record shall be open to inspection at any time by the Department.

8. *Inspection of progeny.*—The female progeny of registered cows served by bulls approved under Clause 7 (a) will be eligible for provisional selection when about two years old, at a fee of 2s. 6d. each.

Applications for the inspection of female progeny should be made at the times set forth in Clause 2.

9. *Disposal of cow or calf to be notified.*—When a registered cow or calf has been disposed of the Department should be notified of the fact within fourteen days of the disposal of the animal, and at the same time advised of the name and address of the new owner.

The death of a registered cow or her calf should also be notified to the Department within fourteen days of the death of the animal.

Failure to observe this regulation may entail the removal from the Register of the animals entered in the name of the person in default.

10. The Department reserve the right, without assigning any reason for their action, (a) to remove the name of any animal from their Register, and (b) to refuse to inspect or register any cow or the progeny of any registered cow.

REGISTERED DAIRY BULLS.

11. Male progeny of registered Shorthorn cows in respect of which the conditions of Clause 7 have been complied with, will be eligible for inspection with a view to provisional selection for premiums under the Department's Cattle Breeding Scheme, within the limits of age specified therein. Any bull so selected will be entered in the Register as a "Registered Pure-Bred Dairy Bull."

Applications for the inspection of male progeny should be made in December on the prescribed form.

12. *Modification of Scheme.*—This Scheme is subject to modification or withdrawal at the discretion of the Department.

13. *Department's Decision final.*—In all cases of dispute in matters connected with this Scheme the decision of the Department shall be final.

June, 1918.

SCHEME No. 23
(under revision)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

IRISH DRAUGHT HORSE BOOK.

Since the establishment of the Department the question of revising the Irish Draught horse has been engaging attention, and various schemes with this object in view have been in operation.

Having regard to the increased demand for a breed of light draught horses suitable for Irish agricultural conditions, and to the fact that undoubtedly

good material for its development exists in the country, the Department decided to make a special effort to revive on permanent lines the breeding of the native draught horse of Ireland, and accordingly they introduced in 1917 a scheme to establish a Book for horses of the Irish Draught type.

Volumes I. and II. of the Book have now been issued.

1.—Mares and Stallions.

(1) Until further notice, all mares and stallions, before being accepted for entry in the Irish Draught Horse Book (hereinafter referred to as "the Book"), must have been passed on inspection by the Department as sound and suitable.

(2) Application for the inspection of mares and stallions, which will be accepted free of charge, must be made on the prescribed forms, and should be lodged with the Department not later than 31st May, 1919. Applications received after that date cannot be dealt with in time to have the animals inspected with a view to their inclusion in the third volume of the Book, but such animals will be inspected in time to permit of their entry in the fourth or succeeding volumes of the Book.

2.—Fillies and Colts.

(1) Owners of accepted mares shall comply with the following conditions:—

(a) To furnish to the Department on the prescribed form, particulars regarding sex, colour, markings, etc., of each foal produced by an accepted mare together with such other particulars as the Department may require.

(b) To keep on the prescribed form a record of the breeding, date of birth, etc., of the progeny of each mare. This record shall be open to inspection at any time by the Department.

(2) All colts and fillies, the produce of animals entered in the Book, must, until further notice, be passed on inspection as sound and suitable before being accepted for entry. Such colts and fillies will be eligible for inspection when about two years old. Each application for the inspection of a colt or filly as a two-year old must be made on the prescribed form.

3. The inspection of mares and stallions will be continued for a limited number of years; at the expiration of that period (of which due notice will be given) no animal will be inspected for entry unless his or her sire and dam are both entered in the Book.

4. For the purpose of this scheme, animals will be considered to be yearlings on the 1st day of January next following the date of their being foaled.

5. Before applying to have an animal entered in the Book, the owner should provisionally give it a distinctive name. Such names will be subject to the approval of the Department. Prefixes such as "The" "Young," "Son of," etc., or affixes such as "Again," "The Second," etc., will not be approved. In order to avoid confusion, numerals at the end of a name will not be permitted.

6. Change of ownership of an accepted animal must be notified to the Department within ten days of the date of disposal, and the Department must be advised at the same time of the name and address of the new owner. The death of a stallion, mare or foal should be at once notified to the Department.

Failure to observe this regulation may entail the removal from the Book of the animals entered in the name of the person in default.

7. The expression "Irish Draught Horse" will be confined to horses whose names are entered in the Book.

8. Any person detected in any fraudulent practice in connection with these regulations may, in addition to any other penalty to which he may be liable by law, be debarred from obtaining any benefit in future under the Department's schemes.

9. The Department reserve the right to modify this scheme at any time.
10. In all cases of dispute in matters connected with this scheme, the decision of the Department shall be final.

January, 1919.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

EGG-LAYING COMPETITION, 1918-19.

1. The laying competition inaugurated by the Department in 1912, will be continued at the Munster Institute, Cork, during the year 1918-19 with pullets bred in Ireland.

CONDITIONS.

2. The following records will be kept :—
 - (a) The number and value of eggs per hen ;
 - (b) The average weight of eggs of the different breeds.
3. Only pullets bred in Ireland, of the undermentioned breeds, which are recognised under the Department's Egg Distribution Scheme for 1918, will be accepted :—

Black Minorcas, White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Orpingtons, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, Salmon Faverolles, Sussex, Rhode Island Reds.

4. The number of pens will be limited to fifty ; each pen consisting of six pullets of one breed hatched subsequently to 1st January, 1918. No male birds will be allowed.

5. A separate house and run will be provided for each pen, and one trap nest for every two birds.

6. All birds will be fed on similar food. Patent foods or spices will not be used in the competition.

7. All eggs laid will be sold and the amount thereby realised applied towards defraying the cost of the competition.

8. Any bird showing symptoms of disease will be removed at once and the owner given the opportunity of replacing it. A like option will be granted in the case of the death of a bird.

9. The laying competition will begin on Tuesday, 1st October, 1918, and end on Sunday, 31st August, 1919.

10. Entries should be submitted on Form A. 413, copies of which can be obtained free on application to the Department.

11. An intending competitor may enter more than one pen for the competition, but in the event of entries being received from more than fifty persons, one pen only will be allotted to an individual competitor.

12. If entries are received from more than fifty persons the Department will make a selection so as to have each county represented as far as possible.

13. Entry forms accompanied by a fee of 10s. in respect of each pen offered should be forwarded to the Department not later than 31st August, 1918.

14. Fees will be returned to those persons whose entries are not accepted. In the case of pens accepted for the competition, the entry fee will be returned to each competitor whose birds lay an average of not less than 120 eggs each.

15. As soon as practicable after 31st August, 1918, the Department will notify intending competitors whether their entries have been accepted or not, and will send to each selected competitor an addressed label, with the pen number thereon, to be attached securely to the hamper, etc., in which the birds are forwarded. Special rings for the birds entered will also be

supplied to each selected competitor, and no other ring will be accepted. Birds with rings other than these special rings will be rejected.

16. Selected competitors should forward birds so as to reach Cork on Saturday, the 21st September, 1918.

Birds should be consigned *carriage paid* to Cork, otherwise the Department will refuse to accept delivery.

17. The Department reserve the right to reject birds which they consider in any way unsuitable.

18. While every care will be taken, the Department will not be responsible for loss or injury to birds in any way in connection with this competition.

19. Those birds which have been rejected by the Department, and, on the termination of the competition, all other birds, will be returned *carriage forward* to the respective owners.

PRIZES AND CERTIFICATES.

20. Eight prizes will be awarded for the pens laying eggs of the highest market value, as follows:—1st prize, £10; 2nd prize, £8; 3rd prize, £6; 4th prize, £4; 5th prize, £3; 6th prize, £2 10 0; 7th prize, £1 10 0; 8th prize, £1.

21. A special prize of £2 will be awarded to the pen laying eggs of greatest value from 1st October, 1918, to 31st January, 1919.

22. A special prize of £2 will also be awarded in each of the following cases: (1) for the pullet (non-sitting breed) laying eggs of greatest value during the competition; (2) for the pullet (sitting breed) laying eggs of greatest value during the competition.

23. Certificates will be awarded as follows:—

- (1) A First Class Certificate for each pen laying an average of 200 eggs or over per bird;
- (2) A second Class Certificate for each pen laying an average of 150 eggs per bird.

24. If the eggs from any pen fail to reach an average weight of 24 oz. per dozen, the birds in such pen will not be eligible for prizes or certificates.

25. In all matters relating to this competition the decision of the Department will be final.

The Department further propose to carry out tests with birds of different ages in order to determine the relative profit to be made by keeping birds for one, two, or three years respectively. In addition, experiments will be conducted in various methods of feeding poultry, and with different rations.

On application to the Department competitors can at anytime during the competition obtain detailed information of the records of individual birds. It is to be understood, however, that such figures, as well as those published in the usual course at the end of each quarter, are not to be used for advertising purposes until after the close of the competition to which they refer.

UPPER MERRION STREET, DUBLIN.

ORDER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

(DATED 17TH JUNE, 1919).

BLACK SCAB IN POTATOES (SPECIAL AREA, IRELAND) No. 3 ORDER, 1919.

The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in them under the Destructive Insects and Pests Acts, 1877 and 1907, and of every power in that behalf enabling them, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

Restriction of movement of potatoes out of Scheduled Districts.

1. (1) Excepting potatoes shipped from Annalong, Greencastle, Kilkeel, Newcastle or Rostrevor, potatoes shall not be moved out of the District No. 1 described in the First Schedule to this Order, otherwise than under and subject to the conditions of a licence authorising such movement.

(2) Excepting potatoes shipped from Ballyhalbert, Ballywalter, Kircubbin, Portavogie or Portaferry, potatoes shall not be moved out of the District No. 2 described in the First Schedule to this Order otherwise than under and subject to the conditions of a licence authorising such movement.

(3) Excepting Potatoes shipped from Killough, potatoes shall not be moved out of the District No. 3 described in the First Schedule to this order otherwise than under and subject to the conditions of a licence authorising such movement.

(4) Excepting potatoes shipped from Carlingford or Omeath, potatoes shall not be moved out of the District No. 4 described in the First Schedule to this Order otherwise than under and subject to the conditions of a licence authorising such movement.

Restriction of movement of potatoes by rail from Carlingford, Killough, Newcastle or Omeath.

2. (1) Potatoes grown within the Scheduled Districts shall not be loaded on any truck or waggon at, or be moved from, the railway stations at Carlingford, Killough, Newcastle or Omeath, unless the person causing, directing or permitting the potatoes to be so loaded, or the person causing, directing or permitting the potatoes to be so moved shall have obtained a licence authorising the loading or moving of the said potatoes.

(2) Potatoes grown outside the Scheduled Districts, excepting potatoes in course of transit which have not been unloaded at any place within a Scheduled District, shall not be loaded on any truck or waggon at, or be moved from, the railway stations at Carlingford, Killough, Newcastle, or Omeath, unless the person causing, directing or permitting the potatoes to be so loaded, or the person causing, directing or permitting the potatoes to be so moved shall have obtained a licence authorising the loading or moving of the said potatoes.

Certificates ; production of certificates ; names and addresses.

3. (1) Potatoes shall not be loaded on any vessel at, or be moved from the ports of Annalong, Ballyhalbert, Ballywalter, Carlingford, Greencastle, Kilkeel, Killough, Kircubbin, Newcastle, Omeath, Portavogie, Portaferry, or Rostrevor unless the person causing, directing or permitting the potatoes to be so loaded, or the person causing, directing or permitting the potatoes to be so moved shall have obtained a certificate in the prescribed form stating that the potatoes are of varieties immune to the disease known as Black Scab, Wart or Warty Disease, Cauliflower Disease, Potato Cancer, or Potato Rosette (and caused by the fungus known as *Chrysophlyctis endobiotica* [Schüb] or *Synchytrium endobioticum* [Perc]).

(2) Any person causing, directing or permitting potatoes to be loaded or moved as aforesaid shall, on demand of a Justice or of a constable, or of an inspector or of any authorised officer, or of the master of any vessel on which potatoes have been or are about to be loaded, produce and show to him the aforesaid certificate, and shall allow it to be read and a copy of, or extract from, it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(3) Any person in charge or in possession of potatoes loaded, or in the course of being loaded, on any vessel at the aforesaid ports in contravention of this Order, or of any potatoes moved in contravention of this Order shall, on demand of a Justice or of a constable or of an inspector or of any authorised officer, give his name and address and all the information in his possession as to the person causing, directing or permitting the potatoes to be so loaded or moved.

Restriction on planting, digging and moving potatoes within prohibited areas.

4. Within the areas described in the Second Schedule to this Order (hereinafter referred to as the prohibited areas) potatoes shall not be planted, dug or otherwise raised out of the ground, or moved from any field, plot, pit, shed, outhouse or other place on or used in connection with any farm, garden, cottage, plot or agricultural holding otherwise than under and in accordance with the conditions of a licence authorising the planting, digging or raising out of the ground, or movement of the said potatoes.

Restriction on growing and planting potatoes within prohibited areas or scheduled districts.

5. (1) Potatoes other than varieties approved by the Department shall not be grown, or supplied or used for planting within prohibited areas or scheduled districts.

[A list of the varieties approved by the Department may be obtained from the Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, Upper Merrion Street, Dublin.]

(2) Potatoes grown within the scheduled districts shall not be supplied or used for planting elsewhere than in those districts.

Disposal of potatoes planted or grown in contravention of the Order.

6. If an inspector or any authorised officer finds planted or growing on any land potatoes which are not of an approved variety, or if he has reason to believe that potatoes planted on any land have been so planted in contravention of this Order or in contravention of the conditions inserted in a licence thereunder, he may serve a Notice on the occupier of the land requiring him to dig or otherwise raise out of the ground the said potatoes, and to dispose of the same in such manner and within such period of time as may be prescribed in the Notice by the inspector or authorised officer.

Destruction of "ground" potatoes.

7. The occupier of any land within the scheduled districts which is not cropped with potatoes for the time being, but which having been so cropped at a previous period contains potato tubers which were not removed from the ground when the crop was raised, shall prevent the growth of the said tubers by pulling or digging up the potato stalks as they appear above ground.

Prohibition of use as manure of certain substances within scheduled districts.

8. Within the scheduled districts it shall not be lawful to supply or to use as manure, or to spread on the land, or to put into or upon any manure heap, either alone or mixed with other material, any cleanings or any sweepings of potato houses or of potato stores or of potato pits.

Production of licences; names and addresses.

9. (1) Any person in charge or in possession of potatoes which are being loaded, moved, supplied, used, planted, dug or otherwise raised out of the ground where, under this Order, a licence is necessary shall, on demand of a Justice or of a constable or of an inspector or of any authorised officer, produce and show him the licence and shall allow it to be read and a copy of, or extract from, it to be taken by the person to whom it is produced.

(2) Any person in charge or in possession of potatoes suspected by a Justice or by a constable or by an inspector or by any authorised officer of being or having being loaded, moved, supplied, used, planted, dug or otherwise raised out of the ground, without a licence in contravention of this Order shall, on demand as aforesaid, give his name and address and all the information in his possession as to the persons in whose charge or

possession the potatoes have been and as to the place where the potatoes were grown or loaded.

Special Licences.

10. Notwithstanding anything in this Order contained, potatoes of a new variety not proved to be susceptible to or of a variety known to be immune to the said disease may be planted, moved, supplied, used or dealt with in any manner specified in any licence granted by an inspector or by any authorised officer.

Powers of entry and inspection.

11. Any Justice, constable, inspector or any authorised officer upon production, if so required, of his appointment or authority may, for the purpose of enforcing this Order, or of detecting any violation of the provisions thereof, enter any premises, or any railway station, or any ship, boat, or other vessel or craft, and examine and take samples of any potatoes therein, or of any potatoes in any railway truck or waggon.

Licences and certificates.

12. (1) Licences and certificates under this Order may be granted by any inspector or by any authorised officer.

(2) Every licence and certificate issued under this Order shall be delivered up to the Department in the manner prescribed on said licence or certificate as soon as the purpose for which it was issued has been carried out or the time for which it is valid has elapsed.

(3) Any erasure or alteration made in a licence or certificate shall render it invalid.

(4) A licence or certificate under this Order obtained by means of any false statement or misrepresentation shall be invalid.

Offences and penalties.

13. If any person—

(a) moves any potatoes, or causes, directs or permits the same to be moved, in contravention of this Order or in contravention of the conditions inserted in any licence thereunder; or

(b) loads any potatoes on any railway truck or waggon, or on any ship, boat, or other vessel or craft, or causes, directs or permits the same to be so loaded, in contravention of this Order or in contravention of the conditions inserted in any licence thereunder; or

(c) plants any potatoes or digs or raises any potatoes out of the ground; or causes, directs or permits the same to be planted, dug or raised in contravention of this Order or in contravention of the conditions inserted in any licence thereunder; or

(d) refuses or neglects to comply with any direction contained in a Notice served on him under the provisions of this Order; or

(e) purchases, takes delivery or permits delivery to be taken of any potatoes grown or moved in contravention of this Order; or

(f) moves, causes, directs or permits to be moved, any potatoes grown in contravention of this Order; or

(g) refuses or neglects to prevent in the manner prescribed in Article 6 or Article 7 of this Order the growth of potatoes in contravention of this Order or in contravention of the conditions inserted in any licence thereunder; or

(h) supplies or uses as manure, or put into or upon any manure heap, or spreads on any land, any of the substances mentioned in Article 8 of this Order, or causes, directs or permits the same to be supplied or used as aforesaid in contravention of this Order, or in contravention of the conditions inserted in any licence thereunder; or

(i) obtains or attempts to obtain a licence or certificate under this Order by means of any false statement or misrepresentation; or

(j) refuses or neglects to produce and show any licence or certificate or refuses to allow it to be read and a copy of, or extract from, it to be taken as required by this Order when called upon to do so by any of the persons set out in Articles 3 (2) and 9 (1) of this Order ; or

(k) refuses or neglects to give his true name and address or gives a false name or address to any of the persons set out in Articles 3 (3) and 9 (2) of this Order ; or

(l) refuses or neglects to give to any of the persons set out in Articles 3 (3) and 9 (2) of this Order or to the Department when required to do so the information required by said Articles ; or

(m) obstructs or impedes any inspector or any authorised officer in discharge of his duty under this Order ; or

(n) refuses or neglects to deliver up any licence or certificate in contravention of Article 12 of this Order ; or

(o) is guilty of any other act or default (not hereinbefore specified in this Article) in contravention of the provisions of this Order, he shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a penalty of ten pounds for each such offence.

Execution of the Order.

14. For the purposes of this Order a Notice shall be deemed to be served on a person if it is delivered to him personally or left for him at his last known place of abode, or at his office or place of business, or sent through the post in a letter addressed to him at either of such addresses, and a Notice or other document purporting to be signed by an inspector or any authorised officer shall be *prima facie* evidence that it was signed by such inspector or such authorised officer, as the case may be, and duly authorised.

Definitions.

15. In this Order :—

“The Department” means the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland.

“Inspector” means an Inspector of the Department,

“Authorised Officer” means any person authorised by the Department.

“Premises” means land, or a building or buildings, or land with a building or buildings thereon.

“Occupier” means any person using land for the purpose of or in connection with growing potatoes thereon, whether he has an estate in said lands or not.

“Prescribed” means prescribed by the Department.

“Approved” means approved by the Department on account of immunity from disease or for any reason appearing to the Department sufficient.

References to Potatoes as planted or growing shall include the plants at all stages of maturity.

Commencement.

16. This Order shall come into operation on the 17th June, nineteen hundred and nineteen.

Short Title.

17. This Order may be cited as the Black Scab in Potatoes (Special Area, Ireland) No. 3 Order, 1919.

Revocation of Previous Orders.

18. The Orders described in the Third Schedule to this Order are hereby revoked as from the 17th June, nineteen hundred and nineteen ; provided that such revocation shall not :—

(i) affect the previous operation of either of those Orders or anything duly done or suffered thereunder ; or

(ii) affect any right, privilege, obligation, or liability acquired, accrued, or incurred thereunder; or

(iii) affect penalty incurred in respect of any offence committed against either of those Orders; or

(iv) affect any investigation, legal proceeding, or remedy in respect of any such right, privilege, obligation, liability, or penalty as aforesaid;

and any such investigation, legal proceeding, or remedy may be instituted, continued or enforced, and any such penalty may be imposed, as if this Order had not been made.

In witness whereof the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland have hereunto set their Official Seal this 17th day of June, nineteen hundred and nineteen.

J. V. Coyle,
On behalf of the Secretary.

(L.S.)

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Scheduled Districts.

DISTRICT No. 1.—

A District comprising:—

The townlands of Ballincurry, Ballindealty, Ballyedmond, Ballyneddan, Ballinran, Ballintur, Kilfeaghan, Kilfeaghan Upper, and Tarnyveagh, all in the barony of Iveagh Upper, Upper Half, in the Administrative County of Down; and the townlands of Aghyoghill, Attical, Aughnahoe, Aughnacoo, Aughrim, Ballaghanery, Ballaghanery Upper, Ballinran, Ballinran Upper, Ballyardel, Ballygowan, Ballykeel, Ballynacreefy, Ballymagart, Ballymageogh, Ballymartin, Ballynahatten, Ballyveagh Beg, Ballyveagh Beg Upper, Ballyveagh More, Ballyveagh More Upper, Benagh Lower, Benagh Upper, Brackenagh East, Brackenagh East Upper, Brackenagh West, Brackenagh West Upper, Carrigenagh, Carrigenagh Upper, Corcoranagh, Cranfield, Derryoge, Drumcro, Drumindoney, Drummanlane, Drummanmore, Durnaman (or Donavan), Dunnaval, Gladruman, Glenloughan, Glenloughan Upper, Grange, Greencastle, Guineways, Guineways Upper, Kilkeel (including Kilkeel town), Leitrim, Leitrim Upper, Lisnacree, Lisnacree Upper, Lurganconary, Lurganreagh, Magheramurphy, Maghereagh, Maghera, Moneydorrage Beg, Moneydorrage More Upper, Moneydorrage More (including the town of Annalong), Mourne Mountains West, Mourne Mountains Middle, Mourne Park (or Ballyroan), Moyad, Moyad Upper, Mullartown, Tillyfrane, all in the Barony of Mourne, in the administrative County of Down; and the Rostrevor Quay, and the direct road leading thereto from the townland of Ballinran, in the barony of Iveagh Upper, Upper Half, in the Administrative County of Down; and the townlands of Ballaghbeg and Murlough Upper, and the Urban District of Newcastle, all in the barony of Iveagh Upper, Lower Half, in the Administrative County of Down; and the townland of Muralough Lower, in the barony of Lecale Upper, in the Administrative County of Down.

DISTRICT No. 2.

A District comprising:—

The townlands of Ardgeehan, Ardkeen, Ardminnan, Ardquin, Balliggan, Ballyadam, Ballyblack, Ballyhranigan, Ballycam, Ballycran Beg, Ballycran More, Ballydock or Carstown, Ballysborough, Ballyfinragh, Ballyfounder, Ballyfrench, Ballygalget, Ballygarvan, Ballygarvigan, Ballygelagh, Ballygrafian, Ballyhalbert, Ballyhemlin, Ballyhenry, Ballyherly, Ballylimp, Ballymacnamee, Ballymarter, Ballyminnish, Bally-

murphy, Ballyniebol, Ballyobegan, Ballyphilip, Ballyquintin, Ballyridley, Ballyrusley, Ballyspurge, Ballytrustan, Ballywadden, Ballywallon, Ballywalter, Ballyward, Ballywhite, Ballywhollart, Ballywierd, Brocm Quarter, Castleboy, Cloghy, Cockstown, Corrog, Craigaroddan, Demesne, Derry, Dooley, Drumardan, Drumardian Quarter, Dunevly, Eohlinville, Fish Quarter, Glastry, Granagh, Gransha, Inishargy, Kearney, Keentagh, Killydressy, Kircubbin, Kirkistown, Knockinelder, Lisbane, Loughdoe, Marlfield, Newcastle, Nunsquarter, Parson Hall, Portavogie, Prieststown, Ratallagh, Roddams, Rowreagh, Slanes, Springvale, Tara, Thomastown, Tieveshilly, Tullyboard, Tullycarman, Tullycross, Tullynacrew, Tullymally, Tullytramon, and that portion of the townland of Ballyatwood which lies south of the main road from Greyabbey to Ballywalter, all in the barony of Ards Upper in the Administrative County of Down; and the townlands of Ballybryan, Boottown, Killyvolgan, Rosemount, and those parts of the townlands of Ballybeghilbo, and of Black Abbey which lie south of the main road from Greyabbey to Ballywalter, all in the barony of Ards Lower, in the Administrative County of Down.

DISTRICT No. 3.

A District comprising:—

The townlands of Ballyeam, Ballydargan, Ballydonnell, Ballygilbert, Ballykinler Lower, Ballykinler Middle, Ballykinler Upper, Ballylig, Ballylucaas, Ballynagallagh, Ballynewport, Ballyplunt, Ballyvastou, Bright, Carrickinab, Carrowbane, Carrowdressex, Castlescreen, Clannaghery, Commons of Clannaghery, Commonreagh, Coniamstown, Corbally, Crolley's Quarter, Glebo, Glovet, Kilbride, Killough (including the town of Killough), Legamaddy, Lisold, Rathmullan Lower, Rathmullan Upper, Rossglass, Saint John's Point, Toberecran, Tullinespiek, Tyrella North, Tyrella South, Whigamstown, all in the barony of Lecale Upper, in the Administrative County of Down; and the townlands of Ballybornan and Killard Upper, in the barony of Lecale Lower, in the Administrative County of Down.

DISTRICT No. 4.

A District comprising:—

The townlands of Ardagby, Ballintekin, Ballyonan, Bavan, Cornamucklagh, Corakit, Drummullagh, Knocknagoran, Lisica, Mullatee, Tullaghmeath, and those parts of the townlands of Liberties of Carlingford and of Millrange, which lie north of the road from Carlingford through Crosslaney to St. James's Well and thence to the point where the direct road from St. James's Well to Carlingford meets the boundary of the townland of Mullatee, all in the barony of Dundalk Lower, in the Administrative County of Louth.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Prohibited Areas.

Any farm, garden, cottage plot or agricultural holding on any portion of which the disease of potatoes known as Black Scab, Wart, or Warty disease; Cauliflower disease, Potato Canker or Potato Rosette (and caused by the fungus known as *Chrysophlyctis endobiotica* [Sobibh] or *Synchytrium endobioticum* [Perc.]) exists or has at any time existed.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

Orders Revoked.

The Black Scab in Potatoes (Special Area, Ireland) Order, 1919.

The Black Scab in Potatoes (Special Area, Ireland) No. 2 Order, 1919.

MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS OF WAR.

WHITEHALL PLACE, S.W. 1.

21st February, 1919.

THE FLAX SCUTCHING (IRELAND) ORDER, 1919.

Whereas the Board of Trade have made arrangements with the Minister of Munitions for the exercise by the Minister of the powers of the Board of Trade under Regulation 2 f. of the Defence of the Realm Regulations as applied by Regulation 2 JJ of the said Regulations so far as relates to regulating and fixing charges for scutching flax and tow in Ireland, and otherwise regulating the scutching of flax and tow in Ireland.

And whereas it appears to the Minister of Munitions to be necessary to exercise the powers so conferred on him for the purpose of encouraging, maintaining and regulating the supply of flax and tow.

Now therefore in exercise of the powers so conferred on him as aforesaid the Minister of Munitions hereby orders as follows:—

1. In Scutchmills in Ireland, in which flax and tow are insured by the proprietors of such mills, the charges for scutching flax, straw and rescutching tow shall be fixed as follows:—

					Per Stone.	
					s.	d.
Flax	..	..	..	..	4	10½
Tow	..	..	..	..	4	0

2. In Scutchmills in Ireland, in which the flax and tow are not insured by the proprietors of such mills the charges for scutching shall be fixed as follows:—

					Per Stone.	
					s.	d.
Flax	..	..	..	..	4	6
Tow	..	..	..	..	3	9

3. The charges for scutching flax straw in any such mill shall be based upon the quantity of scutched flax resulting from the operation of scutching, and the charge for rescutching tow shall be based on the quantity of scutched tow produced. The operation of scutching flax straw shall include the shaking of the rough tow produced thereby.

4. The above charges shall include the cost of all labour connected with the scutching, from the time when the flax straw or tow is delivered at the mill, until the scutched flax or tow is ready to be taken away by the owner thereof, and the charges stated in Clause 1 shall also include the cost of insuring flax and tow against fire while at the mill. No person shall make or receive payment in respect of the scutching of flax or tow except at the rates so fixed.

5. Every person who carries on the business of a scutchmill in Ireland, and who insures flax or tow while in such mill against risk of fire, shall obtain from the insurance company or other insurer, and exhibit in a prominent place on the premises of such mill, a certificate to that effect. Those millowners who do not insure the flax or tow in their mill must exhibit in a prominent place on the premises of such mill a notice to that effect.

6. Any person who acts in contravention of or fails to comply with any provision of this Order, or aids or abets any person (whether or not such other person is in the United Kingdom) in doing anything which (if done in the United Kingdom) would be a contravention of any provision of this Order, is guilty of a summary offence against the Defence of the Realm Regulations. Every such offence is punishable on conviction by a Court of Summary Jurisdiction by imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or by a fine not exceeding £100, or by both such imprisonment and fine.

7. This Order shall come into force on the 21st day of February, 1919, and shall remain in force until further notice.

8. Agreements already entered into between owners of flax and scutch-mills owners in Ireland for the season 1918-19 shall not be cancelled, but shall be amended as from the date of this Order in so far as they are inconsistent with the terms of this Order so as to be in conformity therewith, and when so amended shall continue binding on both parties.

9. This Order may be referred to as the Flax Scutching (Ireland) Order, 1919.

ORDER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

Dated 4th April, 1919.

TILLAGE (IRELAND) GENERAL No. 2 ORDER, 1919.

The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland (hereinafter referred to as "the Department") by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in them under the Corn Production Act, 1917, and of every power in that behalf enabling them, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1. Subject to the exceptions set forth in the First Schedule to this Order, the minimum tillage portion, in the year 1919, of every holding in Ireland, shall be a portion equivalent in extent to fifteen per cent. of the area of the holding.

Provided that in the case of a holding, part of which is excepted from the provisions of this Order the area of the holding for the purposes of calculating the minimum tillage portion shall be taken to be the actual area, less the area of the excepted part of the holding.

2. For the purposes of this Order:—

The term "holding" shall have the same meaning as it has in the Third Schedule to the Corn Production Act, 1917.

3. This Order may be cited as the Tillage (Ireland) General No. 2 Order, 1919.

4. The Order described in the Second Schedule to this Order is hereby revoked as from the fourth day of April, nineteen hundred and nineteen; provided that such revocation shall not affect the previous operation of that Order or anything duly done or suffered under that Order.

In witness whereof the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland have hereunto set their official seal this fourth day of April nineteen hundred and nineteen.

(L.S.)

T. P. GILL,
Secretary.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Exceptions.

1. Any holding of less than ten statute acres in extent.

2. Any holding or any portion of a holding in regard to which the Department are satisfied that the land comprised therein:—

(a) is required throughout the season of 1919 for the grazing of milch cows, the milk of which is used as whole milk for human consumption; or for the production of hay as food for such cows; or for both these purposes; or

(b) is required throughout the year 1919 for the carrying on of an industry other than agriculture, and that its use for the aforesaid purpose would be of greater service in national interests than its cultivation; or

(c) is required throughout the year 1919 for the accommodation, for periods not exceeding ten days at a time, of stock intended for disposal at auctions, fairs, or markets, or for shipment, or for the accommodation, as aforesaid, of stock held over from auctions, fairs or markets; or

(d) is required throughout the year 1919 for the accommodation of cattle or sheep intended for slaughter within fifteen days of their being accommodated on the holding; or

(e) is required throughout the year 1919 for the maintenance of a stud of high-class thoroughbred horses; or

(f) is required for use in the year 1919 as the track of a racecourse or as a paddock, ring or other enclosure, adjacent to the stand or stands of a racecourse; or

(g) is an enclosed racecourse required in the year 1919 for the holding of race-meetings recognised by the Irish Turf Club or the Irish National Hunt Committee, or both; or

(h) is required throughout the year 1919 for use as links by a recognised Golf Club; or

(i) has been regularly used by an agricultural or industrial society as their show grounds and is required for this purpose in the year 1919; or

(j) is required in the year 1919 for naval or military purposes.

3. Any holding or class of holdings in respect of which the Department may make a Special Order prescribing the minimum tillage portion in the year 1919 of such holding or class of holdings.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

Order Revoked.

The Tillage (Ireland) General Order, 1919.

ORDER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

Dated 25th November, 1918.

TILLAGE (IRELAND) GENERAL ORDER, 1919.

The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland (hereinafter referred to as "the Department") by virtue and in exercise of the powers vested in them under the Corn Production Act, 1917, and of every power in that behalf enabling them, do order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

1. Subject to the exceptions set forth in the Schedule to this Order, the minimum tillage portion, in the year 1919, of every holding in Ireland, shall be as follows:—

In the case of every holding containing an area of less than two hundred statute acres—

(a) If no part of the holding was cultivated in the year 1918, a portion equivalent in extent to fifteen per cent. of the area of the holding.

(b) If any part of the holding was cultivated in the year 1918, a portion equivalent in extent either to the part so cultivated and

fifteen per cent. of the area of the holding in addition, or to fifty per cent. of the area of the holding whichever is the less

In the case of every holding containing an area of not less than two hundred statute acres—

(i) If no part of the holding was cultivated in the year 1916, a portion equivalent in extent to twenty per cent. of the area of the holding.

(ii) If any part of the holding was cultivated in the year 1916, a portion equivalent in extent either to the part so cultivated and twenty per cent. of the area of the holding in addition or to fifty per cent. of the area of the holding, whichever is the less.

Provided that in the case of a holding, part of which is excepted from the provisions of this Order the area of the holding for the purpose of calculating the minimum tillage portion shall be taken to be the actual area, less the area of the excepted part of the holding.

2. Any application to the Department for a declaration that a holding or portion thereof is excepted from the provisions of this Order by reason of the holding or portion thereof being required for any of the purposes set forth in clause 2 of the Schedule to this Order, shall be made by the occupier of the holding on the prescribed form, on or before the 31st day of December, 1918, and shall set out such particulars as may be prescribed of the lands held by the occupier in Ireland, the manner in which the holding is used, or proposed to be used, and the grounds of the application.

No such application will be considered unless it is made on the prescribed form, and this form will be issued only on the direct request of the intending applicant or his agent, and upon submission of *prima facie* evidence of his right to obtain it.

* Any declaration under this Order, obtained by any false statement or misrepresentation shall be invalid.

3. For the purposes of this Order :—

The term "holding" shall have the same meaning as it has in the Third Schedule to the Corn Production Act, 1917.

The term "prescribed" shall mean prescribed by the Department.

Where the occupier of any holding is a Company, Club, or other association, the application or declaration may be made by their Chairman, Secretary or duly authorised agent, and any notification sent to the Chairman, Secretary or agent of such Company, Club, or other association, shall be sufficient for the purposes of this Order.

4. This Order may be cited as the Tillage (Ireland) General Order, 1918.

In witness whereof the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland have hereunto set their official seal this twenty-fifth day of November, Nineteen Hundred and Eighteen.

(L.S.)

T. P. GILL,
Secretary.

SCHEDULE.

Exceptions.

1. Any holding of less than ten statute acres in extent.
2. Any holding or any portion of a holding in regard to which the Department are satisfied that the land comprised therein :—

(a) is required throughout the season of 1919 for the grazing of milch cows, the milk of which is used as whole milk for human consumption; or for the production of hay as food for such cows; or for both those purposes; or

(b) is required throughout the year 1919 for the carrying on of an industry other than agriculture, and that its use for the aforesaid purpose would be of greater service in national interests than its cultivation; or

(c) is required throughout the year 1919 for the accommodation, for periods not exceeding ten days at a time, of stock intended for disposal at auctions, fairs or markets, or for shipment, or for the accommodation, as aforesaid, of stock held over from auctions, fairs or markets; or

(d) is required throughout the year 1919 for the accommodation of cattle or sheep intended for slaughter within fifteen days of their being accommodated on the holding; or

(e) is required throughout the year 1919 for the maintenance of a stud of high-class thoroughbred horses; or

(f) is required for use in the year 1919 as the track of a racecourse, or as a paddock, ring or other enclosure adjacent to the stand or stands of a racecourse; or

(g) is an enclosed racecourse required in the year 1919 for the holding of racemeetings recognised by the Irish Turf Club or the Irish National Hunt Committee or both; or

(h) is required throughout the year 1919 for use as links by a recognised Golf Club; or

(i) has been regularly used by an agricultural or industrial society as their Show grounds, and is required for this purpose in the year 1919; or

(j) is required in the year 1919 for naval or military purposes.

3. Any holding or class of holdings in respect of which the Department make a special Order prescribing the minimum tillage portion in the year 1919 of such holdings or class of holdings.

REGULATIONS UNDER THE THIRD SCHEDULE OF THE CORN PRODUCTION ACT, 1917, MADE BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

THE Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland in exercise of the power for this purpose given them by Article 3 of the Third Schedule of the Corn Production Act, 1917, and of every other power in this behalf enabling them hereby make the Regulations following, that is to say:—

I. *Short Title.*

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Regulations under the Third Schedule of the Corn Production Act, 1917.

II. *Definitions.*

2. In these Regulations unless the context shall require a different construction

(1) The expression "Act" shall mean the Corn Production Act 1917.

(2) The expression "Third Schedule" shall mean the Third Schedule of the Act.

(3) The expression "Tillage Order" shall mean an Order made by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland under Article 2 of the Third Schedule.

(4) The expression "Lord Lieutenant" shall have the same meaning as in sub-section 9 of Section 12 of the Interpretation Act, 1889.

(5) The expressions "the Department," "Tribunal," "occupier," "holding," "minimum tillage portion," "cultivation," and "cul-

tivate" shall have the same meanings as the same expressions have respectively in the Third Schedule.

(6) The expression "certificate of default" shall mean a certificate made by the Department under their seal specifying how much of the minimum tillage portion of a holding in any year the occupier of the holding has failed, without reasonable cause, to cultivate, and the amount which, in their opinion, ought to be paid by way of penalty in respect of such failure as aforesaid.

(7) Writing shall include print and writing or print produced by any mechanical or chemical process.

(8) (a) Words importing the masculine gender shall include females, and

(b) words in the singular shall include the plural, and words in the plural shall include the singular.

III. *Procedure prior to service of a notice on the occupier of a holding of the Department's intention to make a certificate of default in respect of the holding.*

3. Before serving on the occupier of a holding notice of the Department's intention to make a certificate of default in respect of the holding the Department shall afford the occupier an opportunity of being heard in manner following:—

(1) An inspection of the holding shall be made by an Inspector or Inspectors duly authorised under Section 13 of the Act, and the occupier shall be served by the Inspector or by the Department, with at least four clear days' notice of any such inspection in order that he may if he thinks fit attend or be represented at the inspection.

(2) For the purpose of this Regulation the entire holding may be inspected by one Inspector or part of the holding may be inspected by one Inspector and the remainder by another or other Inspectors.

(3) If on the occasion of any inspection made for the purposes of this Regulation it appears to the Inspector making the inspection that the occupier has failed to cultivate the minimum tillage portion of the holding, the Inspector shall, if the occupier is present or represented at the inspection, point out to the occupier or his representative the grounds on which it appears to him that the occupier has failed to cultivate the minimum tillage portion of the holding, and shall hear any statement which the occupier or his representative may desire to make in denial of the aforesaid failure or as shewing cause for such failure, and shall include in a report to the Department the substance of any such statement.

(4) If within ten days immediately following the date of any inspection made for the purposes of this Regulation the occupier of the holding inspected or his representative serves on the Department a notice in writing:—

(a) denying any failure to cultivate the minimum tillage portion of the holding, and setting forth the facts or matters on which he relies in support of such denial, or

(b) shewing cause for the failure to cultivate the minimum tillage portion of the holding,

such statement shall be taken into consideration by the Department before serving on the occupier any notice of their intention to make a certificate of default in respect of the holding.

IV. *Service of notice on the occupier of a holding of the Department's intention to make a certificate of default.*

4. At any time after the expiration of ten days from the date of an inspection of a holding made in accordance with Regulation No. 3 the Department may take into consideration the report of the Inspector who

made the inspection and the statement, if any, served by the occupier of the holding in accordance with the terms of the aforesaid Regulation, and—

(1) if they are of opinion that the occupier has not failed to cultivate the minimum tillage portion of the holding, or has shown reasonable cause for such failure, may notify the occupier to that effect, or

(2) if they are of opinion that the occupier has failed without reasonable cause to cultivate the minimum tillage portion of the holding may serve notice on the occupier of their intention to make a certificate of default in respect of the holding, or

(3) if they are of opinion that further inquiry is necessary or desirable in order to ascertain whether the occupier has or has not failed, without reasonable cause, to cultivate the minimum tillage portion of the holding may direct a further inspection of the holding or any portion thereof to be made by an Inspector duly authorised under Section 13 of the Act, and may direct such other inquiry to be made into the matter as they think fit, and if on consideration of the result of the said inspection or inquiry they are of opinion that the occupier has failed, without reasonable cause, to cultivate the minimum tillage portion of the holding, may then serve notice on the occupier of their intention to make a certificate of default in respect of the holding, but if, on consideration of the result of the said inspection or inquiry, they are of opinion that the occupier has not failed to cultivate the minimum tillage portion of the holding or has shown reasonable cause for such failure, may then notify the occupier to that effect.

A notice of the intention of the Department to make a certificate of default in respect of a holding shall be accompanied by a draft of the certificate. The said notice, hereinafter called the notice of the draft certificate, may be in the form or to the effect stated at (A) in the Schedule to these Regulations. The draft certificate may be in the form stated at (B) in the Schedule to these Regulations.

V. Procedure in the matter of serving notice of objection to a draft certificate of default and of referring to the Tribunal any questions raised by such notice.

5. In case a person served with notice of the draft certificate shall desire to have his objections to the making of the certificate or any question as to the particulars in the draft certificate or otherwise in reference thereto referred to the Tribunal, he shall within ten days after service upon him of notice of the draft certificate serve the Department with a notice hereinafter called the notice of objection. The notice of objection may be in the form or to the effect stated at (C) in the Schedule to these Regulations, and shall specify concisely the grounds of objection to the making of the certificate and the particulars in the draft certificate to which objection is made and, if any question is raised by the notice as to (a) the acreage of the arable land comprised in a holding, (b) the minimum tillage portion of the holding, (c) the acreage cultivated in the year to which the draft certificate relates or to any of the said matters, shall be accompanied by a 1/2500 or 6-inch Ordnance Survey map with the following particulars inserted thereon as indicated :—

(1) the name in full and postal address of the occupier of the holding to which the draft certificate relates ;

(2) the boundaries of the occupier's lands in which the holding, to which the draft certificate relates, is comprised. The boundaries shall be marked by a line or lines in red or other distinctive colour ;

(3) the portion of the holding which the occupier deems to be arable. Each field or portion thereof deemed to be arable shall be clearly indicated and marked with the letter "A" ;

(4) the portion (if any) of the holding cultivated in any previous year, an equivalent of which should be cultivated on the holding in the year to which the draft certificate relates, in accordance with the requirements of the Tillage Order or Orders applying to the holding in the latter year. Each field or portion thereof so cultivated shall be clearly indicated and marked with the letter "P";

(5) the portion (if any) of the holding cultivated in the year to which the draft certificate relates. Each field or portion thereof so cultivated shall be clearly indicated and marked with the letter "C";

but the Department may dispense with such map in any particular case.

6. In case no notice of objection shall be given within the said period of ten days the Department shall make the certificate in the form in which notice thereof shall have been given, and in case notice of objection shall be given shall transmit to the Tribunal a copy of the notice of draft certificate together with a copy of the draft certificate the notice of objection and any other document or copies or transcripts which may be required by the Tribunal for the purpose of enabling the Tribunal to hear and determine the questions to be referred and shall certify in such manner as the Tribunal shall require any such notice, document, copy or transcript and the fact of the service or delivery of any notice or other document.

VI. Constitution of Tribunal and Regulations as to procedure on notice of objection.

7. The Tribunal shall consist of three members, who shall be nominated in that behalf by the Lord Lieutenant, and shall be persons of experience in agriculture. The term of office of each member of the Tribunal shall be one year, and in case any member shall die or desire to retire or refuse or become unfit to act or incapable of acting, the Lord Lieutenant may appoint a new member in his place, who shall hold office as long as the member in whose place he shall be appointed would have held office if the vacancy had not occurred. Persons who have served as members of the Tribunal may be re-appointed thereto if the Lord Lieutenant shall think fit.

8. The Lord Lieutenant may appoint a member of the staff of the Department to act as Registrar or Clerk to the Tribunal from time to time, and references in these Regulations to the Registrar shall be construed as referring to the person so appointed.

9. Two or more members of the Tribunal shall have power to hear and determine the questions raised by any notice of objection referred to the Tribunal in accordance with these Regulations, and may postpone or stay the making of a certificate of default in such manner as may seem to the Tribunal to be proper.

10. The Tribunal shall sit, at such times and at such places as the Tribunal shall think fit, for the hearing and determination of all questions and matters which may be referred to or brought before it, and may adjourn any sitting and the hearing or determination of any such question or matter and may give such directions as to the attendance of any person and the production of any deeds, books, papers, maps and documents before the Tribunal as may seem to the Tribunal necessary or proper in order that any such question or matter may be determined, and may also inspect any of the lands as to which any such question or matter arises by one or more of its own members or by any officer or officers of the Department appointed by the Tribunal in that behalf, provided that no officer of the Department shall be employed to make such inspection on behalf of the Tribunal if he shall have previously inspected the lands on behalf of the Department.

11. On any notice of objection being given pursuant to Regulation No. 6 the Registrar shall record the same in a book to be kept for that purpose and shall take the instructions of the Tribunal as to the time and place

appointed by the Tribunal for the hearing of the questions raised by such notice and shall give at least four clear days' notice of such bearing to the person who shall have given such notice of objection and shall also keep a record in such form as the Tribunal shall prescribe of the decision of the Tribunal upon every question or matter which shall be referred to or brought before it.

12. A person giving a notice of objection pursuant to Regulation No. 6 shall at the same time furnish the Department or the Registrar in writing with an address in the United Kingdom to or at which notices and papers relating to the matter of such objection and the proceedings thereon may be sent or delivered for such person.

13. The Tribunal shall have power to enlarge the time or times appointed or allowed by these Regulations (so far as the same relate to procedure before the Tribunal) for doing anything hereby directed or authorised to be done upon such terms (if any) as may appear to the Tribunal to be equitable and may exercise this power after the expiration of the time or times so appointed or allowed.

VII. Certificate of Default.

14. A certificate of default in respect of a holding shall not be made whilst any objection to the draft certificate is pending before the Tribunal, and effect shall be given by the Department to the decisions of the Tribunal and where the draft certificate is varied by the Tribunal, the certificate if made by the Department shall be made in accordance with the draft as so varied and not otherwise.

VIII. New or amended notices of draft Certificate.

15. The Department may serve a new or amended notice of draft certificate at any time, and every such new or amended notice shall annul and supersede the notice in lieu of which the same is served, either wholly or to such extent as may be therein prescribed.

IX. Notices and service thereof.

16.—(1) Any notice required or authorised by these Regulations shall be in writing.

(2) Any notice required or authorised by these Regulations to be served on an occupier shall, if the name of the occupier is unknown, be sufficient though only addressed to the "occupier" by that designation without his name and notwithstanding that any person to be affected by the notice is absent or under any disability or unascertained.

(3) Any notice required or authorised by these Regulations to be served on the Department may be sent or given to or left with the Secretary of the Department at the Offices of the Department, Upper Merrion Street, Dublin, and shall be addressed

The Secretary,
Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland,
Upper Merrion Street, Dublin.

(4) Except as hereinbefore provided, any notice required or authorised by these regulations to be served shall be sufficiently served if it is left at the last known place of abode or business in Ireland of the person to be served or at the address (if any) furnished by him in pursuance of Regulation No. 12, and if it shall appear in any case that there is no person in occupation of any land or holding to which these Regulations apply or that it is impracticable or difficult to ascertain the place of abode or business in Ireland of the person to be served or that the person to be served has no place of abode or business in Ireland then by affixing the notice in a conspicuous place on the land or holding.

(5) Any notice required or authorised by these Regulations to be served shall also be sufficiently served if it is sent by post in a registered letter

addressed, in the case of a notice intended for the Department, to the Secretary as hereinafore provided, and in any other case to the person to be served at the aforesaid place of abode or business or address (if any) furnished by him in pursuance of Regulation No. 12, and service shall be deemed to be made at the time at which the registered letter would in the ordinary course be delivered.

(6) In case that there is no person in occupation of any land or holding or that it shall be found impracticable or difficult to ascertain the place of abode or business in Ireland of the person to be served or that the person to be served has no place of abode or business in Ireland service shall be deemed to have been effected on the date on which the notice was affixed on the land or holding.

Given under the official seal of the Department this fourth day of October in the year one thousand nine hundred and eighteen,

T. F. GILL.

Secretary.

(L.S.)

THE SCHEDULE.

(A.)

(NOTICE OF DRAFT CERTIFICATE.)

CORN PRODUCTION ACT, 1917.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

Situation of lands in which the holding is comprised.	Lands in town-lands of	County District of County of
---	------------------------	---

.....
Occupier.

NOTICE OF DRAFT CERTIFICATE.

To { of
The occupier of a holding in the above-mentioned lands.

* Take notice that the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland have ascertained that you have failed in the year 19 to cultivate the minimum tillage portion of the holding of which you are the occupier in the lands of which particulars are set forth above and that pursuant to the Regulations in that behalf the Department intend after the expiration of ten days after the service upon you of this notice to make a certificate in the form and containing the particulars specified in the draft certificate annexed hereto under which you will become liable to a penalty of £ recoverable by the Department by Civil Bill unless you shall by notice of objection declare that any questions thereby raised as to the making of the certificate or as to the particulars specified in the draft certificate shall be referred to and heard and determined by the Tribunal under the Act, in which case you should serve such notice of objection

on the Department within the said period of ten days together with a map in the case provided by Regulation No. 5. A form of notice of objection (Form C) is sent herewith. By Regulation No. 5 of the Regulations under the Third Schedule to the Corn Production Act, 1917, it is provided as follows:—

EXTRACT FROM REGULATION 5.

The notice of objection * * * shall specify concisely the grounds of objection to the making of the certificate and the particulars in the draft certificate to which objection is made and if any question is raised by the notice as to (a) the acreage of the arable land comprised in the holding (b) the minimum tillage portion of the holding (c) the acreage cultivated in the year to which the draft certificate relates or to any of the said matters shall be accompanied by a 1/2500 or 6-inch Ordnance Survey map with the following particulars inserted thereon as indicated:—

(1) The name in full and postal address of the occupier of the holding to which the draft certificate relates;

(2) The boundaries of the occupier's lands in which the holding to which the draft certificate relates is comprised. The boundaries shall be marked by a line or lines in red or other distinctive colour;

(3) The portion of the holding which the occupier deems to be arable. Each field or portion thereof deemed to be arable shall be clearly indicated and marked with the letter "A";

(4) The portion (if any) of the holding cultivated in any previous year an equivalent of which should be cultivated on the holding in the year to which the draft certificate relates, in accordance with the requirements of the Tillage Order or Orders applying to the holding in the latter year. Each field or portion thereof so cultivated shall be clearly indicated and marked with the letter "P";

(5) The portion (if any) of the holding cultivated in the year to which the draft certificate relates. Each field or portion thereof so cultivated shall be clearly indicated and marked with the letter "C"; but the Department may dispense with such map in any particular case.

Dated the day of , 19 .

Signed.....

(Secretary)

or

(on behalf of the Secretary).

(B.)

(DRAFT CERTIFICATE.)

CORN PRODUCTION ACT, 1917.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

Situation of lands in which the holding is comprised.	Lands in town-lands of	County District of
	County of
	

.....
Occupier.

DRAFT CERTIFICATE OF DEFAULT.

The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland hereby certify that of being the occupier of a holding in the lands above-mentioned has failed in the year 19 (being the year to which this certificate relates) without reasonable cause to cultivate statute acres of the minimum tillage portion of the said holding and that the particulars as to the said holding and the cultivation thereof required to be ascertained by the Department are stated in the Schedule to this certificate and that the amount to be paid by the said occupier by way of penalty in respect of such failure is £ being calculated at the rate of for each acre.

THE SCHEDULE.

Acreage of arable land comprised in the holding.	Statute measure.		
	Acres.	Roods.	Perches.
Acreage of the portion (if any) of the holding cultivated in the year 19 an equivalent of which should be cultivated on the holding in the year to which this certificate relates in accordance with the requirements of the Tillage Order, or Orders, applying to the holding in the latter year.			
Acreage of the portion (if any) of the holding excepted from the application of the Tillage Order, or Orders, applying to the holding in the year to which this certificate relates.			
Acreage of the minimum tillage portion of the holding in the year to which this certificate relates.			
Acreage cultivated on the holding in the year to which this certificate relates.			
Acreage in respect of which the Department certify penalty to have been incurred.			

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland have hereunto affixed their official seal this day of in the year

Signed.....

(Secretary)

or

(on behalf of the Secretary).

(C.)

(NOTICE OF OBJECTION.)

CORN PRODUCTION ACT, 1917.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

Situation of lands in which the holding is comprised.	Lands in town-lands of	County District of
		County of
	
	

.....
Occupier
(name in full).

NOTICE OF OBJECTION.

To the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for
Ireland.

I of object to the making of a certificate in the form and containing the particulars specified in the draft annexed to the Notice of Draft Certificate dated the day of 19 for the reasons following (a) :—

(a) Here state concisely the reasons relied on and to what particulars in the draft certificate objection is taken.

and I require the foregoing questions and objections to be referred to and heard and determined by the Tribunal under the above-mentioned Act and for the purpose of enabling the objections numbered to be adjudicated on I refer to the accompanying map marked as required by the Regulations made under the Third Schedule of the Corn Production Act, 1917.

All notices and papers relating to the matter of these objections and the proceedings thereon may be sent to or delivered for me at the following address in the United Kingdom:—

對於新編編碼標準與標準化工作應注意以下問題：(1)編碼標準應與標準化工作相結合，標準化工作是編碼標準的基礎，編碼標準是標準化工作的成果。(2)編碼標準應與標準化工作相結合，標準化工作是編碼標準的基礎，編碼標準是標準化工作的成果。(3)編碼標準應與標準化工作相結合，標準化工作是編碼標準的基礎，編碼標準是標準化工作的成果。

(Signed)

Dated the day of , 19

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION APPENDICES.

CONDITIONS OF AWARD OF SCHOLARSHIPS OFFERED FOR COMPETITION BY THE DEPARTMENT.

Under Revision.

Form S. 2.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
UPPER MERRION STREET, DUBLIN.

METROPOLITAN SCHOOL OF ART, DUBLIN.

TEACHERSHIPS-IN-TRAINING, 1919

The Department will offer for competition, in 1919, three Teacherships-in-Training tenable at the Metropolitan School of Art, Dublin. One will be open to competition amongst male candidates only, and one amongst female candidates only; the third will be open to competition amongst both male and female candidates.

The object of the teacherships-in-Training is to encourage capable Art students to undertake such a course of training as will enable them to become Art Teachers.

The Teacherships-in-Training will entitle the holders to free admission to all the day and evening classes at the Metropolitan School of Art for the Session 1919-20; a maintenance allowance of 21s. per week during the Session (about forty weeks); and third-class railway fare for one journey to and from Dublin.

The basis of the awards will consist of an examination in Art subjects and specimens of work submitted according to the conditions stated below. Previous successes in respect of Art teaching qualifications will also be taken into account.

The examination will be held at the Metropolitan School of Art, Dublin, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 17th, 18th, and 19th June, 1919.

Candidates must themselves bear any expenses incurred by them in connection with attendance at the examination.

Candidates who have held Scholarships at the Metropolitan School of Art extending over more than one School Session will not be eligible for the award of Teacherships-in-Training.

Teacherships will not be awarded to candidates who do not show, in the course of the examination, that they are capable of taking full advantage of the instruction provided at the Metropolitan School of Art, and, in particular, candidates with physical defects of voice, sight or hearing, will not be regarded as eligible.

The awards will be made on the following conditions:—

(1) Candidates must be not less than eighteen, and not more than thirty years of age on the 1st September, 1919. The Department may allow a modification of this rule in special cases.

(2) Successful candidates will be required to furnish a medical certificate of health, an authenticated copy of certificate of birth, and satisfactory testimonials from two responsible persons.

(3) Candidates must satisfy the Department that they have had a good general education.

(4) Candidates must have been born in Ireland, or have been resident in Ireland for three years immediately prior to the 1st September, 1919.

(5) Successful candidates will be required to prepare, in conjunction with the Headmaster of the School, a scheme of study, and to submit it for the Department's approval. They will be required to devote their whole time to the work of this scheme; to attend regularly and punctually; and generally to comply with the regulations set out in the programme of the Metropolitan School of Art. They must be prepared, if required, as part of their training, to undertake such teaching work as the Headmaster may prescribe.

(6) The Teacherships may be renewed for a second Session. Renewal will depend upon the ability and application shown by the student during the previous Session, and on the scheme of study proposed by the student when applying for renewal.

(7) The Department reserve the right at any time to determine, without notice, any Teachership upon being satisfied that its continuance is for any reason undesirable.

(8) The decision of the Department in all questions arising in connection with the Teacherships shall be final.

(9) The Department do not undertake to employ the teachers, nor to find employment for them, at the close of the period of training.

Applications for admission to the competition must be forwarded, on Form S. 3, so as to reach the offices of the Department not later than the 30th April, 1919. Applications for forms are not regarded as applications for admission to the examination. Only those candidates who present an official card of admission will be admitted to the examination room.

Copies of Form S. 3 may be obtained upon application to the Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, Upper Merrion Street, Dublin, or to the Registrar, Metropolitan School of Art, Kildare Street, Dublin.

I.—SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.

The subjects and time-table of the examination will be as follows:—

First Day, Tuesday, June 17th—

10 a.m. to 2 p.m.—Drawing a figure from the Antique. Drawings must be executed with the point on a half Imperial sheet of paper.

3 to 5.30 p.m.—Object Drawing. Drawings must be executed with the point, and may be treated with colour.

Second Day, Wednesday, June 18th—

10 a.m. to 1 p.m.—A measured drawing of an example of enriched and moulded woodwork, or of a piece of furniture, with sections and full size details.

2 to 6 p.m.—Drawing Design or Modelling Design. The design must be suitable for execution in material, and, if modelled, for reproduction by casting, chasing, or carving.

Third Day, Thursday, June 19th—

10 a.m. to 1 p.m.—The Elements of Architecture. The examination will be confined to the origin and development of Architecture through constructional requirements and materials. The use of the column, lintel, arch, dome, and vaulting, with illustrations of, and with reference to, historical examples.

2 to 4 p.m.—History of Art, with special reference to the craft for which the exercise in Design has been prepared.

4.15 to 5 p.m.—Drawing on the Blackboard, in a manner suitable for class demonstration.

II.—SPECIMENS OF WORK.

Each candidate must submit four specimens of work of the following descriptions:—

1. Object Drawing. The drawing may be of an interior or exterior view of a building, or may be of a similar character to that proposed for the Art Teacher's Certificate (see Form S. 240 and Programme of Technical School Examinations).
2. A Design for execution in material. Where the design has been executed by the candidate and evolved in the process, the actual specimen should be submitted and need not necessarily be accompanied by a drawing.
3. A series of studies from natural forms. (*Not less than six, and not more than twelve, drawings, unmounted, may be submitted.*)
4. A series of studies of examples of traditional ornament, from Museum examples, books or photographs. (*Not less than six and not more than twelve, drawings, unmounted, may be submitted.*)

NOTE.—Specimens of work to be submitted for the competition must be delivered at the Metropolitan School of Art, Dublin, on or before Saturday, the 14th June, 1919. They should be addressed, "The Registrar, Metropolitan School of Art, Kildare Street, Dublin," and should be specially marked, "Teacherships-in-Training."

Under Revision.

FORM S. 33.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,

UPPER MERRION STREET, DUBLIN.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, DUBLIN.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGICAL SCHOLARSHIPS AND
TEACHERSHIPS-IN-TRAINING, 1919.

A limited number of Scholarships and of Teacherships-in-Training, tenable at the Royal College of Science, Dublin, will be offered for competition among students of Science and Technology in 1919.

The Scholarships are of the value of £50 per annum, and, in addition, entitle the holder to free instruction during the Associate Course, and third-class railway fare for one journey each session to and from Dublin.

A Teachership-in-Training entitles the holder to free instruction during the Associate Course, a maintenance allowance of 21s. per week for the session of about forty weeks each year, and third-class railway fare for one journey each session to and from Dublin. One of the Teacherships-in-Training will be reserved for candidates taking Natural Science (Botany and Hygiene) in the competition. If, however, none of these candidates shows sufficient merit this Teachership will be awarded in accordance with the general order of merit list of candidates.

The Associate Course extends over four years, and the College session lasts from the beginning of October to the end of June each year.

Candidates awarded Teacherships-in-Training will be required to enter into an undertaking that they will pursue the full Associate Course, with a view to becoming Teachers of Science in Ireland, and that, in the event of their leaving the College before obtaining the Diploma of Associateship, they will refund to the Department the sums paid to them as maintenance allowance and expenses of travelling.

Holders of Scholarships and Teacherships-in-Training will be required to devote their whole time to the work of the Associate Course, to comply

with the regulations of the College, and to pass the examinations required for the Associateship. The continuance of the Scholarship or Teachership-in-Training from session to session will depend upon the ability and application which the student has shown during the previous session or sessions at the College.

Holders of Scholarships and Teacherships-in-Training who may seek leave of absence from attendance at the College in order to attend examinations for Scholarships in other Institutions will be required to pay first the College Fee for the current term.

Candidates for Scholarships and Teacherships-in-Training must not be less than sixteen nor more than thirty years of age on the 1st June, 1919. Holders of Royal Scholarships, and present or past students of the Royal College of Science of Ireland, are ineligible as candidates.

Candidates must be British subjects, and must have been born in Ireland, or have been resident in Ireland for three years immediately prior to the 1st June, 1919.

Candidates will have to satisfy the Department as to their knowledge of English and of one other language (Greek, Latin, Irish, French, or German). In these subjects a Pass in the Senior Grade of the Intermediate Education Board's Examinations (Passes in the Examinations of 1919 will be accepted in this connection), or the equivalent of this, will be accepted as satisfactory. Those candidates who cannot thus satisfy the Department as to their knowledge of the qualifying subjects will be examined on the Syllabuses herein prescribed. Candidates must also satisfy the Department that they have followed a satisfactory course of practical work in the Science subjects taken by them in the competition. Candidates who are unable to produce evidence of having followed such a course of at least 100 hours' duration will be required to pass a qualifying practical test.

The competition will be confined to Mathematics (two papers) and Science (two papers). In the case of Science, a candidate may take either two papers in one subject, or papers in any two of the five subjects (Physics, Chemistry, Mechanics, Botany and Hygiene) in which papers will be set.

The Syllabuses of the various subjects of examination are given in the Appendix.

The examination will be held during the week beginning on Monday, the 23rd June. The Time Table of the examination will be furnished to candidates during the preceding week.

The examination will be held at Dublin, Belfast, and Cork, and at any other approved centre at which not less than six candidates notify their intention to present themselves.

Candidates will be required to pay the College registration fee of 10s., to be forwarded with their application for admission to the examination, and, in addition, they must themselves bear any expenses incurred by them in connection with attendance at the examination.

The results of the competition will be announced about the 1st September.

Scholarships or Teacherships-in-Training will not be awarded to candidates who do not show in the course of the examination that they are capable of taking full advantage of the instruction provided at the Royal College of Science. Candidates with physical defects of voice, sight or hearing, will not be regarded as eligible for Teacherships-in-Training.

Successful candidates will be required to furnish a Medical Certificate of Health, an authenticated copy of Certificate of Birth, and satisfactory testimonials from two responsible persons.

Candidates awarded Scholarships may adopt either the Faculty in Chemistry or the Faculty in Engineering, or one of the Sections of the Special Group for Science Teachers. Candidates awarded Teacherships-in-Training must adopt one of the sections of the special group for Science Teachers, and in no circumstances will they be allowed to change to any other Faculty.

The Department reserve the right at any time to determine without

notice a Scholarship or Teachership-in-Training, upon being satisfied that its continuance is for any reason undesirable.

The decision of the Department in all questions arising in connection with the Scholarships and Teacherships-in Training shall be final.

The Department do not undertake to employ Teachers, nor to find employment for them, at the close of the period of training.

Applications for admission to the examination must be made not later than the 10th May, on Form S. 34, copies of which may be obtained upon application to the Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, Upper Merrion Street, Dublin, or to the Registrar, Royal College of Science, Upper Merrion Street, Dublin.

Applications received after the 12th May will be too late for consideration. Applications for forms are not regarded as applications for admission to the examination. Only those candidates who present an official card of admission will be permitted to attend the examination.

APPENDIX.

SYLLABUSES OF EXAMINATION.

1.—ENGLISH.

1. English Composition.

2. Literature :—

SHAKESPEARE: Julius Cæsar.

WORDSWORTH: Sonnets: Two Voices are There; The World is too much With Us; Composed upon Westminster Bridge.

MILTON: Sonnets: On his having arrived at the Age of Twenty-three; When the Assault was intended to the City; On his Blindness; to the Memory of his Second Wife.

MACAULAY: Life of Goldsmith.

A knowledge of the metres of the various poems will be expected.

3. Outlines of History :—

Europe, with special reference to Ireland, Great Britain, and France, A.D. 1660 to A.D. 1748.

4. Geography :—

(a) General Geography of Asia and Africa.

(b) The British Empire in Asia and Africa, in more detail.

(c) The Geography of North Italy and the bordering regions, and of the Balkan Peninsula.

Questions on Physical Geography may be asked.

II.—GREEK. *

EURIPIDES: Alceste, omitting lyric portions.

XENOPHON: Hellenica. Book I.

III.—LATIN. *

VERGIL: Æneid. Book II.

CICERO: In Catilinam. I. and II.

IV.—IRISH. *

O'MÁILLE: Naoi'ngábhadh an ghlóla dhuibh, omitting "An cóigeadh gábhadh."

MAO MEANMAN: Sgéalta Góiride Geimhridh, to page 54.

V.—FRENCH. *

- DAUDET : *Le petit Chose. Part I. Chapters 1-8 (inclusive).*
 LABICHE : *Le Baron de Fourchevif.*
 MOFFATT : *French Science Course (University Tutorial Press).*

VI.—GERMAN. *

- GERSTÄCKER : *Germelshausen (School Text).*
 GORTZ : *Erkbnig, Malled, Der Sänge, Der Schatzgräber, Kennst du das Land, Nur wer die Sehnsucht kennt, An den Mond. Der König in Thule, Wanders Nachtlied, I. and II.*
 KÖRNER : *Andreas Hofers Tod. Mein Vaterland. Gebet während der Schlacht, Schwertlied.*
 MOFFATT : *German Science Course (University Tutorial Press).*

* NOTE.—The examination in each language, other than English, will include passages to be translated into English from the books prescribed, together with questions in Grammar and colloquial phrases, and a passage to be translated from English into the language selected.

VII.—MATHEMATICS.

ARITHMETIC.—Up to and including present worth and discount; stocks and shares; the use of logarithms; graphical solutions of problems and interpretation of given graphs may be required.

The use of algebraical symbols and methods is permitted.

ALGEBRA.—Simple, simultaneous, and quadratic equations; simultaneous quadratic equations and equations reducible to such and questions leading to them; theory of quadratic equations, and the solution of problems, including those on maxima and minima, dependent thereon; indices; surds; logarithms; imaginary quantities; arithmetical, geometrical and harmonical progressions; partial fractions; permutations and combinations; binomial theorem and applications (proof for positive integral exponent only); elementary summation of series; elimination.

GEOMETRY.—An amount of Geometrical knowledge approximately equivalent to that contained in Euclid, Books I-IV. and VI. with definitions of Book V. Deductions.

Questions may be set involving an elementary knowledge of:—Centre of Mean Position, Coaxial Circles, Inversion, Poles and Polars, Reciprocity, Harmonic Ranges, and other elementary applications of Pure Geometry.

The analytical geometry of right line of circle treated with reference to rectangular axes.

TRIGONOMETRY.—Up to and including solution of plane triangles; simple cases of inverse functions; properties of the circumscribed, inscribed and escribed circles of a triangle; De Moivre's Theorem and easy applications to the expansion of trigonometrical functions; easy summation of trigonometrical series; use of logarithmic and trigonometrical tables.

PRACTICAL MATHEMATICS.—Some alternative questions will be given in Practical Mathematics on a syllabus of approximately the same range as the foregoing, and on the following:—

Study of the parabola, ellipse and rectangular hyperbola.

Sine and cosine curves and graphic representation of simple harmonic motion.

Rates of change studied graphically, velocity, acceleration. Expression of a rate of change as a differential coefficient.

Differential coefficient of a sum, product, quotient, and of a function of a function.

Maxima and minima, and the use of derived curves in determining maximum and minimum values.

Graphic integration. Algebraic integration of simple expressions. Definite integrals.

VIII.—PHYSICS.

SECTION A.

1. *Mechanics*.—Force and Force measurement. Experiments on the extension of a spiral spring. Distinction between weight and mass. The principle of moments. Parallelogram and triangle of forces. Application of the triangle of forces to cases of equilibrium on an inclined plane. Composition of parallel forces. Further study of Centre of Gravity. Definition of "work." Experiments with levers, pulleys, and inclined planes to bring out the relation between the work done by the "effort" and the work done against the "resistance." Work done against friction. Investigation of the laws of friction.

2. *Heat*.—Conduction, convection, and radiation. Co-efficients of expansion. Laws connecting the volume, temperature and pressure of a fixed mass of gas. Vapour pressure. Influence of pressure on boiling points. Specific Heat. Experiments showing the existence of Latent Heat. Latent Heat of water and steam. Freezing mixtures. Thermal properties of water and their influence on climate.

3. *Light*.—Consequences of the linear propagation of light. Formation of shadows. Law of inverse squares. Laws of reflection. Position of image formed by plane mirror. Reflection by concave spherical surfaces. Images formed by concave spherical mirrors. Determination of radius of curvature; principal focus; nature, position, and size of image. Refraction at a plane surface. Relation between sines of angles of incidence and refraction. Determination of refractive indices of glass and water by deviation and by measurement of the real and apparent thickness of the medium. Total reflection and the critical angle.

SECTION B.

1. *Mechanics*.—Experiments with an inclined plane or Atwood's Machine to determine the laws governing the motion of a body moving with uniform acceleration. Experiments with a Fletcher trolley or Atwood's Machine to investigate the relation between the force acting, the mass moved and the acceleration acquired. Momentum. Work done by a body in falling through various heights. Potential and kinetic energy. Conservation of energy. Conversion of mechanical energy into heat.

2. *Light*.—Images formed by convex lenses. Determination of principal focus; nature, position, and size of image. Optical instruments. Dispersion of light by a prism. Spectrum of white light.

3. *Magnetism*.—Experiments illustrating the fundamental properties of a magnet. Magnetisation of iron and steel by means of magnets. Mapping of lines of magnetic force. Terrestrial magnetism.

4. *Electricity*.—Production of electric currents by chemical action. Source of energy. Polarisation. Common forms of cells. Magnetic force produced by a current in a circuit; tangent galvanometer; electro-magnet; electric bell. E.M.F. of cells. Experiments to show how the resistance of a conductor depends on its material, length and cross section. Experiments to establish Ohm's Law. Practical Units—Volt, Ampère, Ohm. Wheatstone Bridge. Comparison of E.M.F.'s by potentiometer. Resistances in parallel and in series; grouping of cells in parallel and in series. Heating effects of a current. Experiments to show how the heat produced depends on the current and the difference of potential between the ends of the coil—Joule's Equivalent. Chemical effects of a current.

Faraday's Laws. Formation and use of secondary cell. Electro-magnetic induction. Currents produced in a circuit by variation of the magnetic field. Direction of induced currents. Construction and working of simple dynamo.

IX.—CHEMISTRY.

SECTION A.

1. *Equivalents.*—Meaning of the term "equivalent." Experimental determination of equivalents in a few simple cases.

2. *Hydrochloric Acid.*—Experiments to show the presence of hydrogen in hydrochloric acid gas. Action of the gas on oxides and peroxides. Preparation and examination of chlorine. Experiments to show that hydrochloric acid gas contains half its volume of hydrogen. Density of hydrochloric acid gas and chlorine. Composition of hydrochloric acid by weight and volume. Equivalent of chlorine. Comparison of weights of chlorine which combine (a) with 1 gram of hydrogen, (b) with the weight of sodium which displaces 1 gram of hydrogen.

3. *Nitric Acid and Oxides of Nitrogen.*—Action of nitric acid on metals. Oxidising action of nitric acid. Experiments to show the presence of hydrogen, nitrogen and oxygen in the acid. Preparation and study of nitric oxide and nitrous oxide. Analysis of the gases. Densities. Composition by volume. Preparation and properties of nitrogen peroxide. The importance of nitrates in agriculture and in the manufacture of explosives.

4. *Ammonia.*—Sources of Ammonia. Preparation and properties. Action of the gas on copper oxide. Qualitative composition. Methods of fixation of atmospheric nitrogen.

5. *Sulphuric Acid and Sulphur Compounds.*—Action of strong sulphuric acid on metals. Preparation, properties, and composition of sulphur dioxide. Oxidation to sulphur trioxide. Demonstration of the methods of manufacture of sulphuric acid. Preparation, properties, and composition of sulphuretted hydrogen. Use in detection and separation of metals in solution.

SECTION B.

1. *The Atomic Theory.*—Application of the material provided by experiments performed in the preceding Courses to the discussion of the Laws of Constant Composition, Multiple Proportion and Reciprocal Proportions; Dalton's Atomic Theory, Gay Lussac's Law and Avogadro's Hypothesis. Meaning of Chemical symbols and formulae.

2. *Molecular Weights.*—Application of Avogadro's Laws to the determination of molecular weights of gases and vapours. Victor Meyer's Method for finding vapour densities.

3. *Atomic Weights.*—Deduction of atomic weights from molecular weights. Application of specific heat and Dulong and Petit's Law to the approximate determination of atomic weights. Use of equivalents in correcting these results.

4. *Formula for Water.*—From experimental evidence supplied by the Junior Grade Course it may be assumed that water is probably a compound of hydrogen and oxygen. Further evidence is supplied by the action of metals on water or steam. Electrolysis of acidulated water. Suggestions from this experiment as to the composition of water. By applying the Law of Reciprocal Proportions to the weights of hydrogen and oxygen "equivalent" to a fixed weight of magnesium the equivalent of oxygen may be found. Hence composition of water by weight. Reference should be made to Dumas' method of determining the composition of water, and his results should be stated. Density of water vapour.

Deduction of the volumetric composition of water vapour, or steam.
Formula for water.

5. *Quantitative Relations between Acids and Alkalis*.—Experiments to determine the basicity of an acid. Acidimetry and alkalimetry—use of indicators.

6. *General Quantitative Relations*.—How to construct and interpret a chemical equation.

7. *Common Metals and their more important Derivatives*.—Occurrence in nature of silver, lead, copper, iron, aluminium, zinc, calcium, sodium, potassium. Properties and principal reactions of the chlorides, nitrates, sulphates and carbonates of these metals and of the radicle "ammonium." Identification of the above simple salts in the solid state or in solution. Alloys.

X.—MECHANICS.

SECTION A.

[Measurement of Force.

[Resolution and Composition of Forces, including parallel forces and couples. Moments and Levers.

Velocity. Acceleration.

Newton's Laws of Motion.

Mass. Momentum. Impulse.

Work. Energy.

Centre of gravity. Stable, unstable, and neutral equilibrium.

SECTION B.

Elasticity, stress and strain.

Friction.

Work and Energy: Conservation of Energy.

The study of machines.

The Flywheel. Centrifugal force.

The Pendulum: Simple Harmonic Motion.

XI.—BOTANY.

SECTION A.

Autumn Studies: A simple flowering plant—Buttercup, Crucifer, or other type. Examination of other plants and their comparison with the type first selected. Forms of plants and their organs in relation to environment and functions. The habits of plants. Study of Annuals, Biennials, and Perennials, and their means of providing for the individual and the race.

Trees—Autumn tints in foliage and leaf-fall. Dispersal of fruits and seeds. Distinction between stems and roots. Modified stems—bulbs, corms, rhizomes, and tubers. Planting of these forms for future study. Functions of the vegetative organs of plants, illustrated by experiments in absorption and transference of root-sap, in root pressure, transpiration, respiration, and assimilation. Observations and material for a "Nature Calendar."

Winter Studies: The twigs of Sycamore and Elm (as types). Protection against cold and moisture. Age of trees by budscale scars, and by annual rings in cut twigs, trunks and logs. Periodic study of modified stems planted in autumn. Discovery of stored food materials in organs of plants. Comparison between winter buds and underground structures such as bulbs and corms. Recognition of flower-buds and vegetative buds in fruit and other trees. Distinction between evergreen trees and deciduous trees.

Spring Studies: Continued observation and examination of hulks and corns which were planted in Autumn. Study of Crocus, Daffodil, and Tulip. Natural and artificial pollination. Bees and their work in relation to flowers. Study of Pollen. Fertilisation. Further observation of the twigs of trees (Sycamore and Elm) as their buds burst into leaf and flower. The Spring fall of stipules and other scales from trees. The evolution of a shoot from a Winter bud. Examination of seeds. Germination of Pea and Bean, Mustard and Cress, Wheat and Maize. Comparisons between seed and winter-bud, and between shoot and seedling. Experiments to illustrate the fundamental conditions and phenomena of germination.

Summer Studies: Further study of the habits of plants, and their production of roots, stems and leaves. The grand periods of growth, flowering, and fruiting. Study of flowering plants which are types of the great sub-divisions of flowering plants of the field and garden.

SECTION B.

Plant relationships. Germination. Growth of seedlings. The adult plant. Period of vegetative development. Respiration. The plant in relation to the soil. Soil organisms. Revision of the work of the Middle Grade Syllabus on the movement of water in plants and carbon assimilation. Plant tissues. Storing of reserve food. The flower, seed, and fruit. Use of a school Flora. Study of Pine, Fern, Moss, Alga, Fungus, and Bacteria.

XII.—HYGIENE.

SECTION A.

1. *General External Survey of the Body*.—Recognition of head, trunk, and limbs, and their external divisions and features.

2. *The Skeleton*.—The bones and articulations of the complete human skeleton and recognition of the principal long bones. Study of fresh bones of ox and sheep cut in sections to show structure. Section of a tooth. Composition of bone.

3. *Mechanism of Movement*.—Muscular system in relation to the skeleton. The individual muscle, its attachment to bones and its leverage action. Functions of tendons. General structures of joints, such as the shoulder, elbow, knee and hip joints. Nervous control: recognition of the brain, spinal cord, and nerves in the rabbit. Fractures, dislocations, and sprains. Spinal curvature. Exercise and fatigue, rest and sleep.

4. *General Internal Survey of the Body*.—The situation, the shape, and general functions of the thoracic and abdominal organs.

5. *Blood and Its Circulation*.—Structure of the heart and recognition of the main vessels issuing from it; outline of the pulmonary and systemic circulations; microscopic structure of blood; the pulse and blood pressure. Hemorrhage; treatment of wounds; use of antiseptics.

6. *Respiration*.—Physical and chemical properties of air: diffusion of gases; qualitative examination of expired air. Structure of the organs of respiration; mechanism of respiration; rate of respiration; lung capacity. Respiration considered in relation to the oxidation of the tissues as the source of heat and energy in the body; the carriage of oxygen and carbon dioxide by the blood. Air in relation to health. The chief impurities in the air and the natural means of purifying the atmosphere; the effects of clothing on freedom of respiration; the importance of breathing through the nose; active exercise and deep breathing. Fainting and its treatment; suffocation by vitiated atmospheres; drowning and artificial respiration; the injurious effects of smoking on the part of the young.

7. *Digestion*.—The position, form and structure of the organs of digestion. Tests for, and simple properties of, the following substances as

types of carbohydrates, fats, and proteins:—starch, cane and grape sugars, butter and egg-white. The study of the changes produced in above substances by the action of the various digestive ferments. The general description of digestion supplemented by special reference to the teeth, the peristaltic movements of the canal, the absorption of food stuffs and intestinal putrefaction. Food in relation to health; food stuffs essential to life; dietaries and their nutritive values; the effect of cooking foods. Personal Hygiene: the care of the teeth; regularity in meals; attention to the daily evacuation of the alimentary canal; constipation.

8. *Water*.—Sources, qualities, and uses; rain, spring and river water; substances in solution, beneficial and injurious; hardness, temporary and permanent; use of leaden pipes; effects of filtration and boiling.

9. *Excretion*.—General review of the gaseous, liquid, and solid waste products of the body, and the importance of their elimination. The structure and functions of the kidney. The structure of the skin; the skin as a regulator of body temperature. Personal Hygiene: cleanliness; the bath; choice of suitable clothing.

10. *First Aid*.—Revision of work already carried out. Punctures, fomentations and plasters; burns and scalds; antiseptics and disinfectants.

SECTION B.

1. *Digestion*.—Further enquiry into the structure and functions of the digestive organs. Qualitative and quantitative study of typical foods such as milk and its products, starchy foods, eggs, fish, meat, bone and gelatine, vegetables and fruits; changes in foods due to cooking; the effect of the digestive ferments; action of intestinal bacteria. Comparative study of dietaries; foods as sources of animal energy; the hygiene of the digestive organs; diseases communicated by food and drink; recognition of sound and unsound food; methods of preserving foods. Beverages: value of plain water; properties of aerated waters, tea, coffee, and cocoa. Properties of alcoholic drinks; effect of alcohol on tissues and on digestion.

2. *Circulation*.—The course of the main blood vessels. Components and functions of the blood; clotting. Cardiac tissue, arteries and veins. Action of the blood in relation to cuts, bruises, and inflammation. Discussion of the Lymphatic system. Functions of red marrow and spleen.

3. *Excretion*.—Structure and functions of the kidney. Structure and functions of the skin. Structure and functions of the lungs. Revision of instruction on course of body-heat, and regulation of body-temperature. Fever.

4. *House and School Hygiene*.—Water; its supply and distribution. Hardness. Hot water supply. Contamination of water by sewage; diseases carried by water; purification of water; domestic filters. Sewage; its removal; traps, drains and sewers; sewer gas; testing of drains; disposal of house refuse. Ventilation: combustion products of fuels; ventilating devices; heating of buildings by steam, hot-water, open fires, etc.

5. *The Nervous System*.—Main divisions of the brain; grey and white matter. Spinal cord and attachment of nerve roots. General functions of brain and spinal cord. Voluntary, reflex, and involuntary actions.

6. *Résumé*.—The cell as the structural unit. Metabolism in relation to protoplasm. Nervous system as the controlling factor.

7. *Special Senses*.—*Touch*: The skin as a temperature indicator. *Taste and Smell*: Simple structure of tongue and nostrils. Association of taste and smell. *Sight*: Structure and functions of the eye; accommodation; fatigue; blind spot; short and long sight; astigmatism; colour blindness; lighting of rooms. *Hearing*: Structure and functions of the ear.

8. *Speech*.—Structure and action of the larynx. Resonance of mouth cavity.

9. *Micro-organisms in Health and Disease*.—Growth of bacteria and moulds. Widespread existence of germs. Nature and action of bacteria and moulds. Putrefaction; ptomaines. Beneficial bacteria. Common diseases due to micro-organisms, and general methods of prevention and cure. Deodorants, antiseptics, and disinfectants.

10. *Emergencies and Sick-Nursing*.—Poisoning. Sick-nursing and care of sick-room. Precautions in cases of fever. Treatment of the common diseases of childhood.

Under Revision.

FORM S. 194.

COMMERCIAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,

UPPER MERRION STREET, DUBLIN.

COMMERCIAL SCHOLARSHIPS, 1919.

The Department will, in July, 1919, award a limited number of Commercial Scholarships to young men who have had a sound general education, and some commercial experience.

The object of the Scholarships is to afford facilities to the holders to acquire further training in an Institution providing higher commercial training, approved by the Department, with a view to their employment as teachers of Commerce in Ireland.

The Scholarships are of the value of £125 per annum each, and are tenable for one year. They may, in exceptional cases, be extended to a second year. The Department, however, reserve the right to determine a Scholarship at any time upon being satisfied that its continuance is for any reason undesirable.

The Scholarship-holders will be selected by the Department on consideration of the qualifications and experience of the applicants. *Applicants must already possess qualifications in Shorthand and Typewriting such as would be recognised by the Department in the case of teachers of these subjects under their Programme for Technical Schools and Classes. Preference will be given to applicants who hold a degree in Commerce of a University, or qualifications in advanced commercial subjects obtained as a result of attendance at courses of study in Technical Schools working in connection with the Department.*

Candidates must be British subjects. They must be at least twenty-one years of age on the 1st July, 1919, and must have been born in Ireland, or have been resident in Ireland for three years immediately preceeding the 1st, July, 1919.

Successful candidates will be required to enter into an undertaking that they will engage in the teaching of commercial subjects in Ireland after the termination of their Scholarships.

Certificates of good character will be required from all applicants, and candidates selected for Scholarships will be required to produce a medical certificate of health, and an authenticated copy of certificate of birth.

The decision of the Department in regard to the selection of candidates or any other question arising out of these Scholarships, will be final.

Candidates must fill in Form S. 195, and return it to the Secretary of the Department not later than the 31st May, 1919. Copies of this Form may be had on application.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

TRAINING OF TEACHERS OF WHITE AND COLOURED
EMBROIDERY, SPRIGGING, & CROCHET WORK.

SCHOLARSHIPS TENABLE AT THE TRAINING SCHOOL,
ENNISKILLEN, 1919-20.

The Department will, in September, 1919, award a limited number of Scholarships, tenable at the Training School, Enniskillen, to girls having a satisfactory general education, and some proficiency in White and Coloured Embroidery, Sprigging, or Crochet Work.

These Scholarships are granted to enable the holders to secure training as teachers of White and Coloured Embroidery, Sprigging, or Crochet Work.

The Scholarships will be of the value of £40 each, and will be tenable for one year. The Department reserve the right to determine a Scholarship at any time upon being satisfied that its continuance is for any reason undesirable.

Each candidate for a scholarship will be required to submit to the Department, with the form of application, specimens of her work in either White and Coloured Embroidery, Sprigging, or Crochet Work.

Should the work submitted be regarded as of a satisfactory standard, the candidate will be admitted to an examination which will consist of simple tests in English, Arithmetic, Drawing, and White and Coloured Embroidery, Sprigging, or Crochet Work.

The Scholarships will be awarded as a result of the examination. Not more than one Scholarship will be awarded in the case of candidates from any one County.

The examination will be held at the Metropolitan School of Art, Kildare Street, Dublin, and at the Technical School, Enniskillen, on the following dates:—

DUBLIN—White and Coloured Embroidery, Sprigging, or Crochet Work, on Tuesday, 9th September.

English, Arithmetic and Drawing, on Wednesday, 10th September.

ENNISKILLEN—English, Arithmetic and Drawing, on Wednesday, 10th September.

White and Coloured Embroidery, Sprigging, or Crochet Work, on Thursday, 11th September.

Candidates will be required to defray their own expenses in attending the examination.

Candidates must be at least 20 years of age on the 1st September, 1919, and must have been born in Ireland, or have resided in Ireland for three years immediately preceding that date.

(a) Two certificates of good character will be required from all applicants, and selected candidates will be required to produce a medical certificate of health and an authenticated copy of certificate of birth.

The decision of the Department in regard to the selection of candidates, or to any other question arising out of these Scholarships will be final.

Application must be made not later than the 30th August, on Form S. 197, copies of which may be had from the Secretary, Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, Upper Merrion Street, Dublin. Two specimens of finished work, and two specimens of work in progress, must accompany such application.

Only those applications received at the Offices of the Department by Monday, September 1st, 1919, will be taken into consideration.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND,
UPPER MERRION STREET, DUBLIN.

TRADE SCHOLARSHIPS, 1919.

1. The Department will, in June, 1919, award a limited number of Trade Scholarships.

2. The object of these Scholarships is to enable selected persons who have been engaged in certain specified industries in Ireland, for a period of at least two years, to obtain systematic instruction in the principles of science and art as applied to these industries. By this means it is hoped that the standard of workmanship will be raised and that the industries, as well as the scholars, will thus be benefited.

3. Candidates must be recommended by the Managers of the industries in which they are employed, and must produce an undertaking from the Managers to the effect that the Managers will re-employ them after the termination of the Scholarships. Scholars must also undertake to resume their employment on the termination of the Scholarships.

4. Scholarships will not be awarded to apprentices whose apprenticeships will normally terminate within the period of the training course.

5. The Scholarships will be tenable for one school session (from 28 to 36 weeks). They will (except where the holder resides within five miles of the School—see below) be of the value of £1 10s. per week during the period of instruction, together with class-fees and travelling expenses (third class) for two double journeys between the address of the holder and the centre at which his course is conducted.

When the home of the scholar is situated within a radius of 5 miles from the school he is to attend, a payment equal to the wages he would otherwise have received during the period of instruction will be allowed in addition to class-fees. The payment in lieu of wages will, however, in no instance exceed £1 10s. per week.

6. The scholars will be selected on consideration of the qualifications and experience of the applicants, and they must satisfy the Department as to their general education. If a candidate is unable to produce evidence of a satisfactory general education, he will be required to pass a simple qualifying examination which will be held on the 12th June, 1919. The examination will include English, Arithmetic and Drawing (see Syllabuses on page 3), and the standard will be equivalent to that of the Sixth Standard of the Board of National Education. Candidates, who satisfy the Department as to their general education, may be required to attend at the offices of the Department for a personal interview, of which due notice will be given.

7. If the number of Scholarships awarded in any trade permit, the Department will arrange a special course of instruction for these scholars to be conducted in a Technical School in Ireland where facilities for affording such instruction exist. If the number of scholarships awarded in any trade are not sufficient to justify the formation of a special course, the scholars will be required to attend selected courses of instruction in some institution in Ireland or Great Britain where organised courses of instruction in the subject of the trade are conducted.

8. Scholars will be required to give their whole time to the prescribed course of instruction, and must attend punctually and regularly. About 30 hours instruction will be given in each week. In the event of a scholar proving unsatisfactory for any reason, the Scholarship may be terminated forthwith.

9. For the session 1919-20 the industries selected are as follows :—

- (a) Typography.
- (b) Cabinet Making.
- (c) Loom Tenting.
- (d) Motor Engineering.
- (e) Plumbing.
- (f) Woollen Manufacture—(1) Blending, Carding and Spinning;
(2) Designing; (3) Dyeing; (4) Milling and Finishing;
(5) Weaving.

10. Candidates must be British subjects. They must be at least 17 years of age on the 1st July, 1919, and must have been born in Ireland, or have been resident in Ireland for three years immediately preceding that date.

11. Selected candidates will be required to produce a medical certificate of health and an authenticated copy of certificate of birth.

12. The decision of the Department in regard to the selection of candidates, or to any other question arising out of these Scholarships, will be final.

13. Candidates must fill in and return, addressed to the Secretary of the Department, not later than the 19th May, 1919, Form S. 199, copies of which may be had on application.

SYLLABUSES OF QUALIFYING EXAMINATION FOR TRADE SCHOLARSHIPS, 1919.

The examination will be held on Thursday, 12th June, 1919, at centres which will be fixed when all the applications have been received. The subjects and time-table of the examination will be :—

Arithmetic.—Thursday, June 12th, 11 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

The principles of Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, with examples involving addition, subtraction, and multiplication.
Proportion, Simple Interest, Practice, Unitary Method.
The Metric System.
Methods of Weighing and Measurement.
Measurement of lengths, areas, and volumes.

English.—Thursday, June 12th, 1 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.

Composition : A short essay or letter of thirty or forty lines—with correct spelling, grammar and punctuation—on some familiar subject.

Ability to answer, in fully-formed sentences, questions on the meaning of words and phrases, and on the matter of a passage read.

Grammar : The construction of words ; prefixes, affixes, and roots.
Analysis of simple and complex sentences.
Correction of faulty sentences. Paraphrasing.

Drawing.—Thursday, June 12th, 2.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.

Freehand Drawing.
Simple exercises in Design.
Model Drawing of Simple Common Objects.
Simple Geometrical Drawing.

Candidates may be examined on any part of these Syllabuses.

One hundred marks will be assigned for Arithmetic, one hundred for English, and fifty for Drawing.

Under Revision.

APPRENTICESHIP SCHOLARSHIPS FOR BOYS.

(Awarded under the terms of County Schemes of Technical Instruction.)

1. The object of these Scholarships is to provide for boys of thirteen years of age and upwards, who have completed their primary school course, a training such as will directly prepare them for a trade or industrial calling, and further to help them by actually apprenticing them to selected trades or industries under the most favourable conditions.

2. The Scholarships will be awarded upon the results of a competitive examination of which particulars are given below, and only boys who have, during the preceding school year, been in regular attendance at one of the following classes of schools will be eligible to compete, viz. :—

- (1) Primary Schools (only boys who have completed the course of the Sixth Standard of the National School Programme, or its equivalent, will be eligible to compete).
- (2) Elementary Evening Schools, conducted under the Rules and Regulations of the Commissioners of National Education.
- (3) The Introductory course of Evening Technical Schools.

Boys who have, at any time, been students of a secondary, or a Day Trades Preparatory, School are not eligible to compete for Scholarships.

3. During the first year of the Scholarship the holder must attend a Day Trades Preparatory School, or other School the main object of which is the instruction of pupils of an industrial type, and which provides a course, exclusively followed by the pupils attending it, equivalent to that of a Day Trades Preparatory School. The choice of School will remain with the winner of the Scholarship, or his parent (or guardian), subject to the approval of the Department.

4. During the period of attendance of the Scholar at an approved Day School the following grants will be made to the Scholar's parent (or guardian) :—

- (1) £5 per annum if the school is within a radius of five miles from the home of the scholar.
- (2) £10 per annum if the school is outside a radius of five miles from the home of the scholar (grants of this amount will be made only if there is no approved school within a radius of five miles).
- (3) £20 per annum if attendance at an approved school necessitates the scholars' residing away from his home.

These grants will be paid in equal instalments on or about the 15th October, 15th January, 15th April, and 15th July. The second and subsequent instalments will be paid only after satisfactory reports of attendance and progress have been received from the school authorities.

5. After completing one session at the Day Trades Preparatory, or other approved School, arrangements should be made, if the holder has then attained the age of 16 years, for his apprenticeship to a suitable trade. (If the holder has not then attained the age of 16 years he will be required to continue his attendance at the School until he has attained that age. (In special cases, where it is the custom of the trade to receive apprentices at an earlier age than 16 years, arrangements may be made for the apprenticeship of scholars who have not attained 16 years of age. In no case, however, will a scholar be permitted to proceed to apprenticeship until he has completed at least one session in an approved Day School.)

6. The choice of the trade to be followed will remain with the holder of the Scholarship, subject to the approval of the Department, and the responsibility for making satisfactory arrangements for a Scholar's apprenticeship will rest with his parent (or guardian).

7. It will be a condition of tenure that the holder shall be duly indentured to a firm recognised by the Department for the purpose of these Scholarships, and under conditions which have been approved by them.

8. It will also be a condition of tenure that the holder shall follow an approved course of study in an Evening Technical School, or a Special Course of Instruction for apprentices organised under the Department's Programme for Technical Schools and Classes, and Scholars must submit, for the approval of the Department, a time-table of their proposed courses of study under these conditions. Scholars will be required to begin attendance at the approved courses of study at the same time as they are admitted to apprenticeship, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

9. During the period of apprenticeship the Scholar will be paid such sums as will, together with the weekly rate of wages specified in the indentures, amount to 15s. per week. These sums will be paid in such instalments as may be approved by the Department, regard being paid to the special circumstances of each case.

10. Any bonus which may be paid by an employer will not be taken into account in arriving at the amount to be paid to a Scholar, and no allowance will be made for deductions made by the employer in respect of time lost, holidays, sickness, or otherwise.

11. Subject to satisfactory reports by the Department's Inspector, a Scholarship is renewable from year to year until the term of apprenticeship is completed. It may, however, subject to the approval of the Department, be determined by the Committee at any time without notice, should its continuance for any reason appear undesirable.

12. In the case of difficulties arising in connection with the award or retention of Scholarships, the matter will be referred to the Department whose decision shall be final.

13. In selecting firms with whom Scholars may be apprenticed, the Department will give preference to those prepared to afford the following facilities:—

- (i) Satisfactory arrangements to be made whereby the Scholars will have an opportunity of learning all the branches of the trade selected by them.
- (ii) In centres where provision is made for suitable Day Classes, Scholars to be permitted to attend during working hours such classes as the Department may approve, the total number of hours so allowed not to exceed an average of eight hours weekly. The Scholars to be paid for the time spent at these classes, but the total number of hours worked, including the hours of attendance at classes, shall not exceed that recognised in the particular trade as constituting a week's work.
- (iii) Where suitable Day Classes are not available, facilities to be given to Scholars to attend a course of instruction in Evening Technical Schools or Classes, the working hours to be reduced by an equivalent number of hours, such reduction not to exceed a total of eight hours per week.
- (iv) The Department's Inspectors to be entitled to visit the various places where the apprentices are employed at any time during working hours, and to enquire into grievances or complaints that may be made either by the employer or the Scholar.
- (v) The Department have power to cancel the indentures or to transfer the apprentices to other firms if for any reason it appeared desirable to them to do so.

14. When an apprenticeship premium is payable, the Department will be prepared, in approved cases, to provide for its payment, but in such cases two sureties must be found on behalf of the Scholar for the value of the premium. These sureties must undertake to refund to the Department the full amount of the premium in the event of the Scholar being dismissed from the works owing to unsatisfactory conduct on his part.

EXAMINATION FOR APPRENTICESHIP SCHOLARSHIPS, JUNE, 1919.

15. The Examination will be held by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction on the 12th June, 1919, at centres which will be fixed when all the applications have been received. The subjects and time-table of the examination will be :—

Arithmetic.—Thursday, June 12th, 11 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

The principles of Vulgar and Decimal Fractions, with examples involving addition, subtraction, and multiplication.
Proportion, Simple Interest, Practice, Unitary Method.
The Metric System.
Methods of Weighing and Measurement.
Measurement of lengths, areas, and volumes.

English.—Thursday, June 12th, 1 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.

Composition : A short essay or letter, of thirty or forty lines—with correct spelling, grammar and punctuation—on some familiar subject.

Ability to answer, in fully-formed sentences, questions on the meaning of words and phrases, and on the matter of a passage read.

Grammar : The construction of words ; prefixes, affixes, and roots.

Analysis of simple and complex sentences.

Correction of faulty sentences. Paraphrasing.

Drawing.—Thursday, June 12th, 2.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.

- (1) Freehand Drawing.
- (2) Simple Exercises in Design.
- (3) Model Drawing of Simple Common Objects.
- (4) Simple Geometrical Drawing.

And in cases in which Committees decide that Irish and Mathematics shall be included as optional subjects of examination,

Irish.—Thursday, June 12th, 3.45 p.m. to 5.15 p.m.

- (1) *Sgéulrúidí fíor na Seachtshaoine*—*Sgéal an tSeachtshaoine*—*Curra II 7 III.* with question on grammar, etc., arising out of the texts.
- (2) A passage, or passages, from some other Irish text or texts for translation into English.
- (3) Short sentences, colloquial phrases, and a short passage for translation from English into Irish.

Mathematics.—Thursday, June 12th, 3.45 p.m. to 5.15 p.m.

Algebra.—Problems involving simple and simultaneous equations, fractions, factors, and square root.

Euclid.—Book I., with practical exercises on the problems.

Practical Geometry.—Mensuration of rectilinear figures from diagrams drawn to scale.

Candidates will be required to draw and measure simple geometrical figures accurately.

Candidates may be examined on any part of these Syllabuses.

One hundred marks will be assigned for Arithmetic, one hundred for English, fifty for Drawing, and fifty for Irish or Mathematics.

16. Only those candidates will be eligible for admission to the examination :

- (a) Who will be over thirteen and under fifteen years of age on the 1st August, 1919 ;
- (b) Whose parents or guardians have been resident in the area administered by the Technical Instruction Committee for at least one year immediately preceding the 15th May, 1919.

17. Forms of application for admission to the examinations may be obtained from the Secretary to the Committee, and must be returned duly filled in by the 20th May, 1919.

18. Successful candidates will be required to furnish, for the inspection of the Technical Instruction Committee, an authenticated copy of certificate of birth, and a certificate of sound health from a duly qualified medical practitioner.

19. The Committee may refuse to award the full number of Scholarships offered for competition should a sufficient number of qualified candidates not show sufficient merit.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR GIRLS.

(Awarded under the terms of County Schemes of Technical Instruction.)

I.—GENERAL CONDITIONS REGULATING THE AWARD OF THE SCHOLARSHIPS.

1. The Scholarships will be tenable only by girls—

- (a) who are over sixteen and under twenty-five years of age on the 1st of September, 1916; and
- (b) whose parents or guardians have been resident in the area administered by the Technical Instruction Committee for at least one year immediately preceding the 1st of June, 1916.

2. The selection of the scholars will be made by a Selection Committee of the Technical Instruction Committee, who will satisfy themselves, by whatever means they consider desirable, that the scholars selected have received an education equivalent to that of the Fifth Standard of a National School.

3. Forms of application for Scholarships may be obtained from the Secretary to the Committee, and must be returned, duly filled in, by the 2nd of June. Each application must be accompanied by not less than two testimonials, one of which must be from a local clergyman and one from a District or County Councillor.

4. Selected Candidates will be required to furnish, for the inspection of the Technical Instruction Committee, an authenticated copy of certificate of birth, and a certificate of sound health from a duly qualified medical practitioner.

5. Selected candidates shall enter the Residential School for a fortnight on probation. Any candidates found unsuitable to undergo the course of training will, at the expiration of the period of probation, be required to leave, and their places shall be filled by selection from the other qualified candidates. The fee paid to the School Managers shall be refunded to those scholars who are required to leave the School under these conditions.

6. The amount of the Scholarships will be paid to the Managers of the Schools in two half-yearly instalments, one on or about the 31st January, the other on or about the 31st July. Payment of these instalments will be authorized by the Department on receipt of satisfactory reports from their Inspectors.

7. All Scholarships shall terminate on the 31st July, 1917.

8. The Committee may refuse to award the full number of Scholarships should a sufficient number of suitable candidates not be forthcoming, and they may determine a Scholarship at any time, without notice, upon being satisfied that its continuance is for any reason undesirable.

9. In the case of difficulties arising in connection with the awarding or holding of these Scholarships, the matter will be referred to the Department, whose decision shall be final.

An advertisement of the Scholarship Scheme will be inserted once, early in the month of May, in the newspapers circulating within the area administered by the Committee.

II.—CONDITIONS REGULATING THE RECOGNITION OF RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS OF DOMESTIC TRAINING.

1. In order that a Residential School of Domestic Training may be recognised by the Department under this Scheme, the Managers must provide a satisfactory course of instruction in the following subjects:—

- Household Management (including the keeping of accounts).
- Cookery (including the selection of menus for small incomes).
- Needlework (repairing, adapting, and dressmaking).
- Laundry-work.
- Hygiene (including sick nursing and the care of the young).

At least thirty hours per week must be devoted to the foregoing subjects. The curriculum may also include one or more of the following subjects, if adequate provision is made for both practical and theoretical instruction:—

- Dairy-work.
- Poultry-rearing.
- Bee-keeping.
- Cottage Gardening.

2. There must be on the staff of the School a certificated teacher of Domestic Science, who devotes at least thirty hours per week to the instruction of residential pupils. If the number of pupils exceeds 18, there must be one such teacher for each 18, or fraction of 18, pupils.

3. The School Managers must satisfy the Department that the dormitory accommodation and other provisions of the School are adequate and satisfactory.

4. Within a fortnight after the re-opening of the School in any year, the Managers must forward to the Department the complete time-table on Form S. 148, copies of which will be furnished by the Department upon application. This time-table will show the distribution of time to the various subjects of the course, and must receive the written approval of the Department.

5. The School shall be at all times open to the Inspectors of the Department.

RESULTS OF COMPETITIONS FOR SCHOLARSHIPS OFFERED BY THE DEPARTMENT DURING 1919.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGICAL SCHOLARSHIPS AND TEACHERSHIPS-IN-TRAINING.

At the Examination held on the 23rd June, 1919, and following days, for Science and Technological Scholarships and Teacherships-in-Training, tenable at the Royal College of Science, Dublin, 68 candidates presented themselves.

Five Scholarships and five Teacherships-in-Training were awarded on the result of the Examination, and these were gained by the following candidates, whose names are given in order of merit:—

Scholarships.

- Mr. William J. Barrett, Christian Brothers' Schools, Cork.
- Mr. Patrick A. Duffy, Central Technical School, Tralee.
- Mr. Richard B. Higgins, Mountjoy School, Dublin.
- Mr. Columbkille O'Sullivan, Christian Brothers' Schools, Cork.
- Mr. Robert M. Young, Mountjoy School, Dublin.

Teacherships-in-Training.

- Mr. Edward V. Wakely, Mountjoy School, Dublin.
- Mr. James M. Sharvin, (Private Study).
- Mr. James T. Donnelly, Christian Brothers' Schools, North Richmond Street, Dublin.

Mr. Thomas A. Crowley, Christian Brothers' Schools, North Richmond Street, Dublin.

Mr. Bernard Devlin, Municipal Day Trades Preparatory School, Londonderry.

TEACHERSHIPS-IN-TRAINING AT THE METROPOLITAN SCHOOL OF ART, DUBLIN.

Five candidates attended the Examination held on the 17th June, 1919, and following days. As a result, Teacherships-in-Training were awarded to the following three candidates:—

Miss Millicent Girling, Rannavale House, Portadown.

Miss Adeline M. Storey, Main Street, Killeshandra.

Mr. Michael J. Farrell, Teeling Street, Sligo.

COMMERCIAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

Ten Scholarships have been awarded for the Session 1919-20, and the holders are following approved courses of study at the London School of Economics and Political Science (University of London).

Their names and addresses are as follows:—

Mr. Peter Gilchrist, 195 Ravenhill Road, Belfast.

Mr. Patrick J. Herson, Green View, Rahoon, Galway.

Mr. Bartholomew Lynch, Lisloose, Oak Park, Tralee.

Mr. Patrick J. Lyons, Charleville Parade, Tullamore.

Mr. Henry J. MacGuigan, Letteree, Dromore, Co. Tyrone.

Mr. John P. Moran, Gravel Walk, North Road, Drogheda.

Mr. Michael O'Keefe, 5 Lower Strand Street, Tralee.

Mr. Patrick O'Kelly, The West Hotel, Galway.

Mr. James P. Rice, 2 High Hayes Terrace, Kilkenny.

Mr. Patrick J. Sheehy, Harbour Villa, Drogheda, Co. Louth.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

An Industrial Scholarship has been awarded to Mr. Patrick F. Cronin, of Dripsey, Co. Cork, who is holding it at the South of Scotland Central Technical College, Glasgow.

TRADE SCHOLARSHIPS.

Scholarships in connection with certain industries, viz.: Cabinet-Making, Loom-Tenting, Motor-Engineering, Plumbing, Typography, and Woollen-Manufacture, were offered for competition by the Department. Lack of competition, however, precluded the Department from awarding Scholarships in Cabinet-Making, Loom-Tenting, and Typography.

Twenty-two applications were received for the Scholarships in Motor-Engineering offered for competition, and nineteen Scholarships were awarded. Two of the successful candidates did not, however, avail themselves of the awards. Two special courses of instruction were organised, one, attended by eight scholars, is in operation at the Pembroke Technical School, Ringsend, Co. Dublin, and the other, attended by nine scholars, is conducted at the Municipal Technical School, Lisburn. The names of the scholars and the firms by whom they are employed, are as follows:—

Scholars attending the Pembroke Technical School, Ringsend.

Mr. Wm. F. Butler, Messrs. Thompson's Motor Car Co., Ltd., Dublin.

Mr. Patrick Clements, S. F. Haines, Birr.

Mr. Martin Guinan, J. J. Murphy, Birr.

Mr. Francis Hayes, R. H. Poole, Tullamore.

Mr. John F. Mitchell, Messrs. Thompson's Motor Car Co., Ltd., Dublin.

Mr. Thos. A. Richardson, Messrs. Kynoch, Ltd., Arklow.

Mr. John Stringer, Messrs. Kynoch, Ltd., Arklow.

Mr. Fras. Leo Waldron, Messrs. Ashenhurst & Williams, Ltd., Dublin.

Scholars attending the Municipal Technical School, Lisburn.

Mr. James Connolly, Messrs. Shannon Bros., Newry.

Mr. John Dowling, Messrs. J. W. McCahey & Co., Lisburn.

Mr. Wm. John Hall, Messrs. Harry Ferguson, Ltd., Belfast.

Mr. Gerald I. McGlade, Messrs. J. B. Ferguson, Ltd., Belfast.

Mr. Samuel D. McKnight, Lisburn Motor Works, Lisburn.

Mr. Wm. Jas. Martin, Messrs. J. B. Ferguson, Ltd., Belfast.

Mr. James E. Pelsa, Messrs. Chas. Hurst, Ltd., Belfast.

Mr. N. Ernest Revals, Messrs. Lockhart & Co., Newry.

Mr. Thomas Rowan, G. B. Rowland, Newry.

Fifteen applications for Scholarships in **PLUMBERING** were received, and Scholarships were offered to all the applicants. One did not, however, avail himself of the award. The names of those holding Scholarships and the firms by whom they are employed are as follows :—

Mr. Victor Geo. Bryans, John Dowling, Belfast.
 Mr. William Elliott, Messrs. Harland & Wolff, Ltd., Belfast.
 Mr. Augustine Gallagher, Messrs. Gallagher Bros., Dublin.
 Mr. Wm. Thos. Greenwood, A. Sayers, Belfast.
 Mr. Herbert Geo. Greer, A. Sayers, Belfast.
 Mr. James McAvoy, Messrs. Harland & Wolff, Ltd., Belfast.
 Mr. Samuel Millar, A. Sayers, Belfast.
 Mr. James Munn, Messrs. Harland & Wolff, Ltd., Belfast.
 Mr. John Refousse, Messrs. Knox & Co., Lisburn.
 Mr. Thomas Rodgerson, A. Sayers, Belfast.
 Mr. Patrick Jos. Ruddy, Jas. McAnulty, Newry.
 Mr. Geo. A. Sayers, A. Sayers, Belfast.
 Mr. Jas. Smyth, A. Sayers, Belfast.
 Mr. J. F. Walsh, T. M. Walsh, Roscommon.

Other Scholarships are being held at the Municipal Technical Institute, Belfast.

Six applications were received for the Scholarships in connection with the **WOOLLEN INDUSTRY** offered for competition by the Department and five Scholarships were awarded. The names of the scholars, and the mills in which they were engaged, are as follows :—

Mr. John Basim, Kilkenny Woollen Mills, Kilkenny.
 Mr. Denis Blackwell, James O'Flynn, Six Mile Cross, Co. Clare.
 Mr. David Alex. Curry, Raceview Woollen Mills, Ltd., Ballymena.
 Mr. David H. Haldane, Woollen Factory, Newry.
 Mr. Leslie M. Schofield, Kilkenny Woollen Mills, Ltd., Kilkenny.

The Scholarships held by John M. Dorr during the session 1917-18, and by Joseph D. Crowley during the session 1918-19, have been renewed by the Department for the session 1919-20.

All these Scholarships are being held at the South of Scotland Central Technical College, Glasgow.

SCHOLARSHIPS IN WHITE AND COLOURED EMBROIDERY, SPRIGGING AND CROCHET WORK.

Eleven candidates competed for the Scholarships offered for the purpose of training Teachers of White and Coloured Embroidery, Sprigging and Crochet Work.

A Scholarship in **EMBROIDERY** was awarded to :—

Miss Mary J. O'Brien, Bandon, Co. Cork.

Scholarships in **SPRIGGING** were awarded to :—

Miss Margaret Doogan, Kiltcar, Co. Donegal.
 Miss Mary E. Mullern, Rosnowlough, Co. Donegal.

Scholarships in **CROCHET WORK** were awarded to :—

Miss Ellie Brady, Bawnboy, Co. Cavan.
 Miss Elizabeth Gunn, Derrylin, Co. Fermanagh.
 Miss Mary A. Lunn, Newport, Co. Mayo.

Miss Mary MacFadden, of Killybegs, Co. Donegal, who was unable, through illness, to avail herself of the Scholarship in Sprigging awarded to her in 1918, has been permitted by the Department to hold the award during the session 1919-20.

These Scholarships are tenable for one year at the Training School, Enniskillen.

TABLE I.

TABLE showing by COUNTIES the AMOUNTS CONTRIBUTED from LOCAL RATES; and the AMOUNTS CONTRIBUTED by the DEPARTMENT for the purposes of TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION under LOCAL STATUTORY COMMITTEES. ACADEMIC YEAR, 1st August, 1918, to 31st July, 1919.

Names of Counties, County Boroughs, and Urban Districts.	CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE DEPARTMENT.			Contribution from Local Rates.
	Net Annual Contribution from Endowment	(a) Other Grants.	Total	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
LEINSTER.				
COUNTY CARLOW: } Carlow Urban District, }	288 4 8	543 1 11	836 6 7	505 0 8
COUNTY DUBLIN: } Blackrock Urban District, }	309 0 1	134 19 4	434 10 5	314 0 8
Dulkey " " }	473 16 6	1,329 0 6	1,802 17 0	387 1 2
Kilgobbin " " }	114 11 2	164 3 4	278 14 6	75 6 2
Pembroke " " }	770 13 7	933 8 1	1,704 1 8	456 8 8
Rathfriland and Rathgar Urban District, }	1,191 15 2	2,327 9 1	3,519 4 3	1,148 0 0
	1,163 17 11	1,577 9 1	2,660 18 0	777 19 0
DUBLIN COUNTY BOROUGH: }	(b) 6,355 10 6	(c) 8,805 13 2	17,219 3 8	204,094 13 5
COUNTY KILDARE: } Athy Urban District, }	490 8 11	993 14 3	1,394 3 2	522 11 4
Nash " " }				
COUNTY KILKENNY: } Kilkenny Urban District, }	660 7 10	1,539 7 10	2,190 15 8	629 0 0
KING'S COUNTY: } Tullamore Urban District, }	369 8 5	1,416 16 7	1,776 19 0	329 13 6
Birr " " }	128 4 7	399 3 3	595 7 10	41 0 0
COUNTY LONGFORD: } Granard Urban District, }	303 19 8	191 18 8	495 13 4	139 19 8
Longford " " }				
COUNTY LOUTH: } Dundalk Urban District, }	610 15 1	1,357 16 5	1,963 11 6	275 5 0
Drogheda " " }	536 19 2	1,192 4 5	1,729 3 7	185 0 0
COUNTY MEATH: } Kells Urban District, }	396 9 11	546 17 7	743 7 6	304 9 7
Nash " " }				
Trim " " }				
QUEEN'S COUNTY: . . .	352 5 9	400 13 3	753 19 0	460 0 0
COUNTY WESTMEATH: . .	370 4 2	960 3 3	579 7 5	329 0 0
Athlone Urban District, .	369 0 6	363 16 9	737 17 3	59 0 0
COUNTY WEXFORD: . . .	235 1 0	903 4 6	428 5 6	409 8 8
Enniscorthy Urban District, .	270 13 0	369 1 7	630 14 7	31 0 0
New Ross " " . . .	275 16 3	153 11 5	429 7 8	53 7 3
Wexford " " . . .	558 15 8	368 16 7	927 12 3	70 1 6
COUNTY WICKLOW: } Arklow Urban District, }	486 5 2	331 17 0	818 3 2	454 12 15
Wicklow " " " " }				
Bray " " " " . . .	261 9 5	420 1 2	671 10 7	129 8 8
Totals for Leinster, . .	19,296 14 1	26,110 5 0	55,336 19 1	12,426 0 3

(a) The attendance grants payable in respect of the Session 1915-19 not having been fully determined, the grants for the Session 1917-18 have been included under this head. The amounts mentioned include the sums actually paid by the Department during the Session in recoupment of expenditure incurred in the payment of War Bonus to employees, and in the provision of instruction for Allotment holders.

(b) Contributions for the financial year ended 31st March, 1919.

(c) Includes £267 3s. 1d. paid directly to the Dublin Corporation Land Cultivation Committee, in recoupment of expenditure incurred in providing instruction for Allotment holders.

TABLE showing by COUNTIES the AMOUNTS CONTRIBUTED, &c.—continued.

Names of Counties, County Boroughs, and Urban Districts.	CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE DEPARTMENT.			Contribution from Local Rates.
	Net Annual Contribution from Endowment.	(a) Other Grants.	Total.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
MUNSTER.				
COUNTY CLARE:				
Ennis Urban District,	654 7 11	631 10 2	1,285 18 1	296 12 4
Elmsham " "				
COUNTY CORK:				
Cleniskilly Urban District,				
Ferney " "				
Kinsale " "				
Macroom " "	1,432 14 1	3,067 10 2	4,499 4 3	2,307 6 8
Mallow " "				
Millicott " "				
Skibbereen " "				
Youghal " "				
Queenstown " "	258 0 8	832 11 5	1,171 11 6	92 0 0
CORK COUNTY BOROUGH: .	62,102 11 9	8,835 17 5	10,988 9 2	(b) 1,700 6 2
COUNTY KERRY:				
Kilbarney Urban District,	761 19 8	677 2 9	1,639 2 5	445 14 1
Listowel " "				
Trillick " "	499 2 8	2,977 12 1	2,576 14 9	134 17 4
COUNTY LIMERICK: .	269 12 2	396 18 5	678 10 7	215 0 0
LIMERICK COUNTY BOROUGH: .	(A) 1,056 5 5	2,637 15 9	3,694 1 2	(b) 303 0 11
COUNTY TIPPERARY (NORTH RIDING):				
Nenagh Urban District,	535 8 4	250 18 10	786 6 2	311 7 10
Templemore " "				
Thurles " "				
COUNTY TIPPERARY (SOUTH RIDING):				
Carrick-on-Suir Urban District,	351 19 2	322 12 9	674 11 11	399 18 10
Cashel " "				
Glacmal " "	495 3 5	1,134 16 6	1,629 19 11	77 16 0
Tipperary Joint Urban and Rural Districts,	386 10 9	370 10 3	757 1 0	274 14 5
COUNTY WATERFORD:				
Dungarven Urban District,	346 5 11	391 14 6	708 0 5	541 19 4
WATERFORD COUNTY BOROUGH:	(A) 753 2 10	1,939 11 2	2,742 14 0	(b) 174 12 11
Totals for Munster, .	9,983 2 4	23,658 3 2	33,671 5 6	7,365 8 10

(a) The attendance grants payable in respect of the Session 1918-19 not having been fully determined, the grants for the Session 1917-18 have been included under this head. The amounts mentioned include the sums actually paid by the Department during the Session in recoupment of expenditure incurred in the payment of War Bonuses to employees, and in the provision of instruction for Aliement holders.

(b) Contributions for the financial year ended 31st March, 1919.

TABLE showing by COUNTIES the AMOUNTS CONTRIBUTED, &c.—continued.

Names of Counties, County Boroughs, and Urban Districts.	CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE DEPARTMENT.			Contribution from Local Rates.
	Net Annual Contribution from Endowment	(a) Other Grants.	Total	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ULSTER.				
COUNTY ANTRIM:				
Ballyclare Urban District,	412 9 1	756 3 0	1,168 2 7	543 16 10
Portrush				
Ballymena	466 13 5	1,093 7 3	2,154 0 8	139 1 7
Ballymoney Joint Urban and Rural Districts,	200 7 0	1,399 14 10	1,599 14 10	176 8 3
Carrickfergus Urban District,	253 2 2	339 9 3	592 11 5	80 19 0
Larne	356 12 0	559 14 1	916 6 1	155 15 6
Lisburn	584 6 9	1,550 19 3	2,994 6 0	248 17 6
BELFAST COUNTY BOROUGH:	(b) 10,611 3 5	15,178 14 1	25,789 17 6	(b) 6,549 3 0
COUNTY ARMAGH:				
Keady Urban District	286 3 10	166 0 4	452 4 2	403 7 2
Tandragee				
Armagh	315 3 9	863 1 1	1,178 4 10	86 2 0
Lunan	(c) 335 0 3	(c) 1,298 11 8	1,533 18 4	113 15 2
Portadown	456 2 6	1,322 11 1	1,778 11 11	116 0 0
COUNTY CAVAN:				
Belframbet Urban District,	329 5 5	594 0 6	723 5 11	403 16 5
Cavan				
Cootehill				
CO. DONEGAL:				
Buncrana Urban District,	46 0 0	2,235 7 7	2,281 7 7	317 8 8
Letterkenny				
COUNTY DOWN:				
Donaghadee Urban District	612 15 0	1,677 2 2	2,289 17 2	1,548 12 6
Droghda				
Newcastle				
Warrenpoint	228 10 4	432 11 2	661 1 6	55 8 0
Ranbridge	340 9 2	341 12 8	682 2 10	310 14 10
Rangor	181 2 3	175 4 10	356 7 1	48 1 8
Hollywood	656 7 9	717 7 10	1,273 15 7	140 0 0
Newry	412 14 8	215 8 9	628 5 5	61 14 6
Newtownards				
COUNTY FERMANAGH:				
Eunish Urban District,	324 8 1	364 13 0	689 1 1	659 0 0
COUNTY LONDONDERRY:				
Lisnavea Urban District,	889 0 9	978 13 1	1,867 13 10	459 14 6
Portseavoy				
Coleraine	379 9 9	766 15 1	1,086 4 10	168 0 0
LONDONDERRY COUNTY BOROUGH:	(b) 1,118 6 1	2,229 5 0	3,347 11 1	(b) 870 0 0
COUNTY MONAGHAN:				
Carrickmacross Urban District,				
Castleblayney	236 13 3	777 12 5	1,014 5 8	402 2 5
Clones				
Monaghan				
COUNTY TIRONE:				
Cookstown Urban District,				
Dungannon	741 4 6	1,666 15 8	2,408 0 2	635 10 11
Omagh				
Strabane				
Totals for Ulster,	20,672 7 11	38,051 10 2	58,723 18 1	14,372 0 5

(a) The attendance grants, payable in respect of the Session 1913-19, not having been fully determined, the grants for the Session 1917-18 have been included under this head. The amounts mentioned include the same actually paid by the Department during the Session in respect of expenditure incurred in the payment of War Bonuses to employees, and in the provision of instruction for allotment holders.

(b) Contributions for the financial year ended 31st March, 1919.

(c) Includes contributions of £93 12s. 9d. and £351 11s. 6d., respectively, towards the separate scheme for girls.

TABLE showing by COUNTIES the AMOUNTS CONTRIBUTED, &c.—continued.

Names of Counties, County Boroughs, and Urban Districts	CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE DEPARTMENT.			Contribution from Local Rates
	Net Annual Contribution from Endowment	(a) Other Grants	Total	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CONNACHT.				
COUNTY GALWAY:				
Bellinasloe Urban District,	415 18 10	1,233 19 10	1,649 18 8	935 2 0
Galway "	669 14 4	677 7 4	1,344 1 8	127 10 0
COUNTY LESTER:	230 18 7	693 15 3	924 13 10	200 0 0
COUNTY MAYO:				
Ballina Urban District,	574 3 6	1,088 9 0	1,662 12 6	439 1 8
Castlerea "				
Westport "				
COUNTY ROSCOMMON:	912 15 1	393 15 7	306 3 8	390 0 0
COUNTY SLIGO:	111 2 8	405 1 7	516 4 3	220 0 0
Sligo Urban District,	538 17 11	1,056 5 9	1,595 3 8	130 0 0
Totals for Connacht,	2,750 10 11	5,748 12 4	8,499 3 3	2,443 2 8
TOTALS FOR LEINSTER,	19,226 14 1	26,110 5 0	45,336 19 1	12,438 0 3
TOTALS FOR MUNSTER,	9,983 2 4	23,655 3 2	33,637 5 6	7,365 8 10
TOTALS FOR ULSTER,	20,672 7 11	33,061 10 2	53,733 18 1	14,272 0 5
TOTALS FOR CONNACHT,	2,750 10 11	5,748 12 4	8,499 3 3	2,443 2 8
TOTALS FOR IRELAND,	52,632 15 3	93,585 10 8	146,217 5 11	36,518 10 2

(a) The attendance grants, payable in respect of the Session 1918-19, not having been fully determined, the grants for the Session 1917-18 have been included under this head. The amounts mentioned include the sums actually paid by the Department during the Session in recompense of expenditure incurred in the payment of War Bonuses to employees, and in the provision of instruction for Allotment holders.

LIST OF TECHNICAL SCHOOLS AND CLASSES, showing the Grants under the by the Department in respect of Instruction given during the

School No.	Name of School.	Classes conducted under Section II. (a) of the Programme.							Grant.
		No. of Students in respect of whom grants were paid.						Total.	
		Introductory Course.	Specialised Courses.				Teachers attending ordinary classes.		
			1st yr.	2nd yr.	3rd yr.	4th and subsequent years.			
LEINSTER.									
Co. CARLOW.									
7087	Borris: Technical Classes,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£ 4. 2.
6317	Carlow: Technical Classes,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7123	Clonsilla: Technical Classes,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	— Bazaar Instruction,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Co. DUBLIN:									
6542	Ballbridge: Technical Classes,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6174	Ballbridge: Masonic Girls' School, School of Housecraft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6011	Ballbridge: Technical School,	—	25	7	1	—	—	43	£ 18. 6.
6900	Blackrock: Dominican Convent, Higher School of Domestic Economy	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6269	— ditto ditto, Teachers' Course	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6248	Blackrock: Municipal Technical School,	12	40	17	6	8	6	90	175 15 3
6007	Cabra: St. Mary's Dominican Convent, Teachers' Course	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7078	Dalkey: Technical School,	2	10	7	—	—	2	21	25 15 6
6003	Dongan: St. Mary's Dominican College, Teachers' Course	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6163	Kingsdown: Municipal Technical School,	22	76	20	10	—	7	135	275 4 1
6096	Rathfarnham: Loretto Abbey, Teachers' Course	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6408	Rathfarnham: Municipal Technical Institute,	20	563	99	24	11	16	543	1,186 3 4
6041	Ringsend: Pembroke Technical School,	—	160	24	19	5	—	208	456 6 2
6048	Skerries: Technical Classes,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7156	Terrace: Dublin School of Gardening,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7156	— ditto ditto, Teachers' Course	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	— Bazaar Instruction,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Co. BOROUGH OF DUBLIN:									
6182	Alexandra College, School of Housecraft and Secretarial Course	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7211	British Red Cross Society (Dublin Branch)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7161	Central Committee on Women's Employment Central Classes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6156	Christian Brothers' Schools, North Richmond Street, Teachers' Course	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6143	Christian Brothers' Training College, Marine Road, ditto, Teachers' Course	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7050	Church of Ireland Training College,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6010	City of Dublin Technical Schools,	77	942	263	75	10	66	1,342	3,484 35 8
7073	College of Modern Irish,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7017	Dental Hospital School,	—	3	—	20	22	—	45	455 5 4
6082	Dominican College, Eccles Street, Teachers' Course	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6716	Dun Emer Industries,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7210	Irish Women's Ambulance Association, First Aid, etc., Classes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7018	Leinster College of Irish,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7047	Marborough Street Training College,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7207	St. Patrick's Training College, Drumcondra	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7165	School of Market Gardening, Marino,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7212	School of Physics, Trinity College	—	243	—	—	—	—	243	591 2 3
7023	Schools of Surgery, Royal College of Surgeons	—	94	85	66	20	—	265	1,197 9 2
Co. KILDARE:									
6795	Athy: Technical School,	5	46	15	3	10	10	69	248 15 4
6442	Near: Technical School,	5	36	5	6	8	—	60	263 17 21
6973	Newbridge: Technical Classes,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	— Bazaar Instruction,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

condition of the Programme for Technical Schools and Classes made Academic Year, 1st August, 1915—31st July, 1916.

Unemployment under Section 11, 15, or 16 of the Act of 1908.		Dates referred to in the Report.		Total number of persons referred to in the Report.		Total number of persons referred to in the Report.		Total number of persons referred to in the Report.	
No. of persons.	Class.	Number of persons referred to in the Report.	No. of persons referred to in the Report.	Class.	Total number of persons referred to in the Report.	Total number of persons referred to in the Report.	Total number of persons referred to in the Report.	Total number of persons referred to in the Report.	Total number of persons referred to in the Report.
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43
44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46
47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49
50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53
54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54
55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57
58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58
59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59
60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61
62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63
64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64
65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67
68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68
69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69
70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71
72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72
73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73
74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76
77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77
78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78
79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79
80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81
82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82
83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83
84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84
85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85
86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87
88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88
89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89
90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91
92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92
93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93
94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94
95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95
96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96
97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97
98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

TABLE II.—LIST OF TECHNICAL SCHOOLS

School No.	Name of School.	Classes conducted under Section II.(a) of the Programme.							Grant
		Introductory Courses.	No. of Students in respect of whom grants were paid.					Total	
			Specialised Courses.						
			1st yr.	2nd yr.	3rd yr.	4th and subsequent years.	Teachers attending ordinary classes.		
LEINSTER—(continued)									
6486	Co. KILKENNY:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 2 6
6515	Ballymaggot: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6829	Callan: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7182	Castlecomer: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6182	Goosebridge: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6097	Johnstown: Technical Classes.	7	29	9	3	1	14	63	90 3 10
7120	Kilkeny: City Technical School.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7179	Moncoin: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6095	Owning: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6290	Piltown: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	Thomastown: Technical Classes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	— Itinerant Instruction.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
KING'S COUNTY:									
6927	Ranagher: Technical School.	14	21	19	—	—	1	55	114 5 9
6409	Birr: Technical School.	11	83	15	7	—	9	125	293 3 1
7174	Clara: Technical School.	32	25	—	—	—	1	58	192 15 1
6437	Edenderry: Technical Classes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6359	Kilbarnock: Technical Classes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6004	Phaystown: Technical Classes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6036	Portlinton: Technical Classes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7202	Rhode: Technical Classes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6408	Tullamore: Technical School.	23	34	20	9	—	1	105	320 16 1
—	— Itinerant Instruction.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CO. LIMERICK.									
—	— Itinerant Instruction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CO. LOUTH:									
6452	Ardee: Technical Classes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7018	Drogheda: Limerick College of Irish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6416	Drogheda: Municipal Technical School.	29	112	34	19	23	17	235	577 19 11
6416	Drumdark: Municipal Technical School.	15	79	30	14	6	24	168	363 19 11
7003	Omagh: St. Bridget's College of Irish.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	— Itinerant Instruction.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CO. MEATH:									
6924	Navan: Technical School.	—	17	6	2	—	4	29	36 12 1
—	— Itinerant Instruction.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
QUEEN'S COUNTY:									
6310	Abberkey: Technical Classes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7102	Ballinacorney: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6460	Durrow: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6917	Macrorough: Technical School.	6	27	5	—	—	1	39	65 6 1
6493	Mountmellick: Technical Classes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6350	Mountmellick: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7124	Rathdowney: Technical Classes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6287	Rossmore: Technical Classes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	— Itinerant Instruction.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CO. WICK:									
6576	Athlone: Technical School.	—	49	19	3	—	—	71	117 16 7
6500	Moate: Convent of Mercy, Residential School of Domestic Training	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6096	Mullingar: Technical School.	—	23	12	—	—	—	45	59 13 10
—	— Itinerant Instruction.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CO. WEXFORD:									
6590	Enniscorthy: Technical School.	21	40	15	—	1	9	86	147 2 0
7110	Geary: Loreto Convent, School of Housecraft.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6979	Kilmore: Convent of St. John of God, Residential School of Domestic Training.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6700	New Ross: Municipal Technical School.	16	22	9	1	1	5	54	77 1 1
6735	New Ross: St. Mary's Convent Teachers' Course	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7129	Wexford: Convent of Mercy Industrial School (Domestic Training Section).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6914	Wexford: Glens and Hosiery Class	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

AND CLASS—continued

Class reported under Section 11, 20 of the Probation Act		Class reported under other sections of the Probation Act		Total number of students in class	Total number of students in class	Total number of students in class	Total number of students in class	Total number of students in class	
Class	Students	Class	Students						
Class 1	10	Class 2	10	Class 3	10	Class 4	10	Class 5	10
Class 6	10	Class 7	10	Class 8	10	Class 9	10	Class 10	10
Class 11	10	Class 12	10	Class 13	10	Class 14	10	Class 15	10
Class 16	10	Class 17	10	Class 18	10	Class 19	10	Class 20	10
Class 21	10	Class 22	10	Class 23	10	Class 24	10	Class 25	10
Class 26	10	Class 27	10	Class 28	10	Class 29	10	Class 30	10
Class 31	10	Class 32	10	Class 33	10	Class 34	10	Class 35	10
Class 36	10	Class 37	10	Class 38	10	Class 39	10	Class 40	10
Class 41	10	Class 42	10	Class 43	10	Class 44	10	Class 45	10
Class 46	10	Class 47	10	Class 48	10	Class 49	10	Class 50	10
Class 51	10	Class 52	10	Class 53	10	Class 54	10	Class 55	10
Class 56	10	Class 57	10	Class 58	10	Class 59	10	Class 60	10
Class 61	10	Class 62	10	Class 63	10	Class 64	10	Class 65	10
Class 66	10	Class 67	10	Class 68	10	Class 69	10	Class 70	10
Class 71	10	Class 72	10	Class 73	10	Class 74	10	Class 75	10
Class 76	10	Class 77	10	Class 78	10	Class 79	10	Class 80	10
Class 81	10	Class 82	10	Class 83	10	Class 84	10	Class 85	10
Class 86	10	Class 87	10	Class 88	10	Class 89	10	Class 90	10
Class 91	10	Class 92	10	Class 93	10	Class 94	10	Class 95	10
Class 96	10	Class 97	10	Class 98	10	Class 99	10	Class 100	10

TABLE II.—LIST OF TECHNICAL

School No.	Name of School.	Classes conducted under Section II. (a) of the Programme							Grant.
		No. of Students in respect of whom grants were paid.							
		Introductory Courses.	Specialised Courses				Total.		
1st yr.	2nd yr.		3rd yr.	4th and subsequent years.	Teachers' and other Special Courses.				
	LEINSTER—(continued)								£ s. d.
6547	Co. WICKLOW.								
6548	Wexford: Municipal Technical School.	16	22	14	8	—	16	65	107 12 8
—	Wexford: County Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	— Itinerant Instruction.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6697	Co. WICKLOW:								
6457	Arklow: Technical School.	6	22	8	1	—	1	36	54 18 1
6731	Bray: Technical School.	11	22	6	—	—	—	29	42 16 3
7143	Bathraun: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6762	Timahilly: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6762	Wicklow: Technical School.	6	26	2	1	—	1	36	48 18 6
—	— Itinerant Instruction.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTALS FOR LEINSTER.	370	2,552	769	287	128	211	6,217	16,773 12 3
	MUNSTER.								
7662	Co. CLARE:								
7127	Carrigrohilly: O'Curry College of Irish.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6372	Carrigrohilly: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7084	Ennis: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7140	Ennistymon: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6961	Kilkee: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6757	Kilkee: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6878	Kilrush: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7141	Lahinch: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6942	Lismacross: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6920	Scariff: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	— Itinerant Instruction.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6972	Co. CORK:								
7123	Ballincobbin: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7667	Ballincobbin: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7135	Ballincobbin: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6634	Baltimore: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6603	Bandon: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7036	Bantry: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7206	Bear Island: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7127	Berrigra: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6612	Blackrock: Ursuline Convent, Teachers' Course.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7196	Blarney: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6923	Bulkeeshan: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6700	Charleville: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6667	Cloahilly: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7034	Coachford: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6671	Donegal: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7662	Drinoleague: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6986	Drishane: Convent of the Holy Infant Jesus, Residential School of Domestic Training.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6986	Do. do. Teachers' Course.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6664	Dunmanway: St. Mary's Convent of Charity, Residential School of Domestic Training.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7128	Eyres: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6393	Fermoy: Lorette Convent, Teachers' Course.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6731	Fermoy: Technical School.	2	3	3	4	—	7	19	12 16 8
7086	Glandore: College of Irish.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6621	Kanturk: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7196	Kilbrinny: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6399	Kilgerrry: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7090	Kilgerrry: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6615	Kinsale: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6659	Meerom: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6834	Mallow: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6766	Midleton: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6658	Millstreet: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6768	Mitchelstown: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7199	Mogkstown: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6726	Newmarket: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Sensors and Quantities—continued

Quantity indicated under heading 21.10.1 for reference		Quantity indicated under heading 21.10.1 for reference		Quantity indicated under heading 21.10.1 for reference		Quantity indicated under heading 21.10.1 for reference		Quantity indicated under heading 21.10.1 for reference	
No. of stations	Symbol	Definition of the quantity indicated	No. of stations	Symbol	Definition of the quantity indicated	No. of stations	Symbol	Definition of the quantity indicated	No. of stations
1	A	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	B	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	C	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	D	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	E	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	F	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	G	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	H	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	I	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
10	J	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
11	K	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
12	L	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
13	M	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
14	N	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
15	O	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
16	P	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
17	Q	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
18	R	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
19	S	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
20	T	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
21	U	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
22	V	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
23	W	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
24	X	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
25	Y	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
26	Z	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
27	AA	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
28	AB	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
29	AC	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
30	AD	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
31	AE	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
32	AF	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
33	AG	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
34	AH	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
35	AI	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
36	AJ	36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
37	AK	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
38	AL	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
39	AM	39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
40	AN	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
41	AO	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
42	AP	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
43	AQ	43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43
44	AR	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
45	AS	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
46	AT	46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46
47	AU	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
48	AV	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
49	AW	49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49
50	AX	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
51	AY	51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
52	AZ	52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
53	BA	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53
54	BB	54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54
55	BC	55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
56	BD	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
57	BE	57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57
58	BF	58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58
59	BG	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59
60	BH	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
61	BI	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61
62	BJ	62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
63	BK	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63
64	BL	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64
65	BM	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
66	BN	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
67	BO	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67
68	BP	68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68
69	BQ	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69
70	BR	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
71	BS	71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71
72	BT	72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72
73	BU	73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73
74	BV	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
75	BW	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
76	BX	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76
77	BY	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77
78	BZ	78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78
79	CA	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79
80	CB	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
81	CC	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81
82	CD	82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82
83	CE	83	83	83	83	83	83	83	83
84	CF	84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84
85	CG	85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85
86	CH	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
87	CI	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87
88	CJ	88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88
89	CK	89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89
90	CL	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
91	CM	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91
92	CN	92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92
93	CO	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93
94	CP	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94
95	CQ	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95
96	CR	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96
97	CS	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97
98	CT	98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
99	CU	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
100	CV	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

TABLE II.—LIST OF TECHNICAL

School No.	Name of School.	Classes conducted under Section II. (a) of the Programme.							Grati.
		No. of Students in respect of whom grants were paid.							
		Introductory Courses.	Specialised Courses.					Total.	
		1st yr.	2nd yr.	3rd yr.	4th and subsequent years.	Teachers attending Ordinary Classes.			
MUNSTER—(continued)									
Co. Cork—(continued)									
6519	Passage West: Technical School.	—	14	5	1	—	21	8	
6514	Queensdown: Technical School.	10	60	18	2	—	91	185	
7187	Schull: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	1	—	0	
7183	Skibbereen: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6602	Skibbereen: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6601	Timoleague: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6610	Youghal: Technical School.	—	15	2	2	—	19	30	
—	— Binnent Instruction.	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	
Co. Donegal or Co. Londonderry									
6513	Christian Bros. Schools, Our Lady's Mount, Teachers' Courses.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6503	Crawford Municipal School of Art.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6503	Crawford Municipal Technical Institute.	99	336	126	45	17	672	1,333	
6533	Municipal School of Commerce.	137	178	71	20	7	409	1,180	
7450	Monster: College of Irish.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6638	Presentation Brothers': College of Irish.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Co. Kerry:									
6257	Abbeystead: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7181	Ballyduff: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6747	Ballydonnell: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7023	Carthage: St. Columba's College of Irish.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6661	Castlemaine: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7169	Castlemaine: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7192	Causeway: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7065	Diego: College of Irish.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6680	Kilgarney: Technical School.	6	16	—	—	19	34	32	
6078	Listowel: Technical School.	7	14	—	—	4	25	28	
6977	Lixnaw: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	
6662	Miltown: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7117	Rathmore: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7205	Terfort: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6571	Trillick: Central Technical School.	41	155	41	30	9	286	608	
6438	Trillick: Presentation Convent, Teachers' Course.	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	
—	— Binnent Instruction.	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	
Co. Limerick.									
7147	Ballylanders: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7234	Kildimo: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6824	Newcastle West: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	— Binnent Instruction.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Co. Londonderry or Limerick:									
6172	Laurel Hill Convent, Teachers' Course.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6139	Mary Immaculate Training College, Teachers' Course.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6639	Municipal School of Art.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6039	Municipal Technical Institute.	38	96	32	11	19	205	499	
6216	County Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	
Co. Tipperary:									
6533	Borrisokane: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6640	Cahir: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6617	Carrick-on-Suir: St. Joseph's Convent of Mercy, Residential School of Domestic Training.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6302	Carrick-on-Suir: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6147	Cashel: Presentation Convent, Teachers' Course.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6147	Cashel: Presentation Convent, Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6882	Cashel: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6556	Clonmel: Central Technical School.	—	47	23	8	1	83	123	
6973	Donnybrook: Presentation Convent, Residential School of Domestic Training.	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	
6973	Donnybrook: Presentation Convent, Teachers' Course.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6567	Fethard: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6752	Newagh: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

TABLE II.—LIST OF TECHNICAL

School No.	Name of School.	Classes completed under Section II.(a) of the Programme.							Grant.
		No. of Students in respect of whom grants were paid.							
		Introductory Courses.	Specialised Courses.					Total.	
			1st yr.	2nd yr.	3rd yr.	4th and subsequent years.	Teachers attending ordinary classes.		
MUNSTER—(continued)									
Co. TIPPERARY—(continued)									
6393	Roscrea: Technical School.	3	6	6	—	—	3	20	21 17 4
6146	Thurles: Presentation Convent Art Class.	—	23	14	—	—	—	37	92 7 3
6146	Thurles: Presentation Convent, Teachers' Course.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7144	Thurles: Ursuline Convent, School of Housecraft.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6069	Thurles: Ursuline Convent, Teachers' Course.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6737	Thurles: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6093	Tipperary: Technical School.	—	36	6	—	—	1	42	44 3 1
—	— Rimerant Instruction (Tipperary Urban and Rural Districts).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	— (North Riding).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	— (South Riding).	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Co. WATERFORD:									
6444	Cappoquin: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6809	Dunscarvan: Technical School.	7	11	1	—	—	1	20	38 9 3
6806	Lismore: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7019	Portlaoise: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7064	Ring: College of Irish.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	— Rimerant Instruction.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Co. BOROUGH OF WATERFORD:									
6477	Municipal School of Art.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6477	Central Technical Institute.	—	65	13	3	—	9	93	159 8 11
6118	Christian Brothers' Schools, Mount St. Michael's Course.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6016	De La Salle Training College.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6776	Ursuline Convent: Higher School of Domestic Economy.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7023	Ursuline Convent: Teachers' Course.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7190	Waterford Toy-making Class.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS FOR MUNSTER.		341	1,136	363	132	26	68	2,066	4,273 9 3
ULSTER.									
Co. ANTRIM:									
7009	Antrim: Technical School.	6	44	24	9	7	8	97	171 16 0
7128	Ballycastle: St. Malachy's College of Irish.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7019	Ballyclare: Technical School.	3	52	23	4	5	2	94	159 13 11
6386	Ballymena: Municipal Technical School.	23	139	69	33	17	30	306	623 19 3
6899	Ballymoney: Technical School.	15	68	57	30	32	20	252	494 0 11
6845	Carrikerferry: Technical School.	25	44	18	12	1	6	106	255 19 7
6232	Larne: Technical School.	33	117	36	5	1	13	201	447 16 4
7092	Lisburn: Municipal Technical School.	40	196	44	20	6	1	310	726 2 7
7011	Portlaoise: Technical School.	—	33	8	8	5	5	69	107 12 4
7037	Teembridge: St. Brendan's College of Irish.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	— Rimerant Instruction.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Co. BOROUGH OF BELFAST:									
6050	Christian Brothers' Schools, Teachers' Course.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7033	College of Irish.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7033	Crumlin Road Branch of the College of Irish.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7037	Geelie College.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6237	Municipal School of Art.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6237	Municipal Technical Institute.	475	1,876	410	161	40	78	2,430	5,135 17 7
6154	St. Dominic's High School, Teachers' Course.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7037	St. Kevin's College of Irish, Ballymacarrett.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Co. ARMAGH:									
6397	Armagh: Municipal Technical School.	14	104	67	27	13	16	241	595 11 1
7180	Banbrook Technical School.	22	23	3	—	—	—	63	57 16 4
6433	Lurgan: Convent of Our Lady of Mercy, Technical School.	30	65	33	7	7	8	150	329 11 11
6327	Lurgan: Municipal Technical School.	46	183	96	11	1	5	285	690 6 20
6574	Portadown: Municipal Technical School.	30	130	33	15	2	14	217	469 15 1
—	— Rimerant Instruction.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE II.—LIST OF TECHNICAL

School No.	Name of School.	Classes conducted under Section II. (a) of the Programme.									Grat.
		Introductory Course.	No. of Students in respect of whom grants were paid.						Total.		
			Specialised Courses.								
			1st yr.	2nd yr.	3rd yr.	4th and subsequent years.	Students attending Gallery Classes.				
ULSTER—(continued)											
7151	Co. CAVAN: Cavan: Technical School, — Itinerant Instruction,	14	54	15	—	—	—	83	152	17 13	
Co. DUBLIN.											
7098	Ballyshannon: Technical School,	—	37	17	16	3	7	80	192	0 1	
7069	Cloughaneely: Ulster College of Irish,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7099	Lettistown: Technical School, — Itinerant Instruction,	—	53	34	19	3	2	102	177	0 1	
Co. DOWN:											
6582	Banbridge: Municipal Technical School,	34	47	22	21	—	2	126	301	7 7	
6587	Bangor: Technical School,	19	56	24	9	2	12	122	328	1 6	
7062	Downpatrick: Technical School,	4	32	11	1	3	5	56	87	15 9	
7037	Downpatrick: St. Brigid's College of Irish,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7035	Downpatrick: Technical School,	3	67	15	8	1	6	100	192	9 2	
6025	Dromore: Technical School,	5	12	7	3	—	3	29	31	9 4	
6572	Enniscorthy: Technical School,	—	29	11	3	—	—	43	119	11 4	
7103	Kilkeel: Technical School,	14	40	29	13	3	10	115	236	13 5	
7071	Newcastle: Technical School,	5	34	15	1	8	—	61	88	17 5	
6544	Newry: Municipal Technical School,	27	99	44	13	7	8	198	438	1 9	
6045	Newtownards: Municipal Technical School,	3	36	9	6	—	10	64	98	14 4	
7060	Portlerry: Technical School,	1	41	16	4	2	1	66	71	7 7	
6748	Warrenpoint: Technical School, — Itinerant Instruction,	5	27	2	9	1	—	44	58	13 13	
Co. FERMANAGH:											
6372	Enniskillen: Technical School, — Itinerant Instruction,	5	34	10	—	—	3	52	53	1 3	
Co. LONDONDERRY:											
6225	Coleraine: Municipal Technical School,	12	55	28	15	13	24	156	478	15 2	
7077	Kilrea: Machine Embroidery School,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6276	Lamadrady: Technical School,	8	56	15	17	5	6	107	295	19 11	
7059	Maghera: Machine Embroidery School,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6263	Magherafelt: Technical School,	7	50	22	8	2	5	100	300	8 7	
7046	Portlough: Technical School, — Itinerant Instruction,	—	21	9	1	—	2	33	45	2 9	
Co. BOROUGH OF LONDONDERRY:											
6037	Municipal School of Art,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6037	Municipal Technical School,	55	151	54	11	3	8	282	761	12 7	
6057	Northlands School of Housewifery,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Co. MONAGHAN:											
7243	Ballybay: Technical Classes,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7020	Currikmore: Technical School,	—	27	15	1	—	3	46	56	16 2	
6273	Currikmore: St. Louis' Convent Teachers' Course,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6221	Castlehayward: Technical School,	3	20	—	2	—	2	27	49	9 7	
7016	Chomely: Technical School,	—	34	8	3	—	7	52	71	18 6	
7135	Monaghan: St. Hympna's Industrial School,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	Domestic Training Section,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7016	Monaghan: Technical School, — Itinerant Instruction,	19	19	4	7	—	1	50	90	11 8	
Co. TYRONE:											
6792	Currikmore: Technical Classes,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6717	Coalisland: Technical Classes,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6701	Cookstown: Technical School,	—	65	13	8	16	1	108	307	4 10	
6561	Dungannon: Technical School,	4	47	18	11	6	7	113	227	15 7	
6732	Newtownstewart: Technical Classes,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6707	Omagh: Technical School,	9	63	22	7	3	19	123	309	15 15	
6705	Strabane: Technical School, — Itinerant Instruction,	6	47	26	9	3	2	95	217	4 21	
TOTALS FOR ULSTER,		1,029	3,828	1,348	557	224	260	7,446	15,350	11 5	

TABLE II.—LIST OF TECHNICAL

School No.	Name of School.	Classes conducted under Section II. (a) of the Programme.							Total.	Grant.
		Introductory Courses.	No. of Students in respect of whom grants were paid.					Teachers attending Ordinary Classes.		
			Specialised Courses.							
			1st yr.	2nd yr.	3rd yr.	4th and subsequent years.				
CONNACHT.										
Co. GALWAY:										
6993	Athlone: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	£ s. d.
6596	Ballinasloe: Technical School.	19	48	19	11	—	—	117	227 17 1	
6986	City of Galway Technical Institute.	13	90	19	3	3	10	163	347 15 6	
7029	Galway: Connacht College of Irish.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6973	Geet: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6531	Kilparra: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7040	Spiddal: Connacht College of Irish.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	— Itinerant Instruction.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Co. LEITRIM:										
6465	Ballymore: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6797	Carrick-on-Shannon: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7167	Dromahair: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6824	Drumcree: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6530	Drumshanbo: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6126	Monaghan: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	— Itinerant Instruction.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Co. MAYO:										
6384	Ballina: Technical School.	3	59	26	—	—	—	88	137 2	
6093	Castlesbar: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7177	Charlestown: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7178	Kilmore: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6208	Kilfinnagh: St. Louis Convt.: Teachers' Course.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6902	Loughborough: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7113	Swinford: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7088	Teemahendy: Connacht College of Irish.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6938	Westport: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	— Itinerant Instruction.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Co. ROSCOMMON:										
7213	Ballinacorney: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6847	Boyle: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7002	Castlesbar: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6459	Crossin: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7214	Elphin: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7035	Roscommon: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	— Itinerant Instruction.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Co. SLIGO:										
6479	Ballymore: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7132	Cliffoney: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6756	Grange: Technical Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6765	Sligo: Municipal Technical School.	16	72	19	6	—	9	121	184 12 5	
6960	Sligo: Ursuline Convent, Higher School of Domestic Economy.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	— Itinerant Instruction.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTALS FOR CONNACHT.		93	269	83	25	1	19	469	847 11 0	
TOTALS FOR LEINSTER.		379	2,652	769	287	128	211	4,317	10,775 15 3	
TOTALS FOR MUNDSTER.		341	1,126	363	132	35	83	2,086	5,275 2 3	
TOTALS FOR ULSTER.		1,639	3,396	1,368	557	224	340	7,446	16,530 11 4	
TOTALS FOR CONNACHT.		93	269	83	25	1	19	469	847 11 0	
TOTALS FOR IRELAND.		1,342	7,545	2,563	1,091	389	678	14,832	33,355 2 11	

TABLE

LIST OF DAY SECONDARY SCHOOLS, showing the GRANTS paid by the Department Instruction in the Subjects of the Department's Programme (Experimental Academic Year, 1st August, 1917—31st July, 1918.

No. of School	Name of School	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCES				Grant	DRAWING				Grant
		No. of Students recognised for Grants					No. of Students recognised for Grants				
		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	
LEINSTER.											
Co. CARLOW.											
						£ s. d.					£ s. d.
6147	Bagenstown: Presentation Convent	15	6	7	—	47 9 8	15	6	7	—	16 9 11
6166	Bagenstown: St. Joseph's Classical School	3	5	1	—	14 17 1	3	5	—	—	3 4 10
6170	Carlow: Christian Brothers' Schools	13	18	4	—	66 11 11	13	18	—	—	19 5 3
6260	Carlow: Convent of Mercy	18	11	10	3	113 2 5	18	11	9	—	16 16 0
6356	Tallow: Bridgeline Convent	24	20	16	6	131 17 10	24	20	—	—	14 18 0
6107	Tallow: St. Patrick's Seminary	28	19	5	—	52 19 0	28	19	—	—	11 5 7
Co. DUBLIN.											
6324	Balbriggan: Loreto Convent	32	16	11	—	37 16 2	32	16	—	—	31 1 4
6174	Ballsbridge: Maseulo Girls' School	9	9	—	—	21 10 5	9	9	—	—	3 6 7
6093	Blackrock College	43	71	59	14	241 14 10	43	71	—	—	29 10 3
6369	Blackrock: Dominican Convent, Ston Hill	41	19	10	—	71 8 8	41	19	—	—	15 16 1
6863	Blackrock: Municipal Day Trades Preparatory School	19	16	8	—	123 1 8	19	16	8	—	24 5 9
6197	Cabra: St. Mary's Dominican Convent	13	10	—	—	19 18 8	13	10	—	—	6 9 4
6209	Castlekneak: St. Vincent's College	39	39	24	11	179 8 10	39	39	—	—	22 7 1
6122	Cdondalkin: St. Joseph's Seminary	13	—	—	—	10 3 3	13	—	—	—	5 10 8
6281	Clonsilla: Masonic Boys' School	6	20	15	—	37 19 8	6	20	—	—	6 11 8
6198	Dalkey: Loreto Abbey	24	6	—	—	29 3 11	24	6	—	—	5 19 9
6006	Doughboy: St. Mary's Dominican College	11	12	5	—	32 17 2	11	12	—	—	7 14 7
6150	Elmstown: Christian Brothers' Schools	29	16	10	—	58 19 4	29	18	—	—	10 13 10
6638	Elmstown: Presentation Brothers' College	16	6	7	—	46 16 11	16	6	—	—	6 0 7
6132	Freemore: St. Margaret's Hall	3	7	3	—	26 19 2	3	7	—	—	4 2 7
6096	Rathfarnham: Loreto Abbey	20	14	6	2	60 6 0	20	14	—	—	7 17 2
6791	Rathfarnham: St. Columba's College	13	9	—	—	21 16 1	13	9	—	—	6 2 6
6261	Rathgar: Norfolk College	3	7	3	—	23 13 6	3	7	2	2	9 8 4
6005	Rathmines College	19	12	9	—	56 18 2	12	12	—	—	4 16 6

III.

during the Financial Year, 1st April, 1918—31st March, 1919, in respect of Science, Drawing, Manual Instruction, Domestic Economy) given during the

MANUAL INSTRUCTION				Grant	DOMESTIC ECONOMY				Grant	No. of Individual Students	Total Amount of Grants	No. of School
No. of Students recognised for Grants					No. of Students recognised for Grants							
1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year				
				£ s. d.					£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
—	—	—	—	—	15	6	6	—	20 16 11	28	64 7 6	6247
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	15 1 11	6128
11	14	—	—	6 12 0	—	—	—	—	—	35	83 15 2	6170
—	—	—	—	—	15	7	12	—	36 2 4	44	171 0 10	6260
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	4	22 9 5	54	170 5 3	6356
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	64 4 7	6107
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	11 18 0	69	120 13 0	6224
—	—	—	—	—	9	—	11	—	20 5 1	29	45 2 1	6174
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	160	264 7 6	6093
—	—	—	—	—	26	—	7	—	23 14 11	60	110 13 8	6269
16	16	8	—	36 15 4	—	—	—	—	—	37	183 2 9	6563
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	3	10 3 2	24	36 11 2	6007
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	109	194 16 11	6209
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	15 13 11	6123
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	94 11 2	6261
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	12	—	14 16 4	42	49 11 0	6196
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	12 14 2	36	53 6 11	6006
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	69 6 2	6150
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	53 17 8	6636
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	26 1 9	6132
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	7	27 16 11	61	96 2 1	6096
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	27 18 7	6791
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	33 1 4	6261
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	93 10 2	6905

TABLE III.—LIST OF DAY

No. of School	Name of School	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE				DRAWING			
		No. of Students recognised for Grants				No. of Students recognised for Grants			
		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year
	Co. DUBLIN—(continued.)								
6026	Rathmines: Convent of St. Louis	14	7	—	—	31	16	9	—
6032	Rosewood: Pembroke Day	29	20	8	—	149	8	3	—
6045	Trades Preparatory School	11	6	—	—	26	6	10	—
	Terenure College								
	Co. BORDUGH OF DUBLIN:								
6159	Alexandra College	—	—	11	10	44	6	6	—
6246	Alexandra School	41	41	—	—	110	18	7	—
6142	Belvedere College	35	46	32	8	102	5	4	—
6006	Bertrand Intermediate School for Girls	19	18	—	—	52	14	9	—
6371	Catholic University School	37	16	8	—	71	7	0	—
6163	Christian Brothers' Schools, James's Street	65	55	19	4	192	13	8	—
6219	Christian Brothers' Schools, Marino	58	26	7	—	144	3	5	—
6150	Christian Brothers' Schools, Nth. Brunswick Street	34	28	—	—	71	0	7	—
6150	Christian Brothers' Schools, Nth. Richmond Street	213	145	74	—	646	13	11	—
6117	Christian Brothers' Schools, Sings Street	101	79	42	13	331	7	7	—
6344	Christian Brothers' Schools, Westland Row	51	38	14	—	132	12	11	—
6091	Dioecesan Inter. and Commercial Sch. for Girls	20	18	—	—	47	1	9	—
6163	Dioecesan School for Boys	44	21	12	—	103	13	4	—
6082	Dominican College, Eccles Street	69	46	23	4	142	17	10	—
6004	King's Hospital	22	25	17	8	133	2	5	—
6035	Loreto College, St. Stephen's Green	41	37	14	—	129	19	0	—
6021	Loreto Convent, North Great George's Street	38	21	13	—	105	12	10	—
6188	Mountjoy School	41	33	31	41	310	4	6	—
6054	Rutland High School	16	8	6	—	48	3	3	—
6245	St. Andrew's College	55	41	22	8	230	14	3	—
6115	St. Vincent's Orphanage	21	25	13	4	114	0	5	—
6127	The High School	37	29	20	5	137	11	1	—
6146	Wesley College	67	45	19	—	188	13	10	—
	Co. KILDARE								
6217	Athy: Christian Brothers' Schools	18	11	6	—	55	7	9	—
6326	Monastereven: Christian Brothers' Schools	13	11	—	—	24	3	7	—
6331	Nass: Christian Brothers' Schools	25	14	10	—	76	12	11	—
6139	Salins: Clongowes Wood College	67	43	31	3	221	18	6	—

SECONDARY SCHOOLS, &c.—continued.

MANUAL INSTRUCTION					DOMESTIC ECONOMY					No. of Individual Students	Total Amount of Grants	No. of School
No. of Students recognised for Grants				Grant	No. of Students recognised for Grants				Grant			
1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year				
—	—	—	—	£ s. d.	9	5	7	1	£ s. d.	29	£ s. d.	6030
50	19	2	—	69 5 9	—	—	—	—	—	57	280 14 8	6862
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	31 5 7	6045
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	45 6 6	6159
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82	181 11 16	6246
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	122	181 6 1	6142
—	—	—	—	—	16	—	4	2	11 2 0	43	79 4 2	6008
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61	30 17 7	6271
16	—	—	—	4 5 11	—	—	—	—	—	121	232 17 4	6162
58	24	—	—	89 11 2	—	—	—	—	—	91	299 1 9	6219
34	26	—	—	29 8 2	—	—	—	—	—	68	108 3 7	6160
142	36	—	—	87 17 11	—	—	—	—	—	432	303 12 9	6154
20	—	—	—	7 5 1	—	—	—	—	—	285	440 4 4	6127
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	103	174 15 9	6144
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	4	19 9 4	54	70 16 6	6091
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	77	118 16 4	6182
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	21 16 0	134	212 3 3	6082
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	153 4 1	6084
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	6	22 19 6	106	176 18 8	6085
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	152 0 6	6021
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	140	239 1 9	6166
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	49 6 9	6054
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	124	261 16 3	6243
21	21	11	—	22 7 6	—	—	—	—	—	63	150 3 4	6115
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91	168 18 3	6127
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	136	213 18 10	6140
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	62 3 16	6217
13	11	—	—	7 6 1	—	—	—	—	—	54	37 10 8	6323
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	85 18 3	6221
46	11	—	—	16 10 8	—	—	—	—	—	139	264 15 1	6139

TABLE III.—LIST OF DAY

No. of School	Name of School	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE					Grant	DRAWING					Grant
		No. of Students recognised for Grants				£ s. d.		No. of Students recognised for Grants				£ s. d.	
		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year			1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year		
6594	Co. KILKENNY: Callan: Christian Brothers' Schools	17	17	7	—	91 2 1	17	17	—	—	12 0 2		
6468	Gorebridge: Brigidine Convent	13	5	—	2	81 17 11	13	5	—	—	7 3 0		
6059	Kilkenny: Christian Brothers' Schools	41	21	27	7	198 11 10	41	21	16	3	41 0 3		
6487	Kilkenny College	25	11	13	—	100 9 11	25	11	14	1	26 13 2		
6268	Kilkenny: Loreto Convent	15	13	—	—	62 14 5	15	13	—	—	11 16 1		
6135	Kilkenny: St. Kieran's College	10	9	4	4	36 19 7	10	9	—	—	2 13 3		
6760	Kilkenny: Municipal Day Trades Preparatory School	7	12	7	—	49 15 8	7	12	7	—	21 5 4		
6205	KING'S COUNTY: Birt: Presentation Brothers' Seminary	14	9	3	—	58 13 7	14	9	—	—	5 2 0		
6342	Portlinton: Christian Brothers' Schools	14	14	—	—	39 4 9	14	14	6	—	11 14 4		
6849	(Roscrea): Mount St. Joseph's Abbey	27	19	13	—	137 14 2	27	19	—	—	11 17 3		
6228	Co. LONGFORD: Longford: St. Mal's College	40	19	9	4	80 9 8	40	19	—	—	8 17 1		
6103	Co. LOUTH: Drogheda: Christian Brothers' Schools	22	18	10	2	92 4 0	22	18	—	—	9 19 2		
6006	Drogheda: Grammar School	5	5	—	—	17 16 7	5	5	—	—	2 10 3		
6173	Dundalk: Christian Brothers' Schools	53	19	10	2	108 11 5	53	19	—	—	17 2 11		
6350	Dundalk: Convent of Mercy	15	7	—	—	25 16 10	15	7	—	—	5 11 0		
7061	Dundalk: Day Trades Preparatory School	6	10	—	—	39 13 7	6	10	—	—	8 12 0		
6089	Dundalk: Educational Institution	6	5	—	—	15 10 7	6	5	—	—	3 8 10		
6656	Dundalk: Ladies' School	3	3	2	—	30 9 5	3	3	—	—	1 15 6		
6116	Dundalk: St. Mary's College	27	19	12	5	92 1 8	27	19	—	—	10 8 1		
6108	Co. MEATH: Kells: Christian Brothers' Schools	19	14	—	—	40 1 3	19	14	—	—	7 2 8		
6565	Navan: Loreto Abbey	22	10	—	—	37 4 9	22	10	11	—	22 5 0		
6310	QUEEN'S COUNTY: Abberley: Brigidine Convent	20	10	—	1	51 13 3	20	10	—	—	13 8 4		
6176	Marborough: Christian Brothers' Schools	20	21	12	3	108 9 5	20	21	—	—	12 2 3		
6369	Monkstrath: Brigidine Convent	37	13	7	—	99 7 2	37	13	—	—	10 0 11		
6105	Monkstrath: Patrician College	10	10	—	—	23 15 6	10	10	—	—	5 2 4		
7014	Co. WESTMEATH: Athlone: Garrow House School	12	5	—	—	23 2 4	12	5	5	3	11 13 1		
6011	Athlone: Ranelagh School	23	16	11	—	89 11 4	23	16	—	—	11 15 8		
6215	Athlone: St. Mary's School	18	19	8	—	63 2 10	18	19	—	—	9 10 5		
6061	Mullingar: Christian Brothers' Schools	22	43	9	—	116 8 7	22	43	—	—	22 13 4		
6536	Mullingar: Loreto Convent	22	17	—	—	62 3 5	22	17	3	—	21 7 18		
6561	Mullingar: St. Finian's College	31	32	18	12	151 4 1	31	32	—	—	19 14 0		

SECONDARY SCHOOLS, &c.—continued.

MANUAL INSTRUCTION				DOMESTIC ECONOMY				No. of Individual Stu- dents	Total Amount of Grants	No. of School		
No. of Students recognized for Grants				Grant	No. of Students recognized for Grants						Grant	
1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year				
				£ s. d.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
17	17	—	—	15 0 7	—	—	—	—	41	83 3 5	8304	
—	—	—	—	—	13	4	—	2	18 7 4	20	57 9 0	8455
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	239 12 1	6059
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	127 6 1	5427
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	11 13 10	37	75 18 6	6288
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	39 16 5	6135
7	12	7	—	35 7 7	—	—	—	—	—	25	145 8 7	6730
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	44 1 7	8206
14	—	—	—	8 17 9	—	—	—	—	—	34	54 10 10	6362
5	—	—	—	1 13 11	—	—	—	—	—	94	101 5 4	6340
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	89 7 4	8228
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	102 4 8	8163
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	28 6 10	8698
22	22	—	—	22 12 10	—	—	—	—	—	82	148 7 2	8173
—	—	—	—	—	12	8	—	—	15 18 7	20	47 11 5	8350
8	10	—	—	11 13 6	—	—	—	—	—	16	60 0 5	7081
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	16 16 5	8089
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	52 7 10	8455
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78	102 9 11	8113
19	14	—	—	11 14 11	—	—	—	—	—	32	59 5 10	8198
—	—	—	—	—	13	9	17	1	27 13 8	51	97 8 3	6555
—	—	—	—	—	14	7	3	1	41 13 8	31	107 5 5	8510
17	15	—	—	15 14 7	—	—	—	—	—	61	129 8 8	8173
—	—	—	—	—	29	8	—	—	25 5 6	57	152 13 8	8329
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	23 13 10	6106
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	33 15 5	7014
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	101 7 0	8011
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65	62 13 3	8215
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	74	129 4 7	8401
—	—	—	—	—	28	—	8	—	24 10 5	51	100 1 8	8338
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	92	170 13 1	8531

TABLE III.—LIST OF DAY

No. of School	Name of School	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE					DRAWING				
		No. of Students recognised for Grants				Grant	No. of Students recognised for Grants				Grant
		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	
						s s. d.					s s. d.
6104	Co. WEXFORD: Ennisborough: Christian Brothers' Schools	19	20	16	—	96 0 6	19	20	—	—	11 0 1
6249	Ennisborough: Loreto Convent	9	5	—	—	15 0 10	9	5	—	—	3 5 11
6285	Garry: Loreto Abbey	13	18	16	—	82 10 6	13	16	—	—	12 11 1
6161	New Ross: Christian Brothers' Schools	20	25	—	—	86 2 6	20	25	—	—	19 1 3
6064	New Ross: John Ivory School	3	2	—	—	4 0 11	3	2	—	—	9 11 10
6135	Newtownsharry: St. Mary's Convent	61	6	7	3	191 0 5	31	6	—	—	15 1 3
6341	Wexford: Christian Brothers' Schools, Joseph St.	43	29	5	—	89 16 2	43	29	—	—	16 9 4
6086	Wexford: Loreto Convent	28	12	6	—	52 5 1	28	12	—	—	14 11 0
6670	Wexford: St. Peter's College	15	19	11	—	66 16 2	13	19	—	—	9 11 10
6330	Wexford: The Tate School	9	6	4	—	50 11 4	9	6	—	—	4 9 6
6092	Co. WICKLOW: Bray: Loreto Convent	12	12	—	—	54 12 2	12	12	—	—	6 6 10
TOTALS FOR LEINSTER		2,509	1,889	904	194	3,703 1 2	2,590	1,689	167	10	1,403 11 3
MUNSTER.											
6137	Co. CLARE: Ennis: Christian Brothers' Schools	44	18	11	—	121 5 10	44	18	—	—	14 11 2
6331	Ennis: St. Phineas's College	20	20	11	—	65 14 8	20	20	—	—	10 4 18
6043	Ennis: St. Mary's School, Convent of Mercy	36	38	—	—	96 11 6	36	38	—	—	34 15 8
6263	Ennistymon: Christian Brothers' Schools	25	13	9	—	64 10 2	25	13	—	—	11 15 6
6296	Kilrush: Christian Brothers' Schools	27	16	9	—	69 1 11	27	16	—	—	6 14 3
6012	Co. CORK: Blackrock: Ursuline Convent	16	4	—	—	26 2 3	16	8	2	1	10 11 2
6075	Baltimore: St. Mary's Convent of Mercy	17	—	1	2	39 16 10	17	—	—	—	6 16 7
6289	Charleville: Christian Brothers' Schools	61	19	10	—	101 10 10	31	19	—	—	14 5 3
6145	Charleville: St. Joseph's Convent of Mercy	15	12	6	—	62 15 9	15	12	—	—	12 9 8
6240	Donnybrook: Christian Brothers' Schools	9	7	—	—	22 4 11	9	7	—	—	4 6 8
6157	Fermoy: Christian Brothers' Schools	26	22	12	—	90 19 9	23	22	—	—	12 12 7
6308	Fermoy: Loreto Convent	18	12	—	—	35 16 5	18	12	8	—	16 3 10
6191	Fermoy: St. Colman's College	39	36	24	19	156 9 11	39	36	—	—	27 5 3
6649	Macroom: Convent of Mercy	10	8	—	—	24 2 4	10	6	—	—	5 7 11
6131	Midleton: Christian Brothers' Schools	19	22	6	—	100 16 6	19	22	—	—	13 3 1
6210	Midleton: Christian Brothers' Schools	16	13	11	—	67 10 6	16	13	—	—	7 6 8
6655	Quinnstown: Convent of Mercy	16	—	—	—	23 16 6	16	—	—	—	5 19 9

SECONDARY SCHOOLS, &c.—continued.

MANUAL INSTRUCTION					DOMESTIC ECONOMY					No. of Individual Students	Total Amount of Grants	No. of School
No. of Students recognised for Grants				Grant	No. of Students recognised for Grants				Grant			
1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year				
				£ s. d.					£ s. d.			
19	—	—	—	5 12 11	—	—	—	—	—	53	112 13 5	6184
—	—	—	—	—	8	5	5	3	16 15 3	22	49 2 5	6249
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	96 3 7	6085
27	—	—	—	9 11 8	—	—	—	—	—	45	87 15 5	6161
1	—	—	—	0 3 0	—	—	—	—	—	5	4 15 9	6044
—	—	—	—	—	21	6	6	3	25 3 5	47	141 8 1	6723
20	—	—	—	7 10 7	—	—	—	—	—	77	115 16 1	6341
—	—	—	—	—	2	—	9	—	13 0 3	56	79 17 1	6036
13	16	—	—	3 13 9	—	—	—	—	—	43	76 4 9	6070
11	—	—	—	5 12 7	—	—	—	—	—	19	28 12 11	6380
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	11 5 8	32	54 4 8	6023
627	387	34	—	436 11 10	236	65	217	42	555 0 0	5,799	11,186 4 3	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73	135 18 0	6187
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	75 19 9	6321
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	9 6 10	39	129 17 0	6063
13	—	—	—	6 7 7	—	—	—	—	—	47	32 14 3	6283
17	—	—	—	5 15 7	—	—	—	—	—	51	83 11 9	6296
—	—	—	—	—	12	2	5	—	15 16 3	32	51 9 8	6012
—	—	—	—	—	17	—	1	2	16 16 7	20	53 14 0	6675
16	14	—	—	8 1 4	—	—	—	—	—	49	123 17 5	6066
—	—	—	—	—	13	11	7	2	30 4 7	36	104 19 0	6145
3	7	—	—	6 5 4	—	—	—	—	—	16	35 12 11	6240
21	17	—	—	15 5 9	—	—	—	—	—	57	116 18 1	6157
—	—	—	—	—	13	8	7	3	27 0 4	40	79 1 7	6308
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	109	183 6 2	6191
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	8 17 10	21	38 8 1	6569
26	17	—	—	12 2 1	—	—	—	—	—	47	128 1 10	6131
13	21	—	—	13 12 2	—	—	—	—	—	40	86 8 1	6119
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	4	17 19 11	27	41 18 2	6554

TABLE III.—LIST OF DAY

No. of School	Name of School	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE				Grant	DRAWING				Grant
		No. of Students recognised for Grants					No. of Students recognised for Grants				
		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	
						£ s. d.					£ s. d.
6691	CO. COKE (continued). Queensdown: Municipal Day Trades Preparatory School	20	14	—	—	109 17 6	20	14	—	—	26 7 6
6692	Queensdown: Presentation Brothers' College	13	14	—	—	41 16 9	13	14	—	—	7 9 7
6742	Shibboga: Intermediate and University School	8	3	—	—	13 14 1	8	6	—	—	3 2 6
6328	Youghal: Christian Bro- thers' Schools	37	29	21	—	122 3 8	37	28	—	—	16 2 11
6617	CO. BOROUGH OF COKE: Christian Brothers' College	47	42	43	5	219 10 4	47	42	—	—	25 5 2
7625	Christian Brothers' Day Trades Preparatory School	69	43	16	—	462 5 1	63	45	15	—	16 8 1
6613	Christian Brothers' Schools, Our Lady's Mount	96	63	60	—	316 10 1	96	83	—	—	46 19 11
6354	Christian Brothers' Schools, Sullivan's Quay	46	37	—	—	104 0 5	46	37	—	—	22 11 6
6644	Grammar School	17	16	8	4	73 0 5	17	16	—	—	14 16 8
6631	High School	14	12	5	—	52 16 11	14	19	5	—	16 6 2
6626	Presentation Brothers' Col- lege	27	16	21	—	114 9 0	27	16	—	—	19 6 10
6677	Rockells Seminary	26	16	—	—	55 1 19	23	18	4	5	23 18 11
6697	St. Aloysius' School, St. Mark's of the Isle	26	29	—	—	76 6 11	24	29	14	4	33 17 8
6694	St. Vincent's Convent School	20	26	13	—	33 17 11	20	20	11	4	26 19 2
6128	Ussilope High School, St. Angela's	25	15	—	—	38 10 10	25	15	7	9	24 1 16
6164	CO. KENNY: Dingle: Christian Bro- thers' Schools	20	14	12	—	65 10 0	20	14	—	—	13 16 4
6645	Kilmarney: Loretto Convent	36	10	10	—	39 1 0	35	10	—	—	16 11 5
6641	Kilmarney: St. Brendan's Seminary	16	14	12	—	57 17 2	16	14	—	—	6 1 10
6697	Kilmarney: Intermediate School	36	—	—	—	39 3 0	36	—	—	—	6 12 8
6317	Lisacord: St. Michael's College	19	12	4	—	46 0 8	19	18	—	—	9 12 9
6179	Trillick: Christian Brothers' Schools	45	34	13	—	130 5 11	46	34	—	—	23 15 13
6123	Trillick: Jeffers' Institute	20	13	—	—	47 8 6	20	13	—	—	6 9 1
7074	Trillick: Municipal Day Trades Preparatory School	16	11	—	—	61 3 9	14	11	—	—	11 19 9
6662	Trillick: Presentation Con- vent	13	4	—	—	21 15 6	13	5	—	—	7 3 18
6693	CO. LAWRENCE: Bruff: St. Mary's Convent	24	17	—	—	53 18 5	24	17	8	—	17 16 7
6144	Hospital: Presentation Con- vent	16	12	—	—	51 15 5	16	12	—	—	16 1 11
6100	CO. BOROUGH OF LAWRENCE: Christian Brothers' Schools (Section I.)	61	50	26	19	222 1 11	61	50	—	—	29 14 5
6665	Christian Brothers' Schools (Section II.)	36	26	—	—	61 4 5	36	25	—	—	16 19 10
6323	Crescent College	16	7	3	—	27 1 5	16	7	—	—	3 2 10
6172	Laurel Hill Convent	24	24	—	—	50 9 8	24	24	—	—	15 7 5
6161	St. Munshan's College	21	22	18	8	54 18 9	21	22	—	—	9 18 1
6644	Villiers' Endowed School	14	4	7	1	60 12 0	14	4	—	—	3 0 1

SECONDARY SCHOOLS, &c.—continued.

MANUAL INSTRUCTION					DOMESTIC ECONOMY					No. of Individual Students	Total Amount of Grants	No. of School
No. of Students recognised for Grants				Grant	No. of Students recognised for Grants				Grant			
1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year				
				£ s. d.					£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
26	14	—	—	42 2 1	—	—	—	—	—	34	118 7 0	6891
27	—	—	—	9 0 8	—	—	—	—	—	27	58 0 0	6581
8	3	—	—	3 13 2	—	—	—	—	—	11	39 9 8	6742
25	17	—	—	14 14 2	—	—	—	—	—	80	163 5 9	6523
34	12	—	—	12 13 10	—	—	—	—	—	124	255 14 4	6017
66	43	16	—	147 4 7	—	—	—	—	—	127	640 17 9	7025
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	219	337 10 0	6013
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83	126 11 5	6354
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	93 16 1	6044
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	69 5 1	6031
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	126 14 10	6656
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	2	19 1 6	83	88 2 3	6077
—	—	—	—	—	1	6	13	—	26 5 1	75	138 9 8	6057
—	—	—	—	—	23	18	6	10	47 4 11	66	158 2 0	6024
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	63 13 8	6138
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	93 6 4	6154
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	102 12 5	6046
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	63 19 0	6241
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	45 15 6	6097
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	56 14 5	6317
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	95	204 4 9	6179
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	56 17 7	6123
14	11	—	—	19 3 11	—	—	—	—	—	35	92 7 5	7074
—	—	—	—	—	12	6	—	—	6 1 0	18	35 0 4	6063
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	32	17	8	—	37 5 9	67	109 0 9	6386
—	—	—	—	—	18	12	—	—	24 14 9	30	89 11 4	6144
31	—	—	—	6 9 7	—	—	—	—	—	149	256 5 11	6160
41	50	—	—	35 3 2	—	—	—	—	—	61	115 3 5	6886
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	30 5 3	6523
—	—	—	—	—	14	3	12	5	43 5 2	89	109 9 3	6172
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	94 16 10	6153
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2 2 6	29	65 0 7	6044

TABLE III.—LIST OF DAY

No. of School	Name of School	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE				Grant	DRAWING				Grant
		No. of Students recognised for Grants					No. of Students recognised for Grants				
		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	
	Co. TIPPERRARY:					£ s. d.					£ s. d.
6101	Carrick-on-Suir: Christian Brothers' Schools	19	21	8	—	85 4 11	19	21	—	—	15 3 0
6351	Cashel: Christian Brothers' Schools	38	—	—	—	13 18 5	18	—	—	—	3 14 6
6147	Cashel: Presentation Convent	19	—	—	—	28 18 0	19	—	—	—	7 9 8
6205	Cashel: Rockwell College	81	20	20	—	123 18 10	81	20	—	—	17 15 0
6134	Clonmel: Christian Bros. Schools, St. Peter & Paul	38	13	9	5	105 16 9	38	13	—	—	15 9 0
6879	Clonmel: Grammar School	1	5	2	2	25 11 11	1	5	—	—	1 3 11
6980	Clonmel: Municipal Day Trades Preparatory School	7	7	—	—	49 8 4	7	7	—	—	11 5 8
6229	Nenagh: Christian Brothers' Schools	16	18	5	10	81 2 8	16	18	—	—	10 5 5
6188	Thurles: Christian Brothers' Schools	42	33	20	—	113 11 9	42	33	—	—	21 11 8
6145	Thurles: Presentation Convent	19	10	—	—	40 0 8	19	10	—	—	10 1 7
6089	Thurles: Ursuline Convent	17	8	—	—	31 8 11	17	8	—	—	8 13 4
6183	Tipperary: Christian Brothers' Schools	35	19	12	—	84 19 5	35	19	12	—	14 13 6
6301	Tipperary: Convent of Mercy	18	9	—	—	31 19 5	18	9	—	—	3 8 3
6899	Tipperary: Grammar School	7	7	4	—	20 7 1	7	7	—	—	4 9 8
	Co. WATERFORD:										
6803	Cappoquin: Mount Melliar's Seminary	21	8	2	—	41 11 1	21	8	—	—	5 2 7
6314	Bongarran: Christian Brothers' Schools	18	20	11	5	95 10 8	18	20	—	—	10 1 11
6204	Lisnecore: Christian Brothers' Schools	12	18	—	—	47 9 8	12	18	—	—	8 18 7
6291	Tramore: Christian Brothers' Schools	19	9	3	—	32 9 8	19	9	—	—	5 1 3
	Co. BONDUGH OF WATERFORD:										
6118	Christian Brothers' Schools, Mount St. John	60	29	14	4	140 8 11	35	29	—	—	28 16 5
6185	Christian Brothers' College, Waterpark	24	17	8	3	74 13 10	24	17	—	—	12 1 8
6084	Convent of the Sacred Heart, Ferrybank	49	14	—	—	85 11 9	49	14	—	—	21 13 8
6212	Municipal Day Trades Preparatory School	11	8	—	—	50 18 11	11	8	—	—	11 17 10
6074	Newtown School	14	11	2	—	35 6 8	14	11	—	—	8 10 3
7028	Ursuline Convent	13	15	8	—	58 1 8	13	15	—	—	9 4 0
6106	Ursuline Convent, St. Anne's High School	13	2	—	—	15 0 8	13	2	—	—	3 16 7
TOTALS FOR MUNSTER.		1,832	1,202	523	70	5,705 13 3	1,862	1,202	88	28	1,062 9 8

SECONDARY SCHOOLS, &c.—continued.

MANUAL INSTRUCTION					DOMESTIC ECONOMY					No. of Individual Students	Total Amount of Grants	No. of School
No. of Students recognised for Grants				Grant	No. of Students recognised for Grants				Grant			
1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year				
1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	£ s. d.	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
16	7	—	—	9 15 6	—	—	—	—	—	48	111 3 5	5101
18	—	—	—	5 4 4	—	—	—	—	—	18	22 15 8	6381
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	11 0 8	27	45 7 11	6147
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	101	141 14 7	8208
14	—	—	—	4 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	69	127 8 3	6134
1	5	—	—	2 9 1	—	—	—	—	—	10	29 3 11	6879
7	7	—	—	12 19 2	—	—	—	—	—	14	73 11 0	6980
7	13	—	—	7 18 0	—	—	—	—	—	47	99 5 8	6339
13	15	—	—	14 10 4	—	—	—	—	—	95	164 13 9	8163
—	—	—	—	—	19	10	—	—	22 14 2	29	73 18 5	6143
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	12 16 5	38	52 16 9	8059
30	—	—	—	7 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	66	107 7 11	5183
—	—	—	—	—	16	9	—	1	17 4 4	26	57 9 11	6361
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	24 16 1	6099
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	46 13 8	5803
14	12	—	—	10 13 10	—	—	—	—	—	54	119 6 5	8214
17	18	—	—	9 11 10	—	—	—	—	—	28	65 19 11	8264
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	37 10 8	6591
20	12	—	—	12 11 10	—	—	—	—	—	33	173 17 5	5116
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	86 14 10	6165
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	7 9 1	72	94 13 8	8054
11	8	—	—	17 1 4	—	—	—	—	—	19	79 13 1	6913
19	11	—	—	7 16 7	—	—	—	—	—	27	49 13 0	6974
—	—	—	—	—	16	3	10	1	33 0 1	47	100 5 7	7023
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	18 14 10	6109
31	309	16	—	491 4 4	213	113	127	23	451 11 0	1,854	7,000 9 3	—

TABLE III.—LIST OF DAY

No. of School	Name of School	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE				Grant	DRAWING				Grant
		No. of Students recognised for Grants					No. of Students recognised for Grants				
		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	
ULSTER.											
Co. ANTRIM:											
6796	Ballyclare: Intermediate School	19	10	—	—	53 4 7	19	10	1	—	9 12 1
6119	Ballymena Academy	65	43	16	2	271 17 8	65	43	—	—	32 14 1
6562	Ballymena: Cambridge House School	15	—	—	—	15 12 9	15	—	—	—	3 10 11
7003	Ballymena: Municipal Day Trades Preparatory School	17	4	—	—	71 14 9	17	4	—	—	16 5 1
6244	Ballymoney: Intermediate School	24	19	—	—	71 16 0	24	19	7	2	26 0 1
6177	Brookfield: Friends' School	17	15	—	—	65 6 1	17	15	—	—	9 13 5
6199	Larne: Grammar School	19	11	9	3	79 13 11	19	11	—	—	6 15 8
6257	Larne: Intermediate School	7	1	—	—	9 15 6	7	1	1	1	5 15 6
6026	Lisburn: Convent of the Sacred Heart of Mary	5	6	—	—	14 1 0	5	6	3	—	6 17 10
6114	Lisburn: Friends' School	22	16	3	—	62 19 8	22	16	3	—	23 2 1
6194	Lisburn: Intermediate School	15	11	9	—	60 8 10	15	11	—	—	5 12 1
Co. DUBLIN OF BELFAST:											
7096	Campbell College	21	15	18	4	318 0 5	21	15	—	—	9 5 2
6080	Christian Brothers' Schools	89	58	28	—	317 11 1	89	56	—	—	44 13 1
6665	Christian Brothers' Day Trades Preparatory School	60	41	22	—	505 18 9	60	41	22	—	85 12 5
6164	Girls' Collegiate School, Mount Prospect	15	19	—	—	43 4 9	15	19	4	1	17 15 5
6192	Mercantile College	100	31	9	2	125 10 11	100	31	—	—	27 0 4
6216	Methodist College	93	77	29	7	324 15 3	92	77	—	—	44 13 8
6664	Municipal Day Trades Preparatory School	21	37	—	—	592 1 8	21	37	—	—	106 0 6
6186	Princess Gardens School	15	14	7	5	53 10 3	15	14	6	1	17 6 1
6032	Royal Academical Institution	162	155	71	4	808 11 4	162	156	—	—	90 17 1
6049	Royal Academy	33	35	12	22	250 16 3	33	35	—	—	19 15 9
6164	St. Dominic's High School	53	14	—	—	74 6 3	53	14	—	—	16 4 2
6096	St. Malachy's College	66	44	14	—	149 15 9	66	44	—	—	24 19 19
6071	Victoria College	32	22	7	—	89 9 10	32	22	11	3	20 11 3
Co. ARMAGH:											
6200	Armagh: Christian Brothers' Schools	14	14	3	4	93 5 10	14	14	—	—	5 15 19
6655	Armagh: Royal School	10	15	9	—	53 1 5	19	15	—	—	9 15 5
6053	Lurgan College	6	8	4	1	36 5 9	6	8	—	—	1 3 11
6851	Portadown: Municipal Day Trades Preparatory School	12	7	—	—	52 19 3	12	7	—	—	13 12 9
6655	Portadown: Ladies' School	14	13	4	—	48 3 2	14	13	—	—	11 2 4

SECONDARY SCHOOLS, &c.—continued.

MANUAL INSTRUCTION				DOMESTIC ECONOMY					No. of Individual Students	Total Amount of Grants	No. of School	
No. of Students recognised for Grants				No. of Students recognised for Grants								
1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	Grant	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	Grant			
				£ s. d.					£ s. d.		£ s. d.	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	42 16 8	6796
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	156	394 12 2	6119
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	18 3 3	6557
17	4	—	—	30 2 6	—	—	—	—	—	21	118 2 5	7002
4	7	—	—	0 4 7	17	9	4	2	20 17 5	53	124 13 8	6244
7	11	—	—	19 18 10	9	0	—	—	12 3 1	32	107 2 0	6177
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	81 9 6	6190
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	15 10 11	6257
—	—	—	—	—	5	4	—	—	0 19 2	14	27 11 0	6626
5	7	9	—	13 0 0	17	2	—	—	14 0 0	41	113 7 0	6114
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	65 0 11	6194
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	127 11 2	7043
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	175	302 4 2	6086
19	31	22	—	137 6 7	—	—	—	—	—	193	721 11 9	6053
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	61 0 2	6184
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	141	282 17 3	6192
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	9	31 17 3	243	401 6 2	6218
31	37	—	—	146 6 3	—	—	—	—	—	123	774 8 4	6684
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	79 15 4	6186
34	29	—	—	82 16 7	—	—	—	—	—	394	952 5 0	6032
—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	2 5 10	102	232 17 10	6049
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	13 4 0	80	102 14 5	6164
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	124	174 15 7	6095
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	7 9 8	78	135 10 7	6071
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	99 1 8	6200
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	62 12 10	6556
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	23 9 8	6552
12	7	—	—	16 0 3	—	—	—	—	—	19	84 13 6	6861
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	59 0 0	6863

TABLE III.—LIST OF DAY

No. of School	NAME of School	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE					Grant	DRAWING					Grant
		No. of Students recognised for Grants				No. of Students recognised for Grants							
		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year								
		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year			
	CO. CAVAN:					£ s. d.					£ s. d.		
6161	Cavan: Royal School	16	10	6	—	46 19 2	16	10	—	—	5 16 4		
6124	Cavan: St. Patrick's College	25	25	24	—	112 16 9	26	28	—	—	17 10 9		
	CO. DOWDALL:												
6273	Letterkenny: Loreto Convent	22	14	—	—	58 11 10	22	14	7	1	21 8 7		
6807	Letterkenny: St. Eunan's College	24	17	10	—	62 7 6	24	17	—	—	9 12 1		
6062	Lifford: Prior Schools	24	22	13	—	74 8 9	24	22	—	—	17 12 5		
6087	Raphee: Royal School	8	10	5	2	48 0 2	6	10	5	2	15 11 6		
	CO. DOWD:												
6608	Banbridge: Academy	22	21	6	5	104 14 6	22	21	—	—	13 8 8		
6247	Bangor: Endowed School	20	20	8	—	61 5 10	20	20	—	—	11 12 2		
6210	Bangor: Glenola School	8	9	1	—	21 0 0	8	9	—	—	5 17 0		
6075	Holywood: Upper Sullivan School	20	14	19	—	132 2 4	20	14	5	—	26 10 2		
6171	Newry: Christian Brothers' Schools	26	15	8	—	27 4 5	40	16	—	—	14 14 0		
6263	Newry: Intermediate School	16	—	—	—	24 13 4	16	—	—	—	4 10 1		
6092	Newry: St. Colman's College	9	14	4	2	49 11 7	9	14	4	4	13 5 2		
	CO. FREEMANAGH:												
6149	Enniskillen: Portora Royal School	14	12	6	—	67 13 6	14	12	—	—	7 12 9		
6572	Enniskillen: St. Michael's Intermediate School	17	10	6	—	43 16 1	17	10	—	—	7 12 2		
	CO. LONDONDERRY:												
6126	Coleraine: Academical Institution	40	41	19	—	211 14 8	40	41	—	—	16 13 6		
6126	Coleraine: The High School	19	14	8	6	76 19 6	19	14	0	5	22 6 4		
6895	Coleraine: Ursuline Convent	2	4	—	—	7 14 4	2	4	—	—	1 10 0		
6265	Lisnavea: Roebank School	13	6	—	—	25 5 6	13	6	2	—	16 14 9		
6588	Marblehead: Raheny Endowed School	25	18	1	—	69 12 1	25	18	6	—	20 1 1		
	CO. BONDURGH OF LONDONDERRY:												
6086	Christian Brothers' School, Brown-st-the-Hill	29	17	10	—	135 6 6	29	17	10	—	27 11 10		
6549	Convent of Our Lady of Mercy	17	12	6	—	61 18 9	17	12	2	—	14 10 1		
6094	Foyle College	31	33	11	3	153 7 2	31	63	—	—	28 2 11		
7006	Municipal Day Trades Preparatory School	21	8	8	—	159 1 11	21	8	6	—	43 2 2		
6140	St. Columba's College	28	28	13	4	106 14 1	28	28	—	—	16 9 4		
6875	St. Lurach's College	12	15	1	—	38 14 1	12	15	—	—	11 19 10		
6556	Victoria High School	43	33	20	10	270 17 1	43	38	19	2	29 12 11		

SECONDARY SCHOOLS, &c.—continued.

MANUAL INSTRUCTION				DOMESTIC ECONOMY						No. of Individual Students	Total Amount of Grants	No. of Schools
No. of Students recognised for Grants				Grant	No. of Students recognised for Grants				Grant			
1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year				
—	—	—	—	£ s. d.	—	—	—	—	£ s. d.	32	52 17 7	6161
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	99	136 16 6	6124
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	10 14 4	44	99 14 9	6273
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51	72 6 7	6097
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59	92 1 5	6002
0	—	—	—	2 6 2	—	—	—	—	—	27	65 18 5	6067
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	118 3 2	6508
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	72 19 0	6557
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	26 17 6	6316
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	153 13 6	6676
31	—	—	—	11 6 2	—	—	—	—	—	63	123 5 1	6171
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	29 4 1	6263
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	62 10 9	6062
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	75 7 3	6109
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	56 7 11	6578
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	228 12 2	6136
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	101 6 10	6126
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	9 12 9	6825
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	35 19 6	6286
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59	89 12 2	6586
29	17	10	—	59 18 6	—	—	—	—	—	54	252 16 7	6066
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	6	18 13 9	41	96 7 7	6549
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	143 10 1	6694
21	8	3	—	51 3 3	—	—	—	—	—	37	252 13 5	7006
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	73	126 3 16	6140
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	50 13 11	6073
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	12 2 5	113	353 12 4	6256

TABLE III.—LIST OF DAY

No. of School	Name of School	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE				Grant	DRAWING				Grant
		No. of Students recognised for Grants					No. of Students recognised for Grants				
		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	
						£ s. d.					£ s. d.
6613	Co. MONAGHAN: Carrickmacross: Patrician Brothers' Schools	9	4	5	—	26 3 11	9	4	—	—	3 5 0
6213	Carrickmacross: St. Louis' Convent	35	26	9	5	175 11 0	35	26	9	3	46 4 1
6196	Monaghan: Christian Brothers' Schools	17	16	—	—	182 0 0	17	16	—	—	20 7 5
6225	Monaghan: St. Louis' Convent	38	23	27	13	335 17 5	38	23	—	—	23 5 0
6076	Monaghan: St. Macarten's Seminary	14	17	15	5	86 2 9	14	17	—	—	9 15 11
6322	Co. TYRONE: Cookstown Academy	14	13	—	5	60 18 11	14	13	—	—	6 2 1
6128	Cookstown: Ladies' School	13	11	5	2	43 2 11	13	11	4	2	15 3 7
6006	Dungannon: Girls School	18	3	5	—	42 0 1	18	3	—	—	5 2 10
6231	Dungannon: Royal School	28	24	20	—	123 10 3	22	24	—	—	12 9 0
6090	Dungannon: St. Patrick's Academy	15	5	7	—	49 15 8	15	5	—	—	3 7 3
6076	Omagh Academy	19	13	7	3	39 14 0	19	18	—	—	16 5 7
6139	Omagh: Christian Brothers' Schools	23	13	—	3	58 19 1	23	19	—	—	12 17 1
6032	Omagh: High School	7	12	1	—	22 15 3	7	12	1	2	7 3 3
6211	Omagh: Loreto Convent	24	15	9	5	107 7 5	24	16	—	—	12 5 9
TOTALS FOR ULSTER.		2,010	1,409	691	130	3,176 2 7	2,018	1,409	146	34	1,423 8 10
CONNACHT.											
6639	Co. GALWAY: Ballinasloe: St. Joseph's College	29	13	9	—	59 17 7	29	13	—	—	5 16 7
6067	Galway: Dominican Convent, Taylor's Hill	23	17	—	—	49 6 3	23	17	—	—	12 8 7
6242	Galway: Grammar School	14	9	3	1	37 17 2	14	9	—	—	4 3 2
6305	Galway: St. Ignace's College	31	13	11	—	77 6 11	31	13	—	—	10 14 5
6076	Galway: St. Joseph's Seminary	13	14	11	—	55 2 7	19	14	—	—	4 12 9
7041	Galway: St. Mary's College	19	13	9	—	49 15 6	19	13	—	—	6 12 4
6220	Tuam: Christian Brothers' Schools	10	11	—	—	25 4 2	10	11	—	—	5 3 13
6327	Tuam: St. Jarlath's College	51	32	22	11	149 11 10	51	32	—	—	27 2 2
6296	Co. MAYO: Castlebar: St. Gerald's College	36	6	13	—	92 10 10	36	6	—	—	11 12 8
6292	Killineigh: St. Louis' Convent	33	29	—	—	111 6 10	33	29	—	—	20 3 16
6278	Westport: Christian Brothers' Schools	39	17	10	—	92 18 0	39	17	—	—	15 18 6
6245	Co. ROSCOMMON: Ballinacorney: Diocesan College	17	22	17	—	52 14 6	17	22	—	—	13 7 8

SECONDARY SCHOOLS, &c.—continued.

MANUAL INSTRUCTION				DOMESTIC ECONOMY				No. of Individual Students	Total Amount of Grants	No. of School		
No. of Students recognised for Grants				No. of Students recognised for Grants								
1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	Grant	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	Grant			
				£ s. d.					£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	29 8 11	6643
—	—	—	—	—	20	—	17	9	71 9 10	90	295 4 11	6223
17	16	—	—	81 4 1	—	—	—	—	—	33	183 11 6	6196
—	—	—	—	—	30	—	11	10	79 16 9	100	443 16 1	6225
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	145 13 8	6676
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	67 1 0	6222
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	58 0 6	6126
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	86 2 11	6090
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90	136 19 3	6231
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	53 2 11	6690
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	115 2 7	6678
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	100 16 2	6169
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	29 19 0	6063
—	—	—	—	—	20	11	16	5	33 18 16	56	173 12 6	6211
193	174	46	—	599 19 9	119	34	92	44	356 9 5	4,280	10,565 6 7	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	85 14 2	6639
—	—	—	—	—	11	—	11	2	21 1 11	52	82 14 9	6607
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	42 0 4	6242
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	28 1 4	6305
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	59 15 4	6076
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	56 7 10	7041
16	11	—	—	5 3 4	—	—	—	—	—	31	28 11 5	6220
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	116	186 14 6	6227
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	164 3 6	6226
—	—	—	—	—	19	11	8	3	45 16 5	72	177 5 1	6292
19	11	—	—	9 17 6	—	—	—	—	—	66	118 8 2	6276
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	56	96 2 2	6245

TABLE III.—LIST OF DAY

No. of School	Name of School	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE					DRAWING				
		No. of Students recognised for Grants				Grant	No. of Students recognised for Grants				Grant
		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	
	Co. Sligo:					£ s. d.					£ s. d.
5899	Sligo: Grammar School, .	17	16	10	—	98 14 11	17	16	—	—	9 0 10
6141	Sligo: Summerhill College, .	42	35	16	11	153 0 9	48	35	—	—	17 10 2
6918	Sligo: Municipal Day Trade Preparatory School, .	12	8	—	—	56 15 8	12	8	—	—	12 6 1
7039	Sligo: The High School, .	15	11	—	—	50 12 0	16	11	—	—	6 19 11
6197	Sligo: Ursuline Convent, .	44	18	14	—	123 18 2	44	18	—	—	26 16 18
	TOTALS FOR CONNAUGHT, .	445	289	144	23	1,316 13 6	445	289	—	—	201 2 6
	Totals for Leinster, . (95 Schools), .	2,590	1,889	904	194	8,763 1 2	2,590	1,889	137	10	1,493 11 2
	Totals for Munster, . (74 Schools), .	1,882	1,202	632	70	4,765 13 3	1,882	1,202	86	23	1,062 9 3
	Totals for Ulster, . (70 Schools), .	2,010	1,409	601	180	8,176 2 7	2,010	1,409	146	34	1,433 8 10
	Totals for Connaught, . (17 Schools), .	445	289	144	23	1,316 13 6	445	289	—	—	261 2 6
	TOTALS FOR IRELAND, (257 Schools), .	6,928	4,789	2,181	423	23,981 10 8	6,928	4,789	329	67	4,190 4 3

SECONDARY SCHOOLS, &c.—continued.

MANUAL INSTRUCTION					DOMESTIC ECONOMY					No of Individual Students	Total Amount of Grants	No. of School
No. of Students recognised for Grants				Grant	No. of Students recognised for Grants				Grant			
1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year				
				£ s. d.					£ s. d.			
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	77 15 9	6899
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	104	170 11 0	6141
12	6	—	—	28 18 1	—	—	—	—	—	20	98 19 8	6918
—	—	—	—	—	14	10	3	—	10 16 5	29	48 10 4	7039
—	—	—	—	—	27	14	—	—	24 9 5	76	175 4 5	6197
41	30	—	—	46 10 1	71	65	22	5	102 6 2	929	1,667 1 3	—
336	267	34	—	436 11 10	236	65	217	42	556 0 0	5,759	11,168 4 3	—
511	302	15	—	461 4 4	213	113	127	33	431 11 0	3,654	7,480 9 3	—
332	174	49	—	599 10 2	119	34	93	44	355 9 5	4,380	10,565 0 7	—
41	30	—	—	46 10 1	71	35	22	5	102 6 2	929	1,667 1 3	—
1,643	793	96	—	1,864 15 0	639	247	459	124	1,444 5 7	14,822	31,190 15 4	—

TABLE IV.—LIST OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS showing the Grants paid by the Department during the Financial Year, 1st April, 1918—31st March, 1919, in respect of Instruction in Drawing and Manual Work.

No. of School	Name of School.	School Year ending	Grant for Drawing (paid on average attendance of scholars).		Grant for Manual Instruction.		Total Grant for Drawing and Manual Instruction.
			Average Attendance.	Amount of Grant.	No of scholars under Instruction.	Amount of Grant.	
	LEINSTER.			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
6170	Co. CARLOW: Carlow: Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.8.18	198	19 6 0	—	—	19 6 0
6200	Carlow: Convent of Mercy.	30.6.18	48	3 11 8	—	—	3 11 8
6234	Co. DUBLIN: Artane: Industrial School.	31.10.18	764	76 8 0	215	69 16 7	146 4 7
6150	Kingstown: Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.11.18	928	23 10 0	—	—	23 10 0
6227	Monistown: Carrigan Park Industrial School.	30.6.18	162	15 4 0	44	10 13 8	25 17 8
6356	Co. ROSCOMMON: Christian Brothers' Schools, Francis Street.	31.1.18	321	33 2 0	—	—	33 2 0
6345	Christian Brothers' Schools, Golden Bridge.	31.5.18	137	19 14 0	—	—	19 14 0
6240	Christian Brothers' Schools, Great Strand Street.	30.4.18	217	21 14 0	—	—	21 14 0
6162	Christian Brothers' Schools, James's Street.	31.5.18	213	31 0 0	—	—	31 0 0
6219	Christian Brothers' Schools, Marino.	31.3.18	215	31 10 0	—	—	31 10 0
6130	Christian Brothers' Schools, North Brunswick Street.	31.5.18	254	25 8 0	—	—	25 8 0
6156	Christian Brothers' Schools, North Richmond Street.	30.4.18	224	33 8 0	57	13 16 10	47 4 10
6238	Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Laurence O'Toole.	30.4.18	143	14 10 0	27	8 0 7	23 10 7
6239	Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Mary's Place.	30.4.18	262	25 4 0	24	7 19 0	33 3 0
6117	Christian Brothers' Schools, Sygar Street.	31.3.18	461	46 2 0	—	—	46 2 0
6244	Christian Brothers' Schools, Weathard Row.	31.3.18	344	34 2 0	—	—	34 2 0
6155	O'Brien Institution, .	31.10.18	102	10 4 0	—	—	10 4 0
6116	St. Vincent's Orphanage.	31.3.18	86	8 12 0	26	9 0 0	17 12 0
6217	Co. KILDARE: Athy: Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.10.18	149	11 3 6	—	—	11 3 6
6340	Athy: St. Mary's School, (Convent of Mercy).	31.8.18	30	3 0 0	—	—	3 0 0
6351	Kilcock: Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.9.18	76	8 11 0	—	—	8 11 0
6325	Monasterevan: Christian Brothers' Schools.	28.2.19	59	5 15 0	—	—	5 15 0
6221	Near: Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.10.18	113	11 6 0	—	—	11 6 0
6304	Co. KILKENNY: Olliam: Christian Brothers' Schools.	28.2.19	73	7 6 0	—	—	7 6 0
6059	Kilkenny: Christian Brothers' Schools.	28.2.19	163	15 6 0	—	—	15 6 0
6262	KING'S COUNTY: Portarlington: Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.12.18	84	8 8 0	—	—	8 8 0
6103	Co. LOUTH: Drogheda: Christian Brothers' Schools, Sunday Gate.	31.10.18	151	15 2 0	—	—	15 2 0

(a) 10 months' Grant.

(b) 18 months' Grant.

TABLE IV.—LIST OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS—continued.

No. of School	Name of School.	School Year ending	Grant for Drawing (paid on average attendance of scholars).		Grant for Manual Instruction.		Total Grant for Drawing and Manual Instruction
			Average Attendance.	Amount of Grant.	No. of scholars under instruction.	Amount of Grant.	
	Co. LOOTH—(continued).			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
4193	Drogheda: Christian Brothers' Schools, Westgate.	31.10.18	51	5 2 9	—	—	5 2 9
4175	Dundalk: Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.9.18	265	39 10 0	—	—	39 10 0
4196	Co. MEATH: Kells: Christian Brothers' Schools.	28.2.19	193	(a) 13 14 8	—	—	13 14 8
4170	QUEEN'S COUNTY: Maryborough: Christian Brothers' Schools.	28.2.19	182	15 4 0	—	—	15 4 0
6051	Co. WESTMEATH: Mullingar: Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.12.18	165	(b) 19 5 0	—	—	19 5 0
4104	Co. WEXFORD: Enniscorthy: Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.3.18	214	(a) 22 14 9	—	—	22 14 9
4249	Enniscorthy: Lacote Convent.	31.3.18	10	(a) 2 2 9	—	—	2 2 9
4161	New Ross: Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.1.19	104	7 10 0	—	—	7 10 0
4158	Wexford: Christian Brothers' Schools, George's Street.	31.1.19	112	8 8 0	—	—	8 8 0
4241	Wexford: Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Joseph's.	31.1.18	193	19 0 0	—	—	19 0 0
TOTALS FOR LEINSTER.		—	2,951	694 17 1	393	124 0 8	819 3 9
MUNSTER.							
Co. CLACK.							
4137	Ennis: Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.9.18	199	8 3 9	—	—	8 3 9
4153	Ennisymon: Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.9.18	74	7 8 0	—	—	7 8 0
4295	Kilrush: Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.9.18	77	7 14 0	—	—	7 14 0
Co. COKE.							
4454	Baltimore: Fishery School.	30.6.18	71	7 2 0	25	8 3 2	15 7 2
4260	Charleville: Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.3.18	84	8 8 0	—	—	8 8 0
4356	Clenckilly: St. Aloysius Industrial School.	30.9.18	81	8 2 0	—	—	8 2 0
4240	Doneraile: Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.1.19	95	(b) 5 5 8	—	—	5 5 8
4157	Ferney: Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.1.19	195	19 4 4	—	—	19 4 0
4131	Midleton: Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.1.19	161	19 2 0	—	—	19 2 0
4119	Mitchelstown: Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.1.19	81	6 1 8	—	—	6 1 9
4339	Upton: Danesfort Industrial School.	31.3.18	190	19 0 0	41	11 15 2	30 15 2
4323	Youghal: Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.1.19	147	14 14 0	—	—	14 14 0
Co. ROSCOMMON OR CONK:							
4322	Christian Brothers' Schools, Marney Street.	31.5.18	198	19 16 0	—	—	19 16 0
4413	Christian Brothers' Schools, Our Lady's Mount.	31.5.18	608	99 10 0	—	—	99 19 0
4354	Christian Brothers' Schools, Sullivan's Quay.	31.5.18	277	27 14 0	—	—	27 14 0
4434	Greenmount: Industrial School.	30.6.18	155	15 10 0	45	14 14 7	30 4 7
Co. KERRY.							
4154	Dingle: Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.1.19	202	20 4 0	—	—	20 4 0
4179	Trillick: Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.1.19	289	28 12 0	—	—	28 12 0

(a) 17 months' Grant.

(b) 18 months' Grant.

TABLE IV.—LIST OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS—continued.

No. of School	Name of School.	School Year ending	Grant for Drawing (paid on average attendance of scholars).		Grant for Manual Instruction.		Total Grant for Drawing and Manual Instruction.
			Average Attendance.	Amount of Grant.	No. of scholars under instruction.	Amount of Grant.	
4319	Co. KERRY—(continued). Trillick: St. Joseph's Industrial School.	31.1.19	110	11 0 6	40	8 7 5	19 7 5
4334	Co. LIMERICK: Dess: Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.12.18	56	(a) 6 1 4	—	—	6 1 4
4335	Glen: District Industrial School.	30.9.18	123	12 6 0	—	—	12 6 0
4365	Co. BOROUGH OF LIMERICK: Christian Brothers' Schools, St. John's.	30.11.18	150	15 6 0	—	—	15 6 0
4364	Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Mary's.	30.11.18	234	23 8 0	—	—	23 8 0
4363	Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Munchin's.	30.11.18	121	12 2 0	—	—	12 2 0
4190	Christian Brothers' Schools, Sexton Street.	30.11.18	403	40 6 0	—	—	40 6 0
4326	Industrial School, Sexton Street.	26.11.18	159	15 16 0	47	16 12 5	32 16 5
4044	Co. TIPPERARY: Carrick-on-Suir: Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Mary's.	31.12.18	31	6 2 0	—	—	6 2 0
4101	Carrick-on-Suir: Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Nicholas.	31.12.18	94	9 8 0	—	—	9 8 0
4361	Cashel: Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.12.18	73	6 9 6	—	—	6 9 6
4294	Cloone: Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Mary's.	31.12.18	128	9 12 0	—	—	9 12 0
4134	Cloone: Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Peter & Paul.	31.12.18	167	16 14 0	—	—	16 14 0
4064	Cloone: St. Joseph's Industrial School.	31.5.18	151	15 2 0	32	11 6 0	26 18 0
4129	Enagh: Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.12.18	115	8 12 6	—	—	8 12 6
4160	Taunton: Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.4.18	186	18 19 6	—	—	18 19 6
4133	Tipperary: Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.11.18	122	12 4 6	—	—	12 4 6
4214	Co. WATERFORD: Dungarven: Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.12.18	162	12 3 0	—	—	12 3 0
4264	Lismore: Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.1.19	73	(a) 7 18 2	—	—	7 18 2
4291	Tramore: Christian Brothers' Schools.	25.2.18	94	6 8 0	—	—	6 8 0
4115	Co. BOROUGH OF WATERFORD: Christian Brothers' Schools, Mount Zion.	28.9.18	526	52 10 0	—	—	52 10 0
4293	Christian Brothers' Schools, St. John's.	26.3.18	173	13 7 0	—	—	13 7 0
4292	Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Patrick's.	26.3.18	66	5 2 0	—	—	5 2 0
TOTALS FOR MUNSTER		—	6,434	615 13 2	185	71 3 0	686 16 12
ULSTER.							
4473	Co. BOROUGH OF BELFAST: Balmoral Industrial School.	31.5.18	304	30 8 6	27	34 3 0	64 11 6
4298	Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Malachy's.	30.9.18	143	14 6 0	—	—	14 6 0
4320	Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Mary's.	26.9.18	182	18 4 0	—	—	18 4 0
4299	Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Patrick's.	26.9.18	253	25 6 0	—	—	25 6 0
4050	Malone Protestant Reformatory.	31.8.18	169	10 18 6	91	38 1 7	48 19 9
7812	Milntown: St. Patrick's Industrial School.	31.6.18	113	11 16 6	41	18 3 16	29 19 16

(a) 12 months' Grant.

TABLE IV.—LIST OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS—*continued.*

No. of School	Name of School.	School Year ending	Grant for Drawing (paid on average attendance of scholars).		Grant for Manual Instruction.		Total Grant for Drawing and Manual Instruction.
			Average Attendance.	Amount of Grant.	No. of scholars under instruction.	Amount of Grant.	
6100	Co. ARMAGH: Armagh: Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.9.18	88	£ s. d. 8 12 0	—	—	8 12 0
6108	Co. DONEGAL: Killybegs: St. Columba's Industrial School.	31.8.18	107	10 14 0	48	40 7 5	51 1 5
6171	Co. DOWN: Newry: Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.9.18	298	20 16 0	—	—	20 16 0
6063	Co. DUBLIN: Christian Brothers' Schools, Howe-of-the-Hill.	31.1.19	233	23 6 0	—	—	23 6 0
6196	Co. MONAGHAN: Monaghan: Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.1.19	19	(a) 9 4 4	—	—	9 4 4
6139	Co. TYRONE: Omagh: Christian Brothers' Schools.	30.9.18	123	(a) 9 4 0	—	—	9 4 0
TOTALS FOR ULSTER.			—	2,025	277	130 15 10	332 10 8
Co. CONNAUGHT.							
6337	Co. GALWAY: Galway: Salthill Industrial School.	30.6.18	175	17 10 0	56	25 18 7	43 8 7
6326	Letterfrack: St. Joseph's Industrial School.	31.8.18	149	14 18 0	61	23 1 7	37 19 7
6330	Tamn: Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.8.18	84	8 8 0	—	—	8 8 0
6373	Co. MAYO: Westport: Christian Brothers' Schools.	31.12.18	129	(a) 15 1 0	—	—	15 1 0
TOTALS FOR CONNAUGHT.			—	537	117	48 0 2	104 17 2

(a) 14 months' Grant.

(b) 9 months' Grant.

SUMMARY.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
TOTALS FOR LEINSTER (57 Schools),	8,951	694	17	1	393	184	8	3	819	3	0
TOTALS FOR MUNSTER (41 Schools),	8,434	615	15	2	185	71	3	9	686	18	11
TOTALS FOR ULSTER (12 Schools),	2,085	201	14	10	277	130	15	10	332	10	8
TOTALS FOR CONNACHT (4 Schools),	537	55	17	0	117	48	0	2	104	17	2
TOTALS FOR IRELAND (94 Schools),	16,957	1,563	4	1	972	375	6	5	1,943	10	6

TABLE V.—STATEMENT showing the OCCUPATIONS of STUDENTS attending Schools and Classes conducted during the Season 1918-19 under the conditions of Local Schemes of Technical Instruction in Non-Agricultural Subjects.

URBAN SCHEMES.

LEISTON.

	Dublin.	Athlone.	Nov.	Blackrock.	May.	Dalkey.	Draghda.	Enniscorthy.	Kingsdown.	New Ross.	Feneston.	Radcliffe and Rathgar.	Wexford.	Total for Leiston.
Number of individual students enrolled.	3,242	184	147	298	153	98	448	134	504	140	431	1,398	178	7,388
Number enrolled in—														
Introductory Course Classes.	320	24	10	42	05	—	23	31	28	30	—	84	20	680
Commercial Classes (Including Languages Classes).	1,610	112	84	75	41	44	102	00	124	11	128	750	20	2,721
Science (Pure and Applied) and Mathematics Classes.	1,380	—	—	51	—	—	43	27	82	30	181	—	28	1,791
Handicraft Classes.	42	—	24	54	30	—	—	4	81	30	18	—	8	261
Domestic Science Classes.	452	47	21	92	32	54	191	01	261	01	124	350	19	1,735
Art Classes.	45	—	—	—	—	—	43	18	3	18	—	—	12	126
OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.														
Young Men.														
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations, Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c.	107	4	—	18	2	1	2	3	8	2	1	15	2	165
Coin and Car Builders, Engineers, Workers in Metal, Draughtsmen, &c.	14	1	—	22	2	—	18	23	3	3	49	—	28	160
Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c.	17	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	21
Electrical Engineers, Scientific Instrument Makers, &c.	147	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	159
Printing Trades—Compositors, Lithographers, &c.	83	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	86
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	—	—	—	2	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	10	—	17
Painters, Decorators, &c.	32	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	8	—	—	1	3	47
Plumbers, Gasfitters, &c.	43	—	—	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	54
Trades Involving Applied Art—Jewellers, Furniture Makers, &c.	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	40
Chemists, Analysts, Druggists, &c.	57	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	1	—	65
Salesmen, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c.	40	15	10	9	4	7	14	18	3	0	23	13	15	271
Clerks in Commercial Offices.	215	12	8	19	2	—	4	22	6	17	159	8	41	411
Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assurance, and Accountants' Offices.	96	1	—	1	2	33	1	—	3	20	130	2	293	363
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, &c.	38	4	3	1	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	8	8	61
Students (University, Law, Medical), Occupations not included in the above Classes.	58	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	62
Boys just left School or College.	270	11	19	10	—	3	14	11	8	34	75	172	—	593
Boys still in attendance at School or College.	42	—	—	15	14	2	—	0	77	1	4	5	1	191
No occupation stated.	251	8	1	15	7	—	—	—	—	—	4	18	2	396
Total Number of Young Men.	5,072	57	68	126	50	18	140	75	133	66	209	484	77	5,831
Young Women.														
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations, Domestic Services, &c.	42	4	0	12	13	30	4	28	00	0	10	31	4	161
Printing Trades.	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.	39	7	0	5	—	1	12	2	0	7	11	14	1	107
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	104	—	—	—	—	—	—	104
Factory Workers not included in above.	37	—	—	9	10	—	—	—	—	—	0	18	—	74
Workers in Lace, Crochet, Embroidery, Springing, Drawn-Thread Work, &c.	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Saleswomen, Shopkeepers, &c.	42	19	18	19	7	1	11	2	16	3	6	47	17	196
Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Servants, &c.	239	17	8	19	19	10	10	15	44	1	40	121	14	381
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, Students (University, Medical), &c.	56	8	10	0	2	3	18	20	5	1	5	38	28	169
Occupations not included in above Classes.	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41
Girls just left School or College.	25	10	7	8	—	1	7	—	—	—	43	14	1	127
Girls still in attendance at School or College.	19	02	—	25	—	—	—	10	—	—	2	44	18	103
No occupation stated.	48	—	1	17	24	13	—	—	17	5	43	2	2	170
Total Number of Young Women.	570	56	36	51	37	13	136	23	233	80	83	279	27	1,610
Total Number of Students.	5,642	113	104	177	88	31	276	98	366	146	492	763	104	7,441

TABLE V.—continued.
 URBAN SCHEMES—continued.
 MUNSTER AND CONNAUGHT.

	Cork.	Limerick.	Waterford.	Down.	Queenstown.	Trillick.	Totals for Munster.	Galway.	Sligo.	Totals for Connaught.
Number of individual students enrolled, . . .	2,257	704	290	197	516	3,953	224	230	504	
Number enrolled in :—										
Introductory Course Classes, . . .	349	—	12	44	73	478	51	51	82	
Commercial Classes (including Language Classes), . . .	370	417	40	47	207	1,211	75	116	194	
Sciences (Pure and Applied) and Mathematics Classes, . . .	482	120	37	80	116	845	51	30	71	
Handicraft Classes, . . .	60	—	8	28	29	125	13	20	43	
Domestic Science Classes, . . .	599	134	45	—	39	826	13	94	152	
Art Classes, . . .	253	93	20	25	43	414	13	13	39	
Classes in Lace and Crochet Making, Embroidery, Spinning, Drawn Thread Work, &c., . . .	201	15	28	—	—	244	—	23	23	
OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.										
Young Men.										
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations, . . .	3	2	—	—	1	7	—	3	3	
Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c., . . .	87	2	7	46	0	154	10	1	11	
Carp and Car Builders, . . .	14	—	6	—	—	20	—	1	1	
Engineers, Workers in Metal, Draughtsmen, &c., . . .	150	34	4	44	23	255	4	1	9	
Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c., . . .	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	
Electrical Engineers, Scientific Instrument Makers, &c., . . .	41	14	2	4	—	61	1	5	6	
Printing Trades—Compositors, Lithographers, &c., . . .	33	7	—	—	2	42	2	2	4	
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c., . . .	—	—	—	—	5	5	—	—	—	
Fabrics, Decorators, &c., . . .	36	—	—	—	—	20	—	1	1	
Fashions, Gasfitters, &c., . . .	10	15	—	—	2	27	—	3	3	
Trades involving Applied Art—Jewellers, Furniture Makers, &c., . . .	19	8	1	—	—	25	—	3	3	
Chemists, Analysts, Dressmakers, &c., . . .	15	6	2	—	2	23	2	—	2	
Shoemakers, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c., . . .	66	28	—	—	20	116	2	14	34	
Clerks in Commercial Offices, . . .	145	25	—	3	12	185	29	19	30	
Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assurance, and Accountants' Offices, . . .	34	9	2	—	6	52	15	3	18	
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, &c., . . .	20	29	2	15	32	100	10	5	15	
Students (University, Law, Medical), . . .	35	—	—	—	5	45	5	—	5	
Occupations not included in the above Classes, . . .	120	40	11	32	119	322	—	28	28	
Boys just left School or College, . . .	38	—	—	—	16	54	—	4	4	
Boys still in attendance at School or College, . . .	53	—	2	—	—	55	—	1	1	
No occupation stated, . . .	79	78	5	3	35	200	4	2	9	
Total Number of Young Men, . . .	989	333	49	147	264	1,773	100	142	202	
Young Women.										
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations, . . .	2	2	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	
Domestic Servants, . . .	25	27	10	1	1	65	18	10	23	
Building Trades, . . .	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	
Engineers, Milliners, &c., . . .	64	15	4	—	—	83	—	16	20	
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c., . . .	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	
Factory Workers not included in above, . . .	25	1	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	
Workers in Lace, Crochet, Embroidery, Spinning, Drawn Thread Work, &c., . . .	32	—	26	—	—	58	—	1	1	
Shoemakers, Shopkeepers, &c., . . .	69	47	19	—	15	241	6	6	12	
Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Servants, &c., . . .	179	69	7	3	20	269	15	25	40	
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, . . .	68	35	17	18	16	147	19	30	40	
Students (University, Medical), . . .	20	—	—	—	—	20	—	4	4	
Occupations not included in above Classes, . . .	206	38	3	3	—	250	14	7	21	
Girls just left School or College, . . .	114	—	—	—	—	114	6	20	26	
Girls still in attendance at School or College, . . .	71	—	—	—	—	71	—	—	—	
No occupation stated, . . .	320	191	74	20	166	791	40	53	93	
Total Number of Young Women, . . .	1,277	431	151	50	251	2,160	124	178	302	
Total Number of Students, . . .	2,257	764	290	197	516	3,953	224	230	504	

TABLE V.—continued.—URBAN

	Belfast.	London-derry.	Armagh.	Ballymena.	Ballymoney.	Baccharde.	Harroir.	Carrickfergus.	Coleborne.
Number of individual students enrolled.	6,294	675	263	539	325	242	199	304	212
Number enrolled in:—									
Introductory Course Classes.	681	67	22	49	28	58	10	32	20
Commercial Classes (including Languages Classes).	1,722	124	166	125	76	87	92	53	28
Science (Pure and Applied) and Mathematics Classes.	1,390	237	11	98	20	12	—	40	38
Handicraft Classes.	652	—	40	—	46	—	—	—	—
Domestic Science Classes.	2,243	158	75	262	120	29	100	15	15
Art Classes.	459	100	52	82	32	—	—	127	38
Classes in Lace and Crochet Making, Embroidery, Springing, Drawn-Thread Work, &c.	73	28	—	61	—	—	—	10	27
Other Classes.	734	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.									
Young Men.									
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations.	19	—	17	9	29	2	1	4	1
Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c.	97	23	4	6	10	—	—	13	4
Coach and Car Builders.	16	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Engineers, Workers in Metal, Draughtsmen, &c.	1,928	141	—	46	5	17	4	19	22
Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c.	16	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Electrical Engineers, Scientific Instrument Makers, &c.	113	23	4	1	—	—	—	3	—
Printing Trades—Compositors, Lithographers, &c.	50	—	4	—	—	1	—	1	1
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	251	5	9	28	16	9	1	7	2
Painters, Decorators, &c.	48	6	1	—	—	1	1	1	—
Plumbers, Gasfitters, &c.	51	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
Trades Involving Applied Art—Jewellers, Furniture Makers, &c.	7	1	1	—	4	—	—	—	—
Chemists, Analysts, Druggists, &c.	68	2	1	1	2	—	—	1	—
Salesmen, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c.	283	13	13	28	18	16	9	4	13
Clerks in Commercial Offices.	697	22	9	14	11	3	5	9	13
Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assurance, and Accountants' Offices.	200	8	8	8	—	7	—	—	—
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, &c.	69	26	7	0	7	1	4	2	4
Students (University, Law, Medical).	28	—	14	—	—	—	1	—	—
Occupations not included in the above Classes.	39	19	—	—	13	19	4	20	4
Boys just left School or College.	—	—	5	—	8	—	6	12	4
Boys still in attendance at School or College.	6	2	1	—	—	1	—	9	24
No occupation stated.	221	8	11	—	—	3	2	—	—
Total Number of Young Men.	3,389	246	114	149	123	83	46	104	58
Young Women.									
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations.	—	—	—	—	63	—	—	—	8
Domestic Servants.	35	7	9	10	19	3	13	6	—
Printing Trades.	22	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.	226	20	24	11	12	12	3	5	1
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	260	1	26	70	22	30	—	1	3
Factory Workers not included in above.	678	45	10	86	—	23	—	26	—
Workers in Lace, Crochet, Embroidery, Springing, Drawn-Thread Work, &c.	25	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Saleswomen, Shopkeepers, &c.	245	29	32	25	13	10	16	12	13
Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Servants, &c.	737	67	15	23	22	8	21	13	22
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers.	181	34	20	31	28	18	14	4	15
Students (University, Medical).	21	—	10	—	—	1	—	—	—
Occupations not included in above Classes.	78	6	—	—	15	33	—	34	11
Girls just left School or College.	—	—	40	32	30	7	15	96	37
Girls still in attendance at School or College.	23	0	1	3	—	—	3	10	2
No occupation stated.	1,023	83	45	83	—	11	62	—	4
Total Number of Young Women.	3,406	329	264	290	203	160	163	208	124
Total Number of Students.	6,994	675	288	539	325	242	199	304	112

SCHEMES—continued.—Utarna.

Italywood.	Larne.	Lisburn.	Lurgan (Municipal Scheme).	Lurgan (Convent Scheme).	Newry.	Newtownards.	Pardown.	Totals for Utarne.	
100	447	698	624	197	409	183	384	12,799	Number of individual students enrolled.
—	65	59	80	—	85	27	63	1,332	Number enrolled in—
27	84	140	281	69	177	44	103	3,417	Introductory Course Classes.
30	102	131	197	—	43	14	61	2,332	Commercial Classes (including Languages Classes).
16	13	27	—	—	—	—	—	834	Science (Pure and Applied) and Mathematics Classes.
11	122	144	334	61	105	36	105	4,232	Handicraft Classes.
—	15	41	—	17	43	7	23	319	Domestic Science Classes.
—	129	30	—	—	—	—	—	318	Art Classes.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	734	Classes in Lace and Crochet Making, Embroidery, Sprigging, Drawing, Thread Work, &c.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Other Classes.
									OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.
									Young Men.
1	5	7	16	—	2	1	2	116	Persons engaged in Farming Occupations.
4	15	19	9	—	5	3	3	218	Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c.
13	55	68	11	—	18	13	49	1,679	Cloth and Car Builders.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Engineers, Workmen in Metal, Draughtsmen, &c.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c.
—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	160	Electrical Engineers, Scientific Instrument Makers, &c.
—	—	8	4	—	1	—	1	71	Printing Trades—Compositors, Lithographers, &c.
1	24	35	74	7	—	2	29	495	Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.
—	2	—	—	3	1	—	—	60	Fabricators, Decorators, &c.
—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	78	Plumbers, Gasfitters, &c.
—	—	—	—	1	7	1	—	22	Trades Involving Applied Art—Jewellers, Furniture Makers, &c.
1	9	—	1	1	9	—	1	27	Chemists, Analysts, Druggists, &c.
3	7	34	28	12	39	2	19	573	Salesmen, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c.
8	8	28	19	4	7	3	17	853	Clerks in Commercial Offices.
—	—	1	6	—	2	—	7	250	Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assurance, and Accountants' Offices.
—	19	2	12	1	11	1	13	174	Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, &c.
—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	Students (University, Law, Medical).
4	—	12	14	—	9	14	15	218	Occupations not included in the above Classes.
8	16	19	2	—	2	—	—	76	Boys just left School or College.
—	4	—	—	1	2	—	—	66	Boys still in attendance at School or College.
—	—	7	4	—	6	2	21	245	No occupation stated.
47	169	239	200	30	124	43	129	5,440	Total Number of Young Men.
									Young Women.
8	7	19	13	—	—	2	—	193	Persons engaged in Farming Occupations.
6	17	11	22	4	20	1	10	208	Domestic Servants.
—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	21	Printing Trades.
3	14	19	16	3	13	6	19	409	Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.
3	26	43	201	1	1	7	23	739	Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers.
8	12	52	—	181	19	61	22	1,139	Factory Workers not included in above.
—	—	16	—	—	—	1	—	38	Workers in Lace, Crochet, Embroidery, Sprigging, Drawn-Thread Work, &c.
3	15	12	18	6	24	8	8	481	Saleswomen, Shopkeepers, &c.
14	51	34	48	—	47	32	23	1,166	Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Servants, &c.
9	12	32	13	8	42	11	12	592	Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	Students (University, Medical).
—	14	—	—	—	8	9	4	212	Occupations not included in above Classes.
—	41	20	25	—	39	—	—	382	Girls just left School or College.
—	13	—	—	11	32	—	—	167	Girls still in attendance at School or College.
23	91	18	55	13	31	7	31	1,863	No occupation stated.
59	278	264	424	187	236	144	257	7,202	Total Number of Young Women.
100	447	698	624	197	409	183	384	12,799	Total Number of Students.

TABLE V.—continued,
COUNTY SCHEMES—PERMANENT CENTRES OF INSTRUCTION,
LEINSTER.

	Carlow.	Dublin.	Kildare.	Kilkenny.	King's County.	Longford.	Louth.	Meath.	Queen's County.	Westmeath.	Wexford.	Wicklow.	Totals for Leinster.
Number of individual students enrolled.	196	48	340	410	448	13	369	193	169	183	—	398	2,442
Number enrolled in:—													
Introductory Course Classes.	—	—	26	29	106	—	120	29	12	—	—	60	321
Commercial Classes (including Languages Classes).	119	46	116	185	195	—	93	60	117	68	—	78	1,014
Science (Pure and Applied) and Mathematics Classes.	—	—	46	59	62	—	26	33	16	28	—	15	462
Handicraft Classes.	—	—	6	—	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	16
Domestic Science Classes.	59	—	34	76	88	—	40	11	23	40	—	—	354
Art Classes.	—	—	13	111	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	147
Classes in Lace and Crochet Making, Embroidery, Springing, Drawn Thread Work, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	13	38	—	—	—	—	—	51
OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.													
Young Men.													
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations.	7	—	21	1	26	—	2	4	4	6	—	19	61
Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c.	—	—	4	—	13	—	18	2	—	10	—	13	43
Coin and Car Builders.	6	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Engineers, Workers in Metal, Draughtsmen, &c.	—	—	—	9	13	—	38	—	3	5	—	19	87
Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	1	7
Electrical Engineers, Scientific Instrument Makers, &c.	—	—	9	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	14
Printing Trades—Compositors, Lithographers, &c.	9	—	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	4	17
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	6	2	1	—	29	—	—	7	—	—	—	1	45
Painters, Decorators, &c.	1	—	1	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	9
Plumbers, Gasfitters, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	1	6
Trades Involving Applied Art—Jewellers, Furniture Makers, &c.	—	—	—	—	4	—	2	14	—	—	—	—	20
Chemists, Analysts, Druggists, &c.	8	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	13
Salesmen, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c.	—	—	18	8	14	—	45	29	—	37	—	18	167
Girls in Commercial Offices.	—	1	7	4	29	—	8	5	1	1	—	4	51
Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assurance, and Accountants' Offices.	—	—	6	4	3	—	1	1	4	—	—	1	20
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, &c.	6	—	8	61	27	—	17	—	26	4	—	4	167
Students (University, Law, Medical).	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Occupations not included in the above Classes.	10	4	—	6	26	—	16	9	2	4	—	31	103
Boys just left School or College.	4	—	36	—	1	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	55
Boys still in attendance at School or College.	—	3	—	—	1	—	5	—	—	39	—	9	67
No occupation stated.	10	—	10	5	23	—	16	13	5	—	—	18	94
Total Number of Young Men.	66	10	124	118	199	—	192	81	44	90	—	126	1,063
Young Women.													
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations.	13	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	17
Domestic Servants.	26	1	13	12	8	—	7	18	3	2	—	20	113
Printing Trades.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.	18	—	2	6	10	—	1	4	1	7	—	1	39
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factory Workers not included in above.	14	—	—	—	37	—	2	14	—	—	—	—	67
Workers in Lace, Crochet, Embroidery, Springing, Drawn-Thread Work, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Saleswomen, Shopkeepers, &c.	—	2	11	18	24	—	7	5	5	36	—	16	120
Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Servants, &c.	—	3	10	7	11	—	13	8	7	5	—	6	70
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers.	3	2	17	182	52	—	22	4	68	1	—	16	283
Students (University, Medical).	—	—	—	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58
Occupations not included in above Classes.	26	—	36	5	5	—	4	19	2	6	—	94	203
Girls just left School or College.	18	2	13	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	53
Girls still in attendance at School or College.	—	4	—	—	16	—	22	—	—	14	—	4	60
No occupation stated.	12	22	—	1	31	—	68	44	25	19	—	18	266
Total Number of Young Women.	130	26	115	292	247	13	163	112	125	84	—	166	1,409
Total Number of Students.	196	46	240	410	448	13	369	193	169	183	—	398	2,442

TABLE V.—continued.

COUNTY SCHEMES—PERMANENT CENTRES OF INSTRUCTION—continued.
MUNSTER.

	Clare.	Cork.	Kerry.	Limerick.	Tipperary (N. Riding).	Tipperary (S. Riding).	Tipperary (Jt. Urban and Rural).	Waterford.	Total for Munster.
Number of individual students enrolled.	163	1,581	364	87	283	48	209	263	3,000
Number enrolled in:—									
Introductory Course Classes.	—	65	59	—	30	—	—	49	257
Commercial Classes (including Languages Classes).	120	428	237	59	76	21	129	61	1,120
Science (Pure and Applied) and Mathematics Classes.	—	266	1	22	17	—	—	36	290
Handicraft Classes.	—	620	23	—	60	—	26	44	766
Domestic Science Classes.	34	81	—	16	—	1	52	33	239
Art Classes.	—	245	2	—	—	—	—	—	249
Classes in Lace and Crochet Making, Embroidery, Sprigging, Drawn-Thread Work, &c.	9	34	51	—	69	—	—	—	133
OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.									
Young Men.									
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations.	3	97	—	—	—	—	—	—	100
Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c.	1	189	8	—	—	—	11	14	199
Cash and Car Builders.	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	11
Engineers, Workers in Metal, Draughtsmen, &c.	—	89	—	—	—	—	2	3	94
Electrical Engineers, Scientific Instrument Makers, &c.	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
Printing Trades—Compositors, Lithographers, &c.	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Painters, Decorators, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plumbers, Gasfitters, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trades involving Applied Art—Jewellers, Furniture Makers, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Chemists, Analysts, Druggists, &c.	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	9
Salesmen, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c.	1	94	21	—	20	—	28	16	178
Clerks in Commercial Offices.	4	25	—	—	2	—	—	4	35
Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assurance, and Accountants' Offices.	—	18	1	—	—	—	11	8	39
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, &c.	7	146	68	17	11	—	9	16	274
Students (University, Law, Medical), &c.	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Occupations not included in the above Classes.	3	69	4	—	18	—	16	84	164
Boys just left School or College.	22	27	—	—	3	—	—	8	60
Boys still in attendance at School or College.	8	269	—	—	11	—	1	9	288
No occupation stated.	—	17	49	—	23	—	5	13	103
Total Number of Young Men.	51	1,604	141	17	103	—	89	169	1,866
Young Women.									
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations.	36	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	39
Domestic Servants.	—	9	2	—	—	3	9	6	21
Printing Trades.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.	—	42	3	—	—	4	4	4	57
Workers in Lace, Crochet, Embroidery, Sprigging, Drawn-Thread Work, &c.	—	12	36	—	60	—	—	—	108
Seamstresses, Shopkeepers, &c.	11	58	8	—	16	—	24	—	111
Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Servants, &c.	3	19	—	—	—	—	3	3	28
Students (University, Medical), &c.	32	259	93	55	57	39	11	57	599
Occupations not included in above Classes.	—	55	2	—	7	3	5	3	75
Girls just left School or College.	16	28	9	—	14	—	6	7	71
Girls still in attendance at School or College.	15	73	72	15	36	—	59	26	271
No occupation stated.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Number of Young Women.	112	577	223	70	180	48	120	104	1,434
Total Number of Students.	163	1,581	364	87	283	48	209	263	3,000

TABLE V.—continued.
COUNTY SCHEMES—PERMANENT CENTRES OF INSTRUCTION—continued.
ULSTER.

	Antrim.	Armagh.	Carar.	Down.	Fermanagh.	Londonderry.	Monaghan.	Tyrone.	Totals for Ulster.
Number of individual students enrolled.	321	356	275	709	1,019	521	440	348	4,708
Number enrolled in:—									
Introductory Course Classes.	20	25	20	27	176	19	44	29	440
Commercial Classes (including Languages Classes).	150	162	165	179	346	165	108	107	1,736
Science (Pure and Applied) and Mathematics Classes.	30	—	—	22	69	—	—	102	275
Handicraft Classes.	15	21	22	56	89	—	48	12	371
Domestic Science Classes.	111	98	49	174	323	214	12	184	1,865
Art Classes.	15	—	—	10	13	54	—	15	105
Classes in Lace and Crochet Making.	—	—	50	268	—	303	—	—	710
Embroidery, Spitzing, Drawn-Thread Work, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.									
Young Men.									
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations.	28	15	18	65	112	5	65	19	490
Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c.	19	12	—	2	35	9	3	2	91
Coch and Car Builders.	10	2	—	2	3	—	1	1	25
Engineers, Workers in Metal, Draughtsmen, &c.	—	—	—	—	12	5	1	4	27
Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c.	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	—	8
Electrical Engineers, Scientific Instrument Makers, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Printing Trades—Compositors, Lithographers, &c.	—	—	—	—	21	4	—	3	29
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	—	24	—	—	2	—	—	20	46
Painters, Decorators, &c.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	3
Plumbers, Gasfitters, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Trades Involving Applied Art—Jewellers, Furniture Makers, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Opticians, Analysts, Druggists, &c.	—	—	—	—	6	—	3	2	10
Salesmen, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c.	11	22	—	45	54	17	3	41	242
Clerks in Commercial Offices.	11	4	8	10	19	1	2	6	74
Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assurance, and Accountants' Offices.	21	—	2	—	10	1	21	6	61
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, &c.	—	2	49	28	13	—	2	8	106
Students (University, Law, Medical).	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	8
Occupations not included in the above Classes.	—	18	2	12	32	34	18	11	132
Boys just left School or College.	—	—	4	—	36	8	13	24	85
Boys still in attendance at School or College.	2	52	—	1	6	—	4	1	67
No occupation stated.	23	15	8	25	21	4	10	—	116
Total Number of Young Men.	107	163	94	211	387	88	112	147	1,626
Young Women.									
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations.	26	5	59	177	97	—	126	—	484
Domestic Servants.	9	15	1	19	30	3	3	—	178
Printing Trades.	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.	17	3	13	19	41	4	5	11	117
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	—	21	—	—	18	—	—	13	53
Factory Workers not included in above.	25	28	—	7	33	—	1	3	87
Workers in Lace, Crochet, Embroidery, Spitzing, Drawn-Thread Work, &c.	—	—	—	—	3	823	—	—	321
Saleswomen, Shopkeepers, &c.	16	7	9	30	63	12	8	10	186
Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Servants, &c.	21	15	9	6	26	15	9	34	123
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, &c.	8	4	18	12	25	2	13	17	106
Students (University, Medical).	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Occupations not included in above Classes.	—	1	13	11	161	10	2	47	245
Girls just left School or College.	2	—	16	23	52	—	37	14	217
Girls still in attendance at School or College.	15	32	—	52	8	2	123	13	297
No occupation stated.	53	55	51	323	48	9	53	48	681
Total Number of Young Women.	214	182	189	579	632	433	225	201	3,244
Total Number of Students.	321	356	275	790	1,019	521	440	348	4,729

TABLE V.—continued
COUNTY SCHEMES—PERMANENT CENTRES OF INSTRUCTION—continued.
CONNACHT.

	Galway.	Leitrim.	Mayo.	Meath.	Sligo.	Totals for Connacht.
Number of individual students enrolled,	166	—	462	141	51	920
Number enrolled in:—						
Introductory Course Classes,	52	—	21	—	—	73
Commercial Classes (including Language Classes),	56	—	300	141	51	654
Handicraft Classes,	9	—	83	—	—	91
Domestic Science Classes,	58	—	75	—	—	133
Classes in Lace and Crochet Making, Embroidery, Springing, Drawn-Thread Work, &c.,	—	—	18	—	—	18
OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.						
<i>Young Men.</i>						
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations,	13	—	36	—	—	49
Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c.,	4	—	2	—	—	6
Carpenters and Joiners,	—	—	8	—	—	8
Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c.,	—	—	4	—	—	4
Printing Trades—Compositors, Lithographers, &c.,	—	—	2	—	—	2
Salesmen, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c.,	8	—	51	—	—	59
Clerks in Commercial Offices,	4	—	7	—	—	11
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers,	12	—	57	64	22	155
Occupations not included in the above Classes,	7	—	—	—	—	7
Boys just left School or College,	—	—	1	—	—	1
Boys still in attendance at School or College,	—	—	46	—	—	46
No occupation stated,	14	—	34	—	—	48
Total Number of Young Men,	62	—	228	64	22	376
<i>Young Women.</i>						
Domestic Servants,	—	—	2	—	—	2
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.,	—	—	7	—	—	7
Workers in Lace, Crochet, Embroidery, Springing, Drawn-Thread Work, &c.,	—	—	18	—	—	18
Saleswomen, Shopkeepers, &c.,	18	—	19	—	—	37
Clerks, Costlers, Civil Servants, &c.,	10	—	10	—	—	20
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers,	16	—	24	77	20	137
Occupations not included in above Classes,	25	—	29	—	—	54
Girls just left School or College,	—	—	57	—	—	57
No occupation stated,	34	—	73	—	—	107
Total Number of Young Women,	104	—	334	77	20	535
Total Number of Students,	166	—	562	141	51	920

TABLE V.—continued,
COUNTY SCHEMES—ITINERANT INSTRUCTION,
LEINSTER.

OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.	Carlow.	Dublin.	Kildare.	Kilkenny.	King's Co.	Louth.	Longford.	Louth.	Meath.	Queen's Co.	Westmeath.	Wexford.	Wicklow.	Totals for Leinster.
<i>Young Men.</i>														
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations, Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c.	37 17	10 1	22 7	12 1	39	58 5	33	—	50	38 1	34 12	—	—	254 27
Cow and Car Builders, Engineers, Workers in Metal, Draughtsmen, &c.	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Printing Trades—Compositors, Lithographers, &c.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	—	12	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Painters, Decorators, &c.	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Trades involving Applied Art—Jewellers, Furniture Makers, &c.	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Chemists, Analysts, Druggists, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salesmen, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c.	4	—	9	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
Clerks in Commercial Offices.	5	34	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	40
Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assurance, and Accountants' Offices.	—	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, Students (University, Law, Medical).	3	2	3	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	4	1	27	50
Occupations not included in above Classes.	15	17	12	—	—	2	1	16	—	4	—	11	—	84
Boys just left School or College.	25	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35
Boys still in attendance at School or College.	12	28	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	35	—	—	142
No occupation stated.	20	12	—	3	—	3	12	—	—	9	1	—	—	68
Total Number of Young Men,	158	120	77	50	45	73	39	56	54	100	149	27	—	695
<i>Young Women.</i>														
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations.	130	—	—	99	15	53	—	6	40	23	8	12	—	331
Domestic Servants.	110	12	15	5	12	10	4	24	8	2	12	19	—	218
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	76
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Factory Workers not included in above.	8	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Workers in Lace, Crochet, Embroidery, Springing, Draw Thread Work, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saleswomen, Shopkeepers, &c.	—	2	2	—	4	3	5	12	5	6	6	—	—	51
Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Servants, &c.	10	—	2	—	—	—	—	9	1	—	—	—	—	24
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, Students (University, Medical).	4	6	—	2	4	2	2	10	7	14	7	29	—	85
Occupations not included in above Classes.	13	8	100	—	—	10	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	127
Girls just left School or College.	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Girls still in attendance at School or College.	21	—	1	17	—	8	5	23	14	25	—	—	—	74
No occupation stated.	7	57	6	24	—	23	114	14	32	31	16	—	—	274
Total Number of Young Women,	340	94	128	142	60	77	53	206	98	141	115	94	—	1,667
Total Number of Students,	505	214	215	192	105	150	92	262	152	240	264	121	—	2,362

TABLE V.—continued.
COUNTY SCHEMES—ITINERANT INSTRUCTION—continued.
MONSTER.

OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.	Class.	Cork.	Kerry.	Limerick.	Tipperary (N.R.)	Tipperary (S.R.)	Tipperary (Joint Urban and Rural).	Waterford.	Totals for Munster.
Young Men.									
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations,	69	—	107	29	15	15	23	63	321
Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c.	3	—	9	4	—	—	—	9	30
Coach and Car Builders, Engineers, Workers in Metal, Draughtsmen, &c.	—	11	1	—	—	—	—	1	13
Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c.	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Electrical Engineers, Scientific Instrument Makers, &c.	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Printing Trades—Compositors, Lithographers, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flourishers, Gasfitters, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trades Involving Applied Art—Jewellers, Furniture Makers, &c.	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Chemists, Analysts, Druggists, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Salesmen, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c.	11	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	13
Clerks in Commercial Offices.	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	5
Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assurance and Accountants' Offices.	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers.	5	—	6	—	1	1	—	5	18
Occupations not included in above Classes.	4	—	9	10	—	1	—	5	29
Boys just left School or College.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Boys still in attendance at School or College.	38	—	21	60	24	—	—	25	173
No occupation stated.	3	—	21	10	—	26	2	1	62
Total Number of Young Men.	139	11	181	123	43	55	29	130	706
Young Women.									
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations,	120	190	189	30	72	136	—	13	657
Domestic Servants,	3	7	36	1	6	48	—	2	103
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.	2	—	3	3	2	—	—	—	12
Factory Workers not included in above.	—	1	24	—	—	—	—	—	25
Saleswomen, Shopkeepers, &c.	21	7	24	—	—	25	—	—	77
Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Servants, &c.	3	1	3	—	3	15	—	1	24
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, Students (University, Medical).	4	2	7	2	6	—	4	3	29
Occupations not included in above Classes.	—	24	1	9	59	19	1	—	112
Girls still in attendance at School or College.	5	—	1	7	22	30	16	9	93
No occupation stated.	12	34	67	4	—	93	47	50	313
Total Number of Young Women.	174	182	305	56	156	371	68	83	1,595
Total Number of Students.	303	193	486	184	199	426	97	213	2,101

TABLE V.—continued.
COUNTY SCHEMES—ITINERANT INSTRUCTION—continued,
ULSTER.

OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS	Ardrin.	Armagh.	Caran.	Donegal.	Down.	Fermanagh.	Londonderry.	Monaghan.	Tyrone.	Totals for Ulster.
Young Men.										
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations, Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c.	36	—	29	23	45	—	73	161	10	375
Coach and Car Builders.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Engineers, Workers in Metal, Draughtsmen, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Trades Involving Applied Art—Jewellers, Furniture Makers, &c.	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Chemists, Analysts, Druggists, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salesmen, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c.	24	—	1	—	1	—	13	—	—	41
Clerks in Commercial Offices.	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assurance, and Accountants' Offices.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers.	—	—	3	—	1	—	6	4	2	14
Occupations not included in the above Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34
Boys just left School or College.	—	—	19	—	—	—	7	7	1	26
Boys still in attendance at School or College.	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
No occupation stated.	16	—	15	3	3	—	11	25	1	42
Total Number of Young Men.	56	—	39	32	57	—	109	212	15	609
Young Women.										
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations.	36	11	21	24	30	—	60	26	—	425
Domestic Servants.	30	—	—	6	3	—	5	11	7	64
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.	10	—	—	5	1	2	7	—	—	29
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	30	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	32
Factory Workers not included in above.	—	—	—	34	100	1	1	—	4	139
Workers in Lace, Crochet, Embroidery, Springing, Drawn-Thread Work, &c.	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	—	5
Saleswomen, Shopkeepers, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Servants, &c.	25	—	25	2	3	—	4	8	—	69
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers.	10	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	4	26
Students (University, Medical).	15	1	—	13	7	9	7	5	—	62
Occupations not included in above Classes.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Girls just left School or College.	—	—	2	10	11	1	5	13	19	125
Girls still in attendance at School or College.	11	9	2	—	—	—	—	7	1	22
No occupation stated.	154	2	8	65	88	145	—	23	3	444
Total Number of Young Women.	311	23	36	311	255	175	130	114	47	1,695
Total Number of Students.	397	23	125	543	315	175	239	326	62	2,203

TABLE V.—continued.
 COUNTY SCHEMES—ITINERANT INSTRUCTION—continued.
 CONNAUGHT.

OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.	Galway.	Lettin.	Mayo.	Reconcomen.	Sligo.	Totals for Connaught.
Young Men.						
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations, Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c.	131	153	65	61	80	490
Coch and Car Builders.	1	—	—	—	—	1
Engineers, Workers in Metal, Draughtsmen, &c.	—	—	—	—	1	1
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salesmen, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c.	—	—	—	25	—	25
Clerks in Commercial Offices.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assurance, and Accountants' Offices.	—	1	—	—	—	1
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers.	20	—	—	—	—	20
Occupations not included in above Classes.	3	5	10	1	1	20
Boys still in attendance at School or College.	—	10	41	10	4	65
No occupation stated.	20	—	7	0	—	27
Total Number of Young Men.	179	169	129	114	86	637
Young Women.						
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations, Domestic Servants, &c.	244	238	88	—	100	670
Woolenmakers, Milliners, &c.	5	—	—	—	11	16
Saleswomen, Shopkeepers, &c.	18	2	—	4	5	29
Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Servants, &c.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers.	69	7	6	10	10	102
Occupations not included in above Classes.	14	10	—	873	—	897
Girls just left School or College.	32	—	—	—	—	32
Girls still in attendance at School or College.	32	42	11	28	—	114
No occupation stated.	83	—	10	—	21	114
Total Number of Young Women.	514	300	116	421	147	1,498
Total Number of Students.	693	469	245	535	233	2,185

TABLE V.—continued

SUMMARY

OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.	URBAN SCHOOLS.					COUNTY SCHOOLS.				
	Leinster.	Munster.	Ulster.	Connacht.	Totals.	Leinster.	Munster.	Ulster.	Connacht.	Totals.
Young Men.										
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations, Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c.	10	7	115	8	140	22	195	460	68	675
C Coach and Car Builders, Engineers, Workers in Metal, Draughtsmen, &c.	108	154	218	11	581	63	145	91	4	303
Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c.	16	20	20	1	57	10	11	28	5	54
Electrical Engineers, Scientific Instrument Makers, &c.	452	255	1,679	5	2,291	87	94	37	—	218
Printing Trades—Compositors, Lithographers, &c.	22	0	22	—	50	5	—	—	4	15
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	159	61	165	6	385	15	5	—	—	25
Painters, Decorators, &c.	98	42	71	4	215	17	2	29	2	50
Plumbers, Gasfitters, &c.	17	5	493	—	515	45	9	46	—	100
Trades Involving Applied Art—Jewellers, Furniture Makers, &c.	47	20	68	1	134	5	8	2	—	15
Chemists, Analysts, Druggists, &c.	48	27	75	2	152	5	5	—	—	10
Salesmen, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c.	59	25	32	2	118	20	2	—	—	22
Clerks in Commercial Offices.	65	28	37	2	132	12	9	18	—	39
Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assurance, and Accountants' Offices.	173	126	524	34	857	149	178	248	58	633
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, Students (University, Law, Medical).	414	197	269	30	1,210	55	35	7	11	108
Occupations not included in above Classes.	389	42	252	18	681	19	39	61	—	119
Boys just left School or College.	61	32	174	15	332	152	274	106	158	687
Boys still in attendance at School or College.	62	40	43	5	155	7	2	—	—	9
No occupation stated.	432	209	223	9	873	34	103	119	48	294
Total Number of Young Men.	3,531	1,773	5,446	202	10,952	1,063	1,560	1,535	379	4,537
Young Women.										
Persons engaged in Farming Occupations, Domestic Servants, &c.	2	4	103	—	109	17	39	484	—	540
Printing Trades.	253	68	258	23	613	112	31	178	8	329
Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.	16	4	27	—	47	4	1	—	—	5
Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.	103	74	490	20	687	50	57	117	2	226
Factory Workers not included in above.	105	3	739	8	855	18	—	51	—	69
Workers in Lace, Crochet, Embroidery, Springing, Drawn-Thread Work, &c.	97	26	1,132	—	1,255	51	—	97	—	148
Saleswomen, Shopkeepers, &c.	5	58	38	1	102	15	108	331	73	536
Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Servants, &c.	199	241	437	12	889	120	111	195	25	451
Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, Students (University, Medical).	341	269	1,168	40	2,118	70	34	173	22	299
Occupations not included in above Classes.	2	8	502	48	560	308	399	163	158	1,028
Girls just left School or College.	53	20	12	9	114	55	8	—	—	63
Girls still in attendance at School or College.	127	250	215	21	613	268	60	292	96	616
No occupation stated.	183	114	322	26	645	55	44	217	37	373
	170	71	107	—	348	60	71	202	—	333
Total Number of Young Women.	1,310	791	1,845	93	4,039	225	276	831	196	1,528
Total Number of Students.	7,208	3,233	12,708	504	24,353	2,552	2,080	4,732	575	10,939

TABLE V.—continued.

SUMMARY.

COUNTY SCHEDULE.					TOTALS.					OCCUPATIONS OF STUDENTS.
Miscellaneous Instruction.										
Leinster.	Munster.	Ulster.	Connacht.	Totals.	Leinster.	Munster.	Ulster.	Connacht.	Totals.	
334	321	375	463	1,473	566	458	390	550	2,404	Persons engaged in Farming Occupations, Building Trades, including Workers in Wood, &c.
21	28	14	3	73	269	332	323	30	944	Cosch and Car Builders, Engineers, Workers in Metal, Draughtsmen, &c.
53	1	1	1	6	26	22	45	10	115	Architects, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c.
1	1	—	—	2	174	67	163	6	409	Electrical Engineers, Scientific Instrument Makers, &c.
1	1	—	—	2	316	45	100	6	267	Printing Trades—Compositors, Lithographers, &c.
13	7	—	—	27	75	21	541	7	644	Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.
7	—	—	—	7	62	28	69	1	160	Painters, Decorators, &c.
8	1	—	—	11	55	33	70	3	163	Plumbers, Gasfitters, &c.
2	1	1	—	4	79	58	108	2	237	Trades Involving Applied Art—Jewellers, Furniture Makers, &c.
47	22	44	32	145	367	326	814	103	1,603	Chemists, Analysts, Druggists, &c.
44	9	5	2	60	513	241	950	43	1,247	Salesmen, Shopkeepers, Warehousemen, &c.
9	2	2	1	14	320	83	316	19	737	Clerks in Commercial Offices.
50	22	14	20	106	563	378	994	190	1,125	Clerks in Banks, Civil Service, Law, Assurance, and Accountants' Offices.
84	29	34	20	167	214	513	382	96	1,770	Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, Students (University, Law, Medical).
43	19	—	—	70	269	193	182	5	990	Persons not included in above Classes.
156	173	43	75	453	334	521	166	12	1,145	Persons not included in above Classes.
60	62	42	32	197	376	362	441	90	1,472	Persons not included in above Classes.
556	706	600	687	2,548	5,449	4,045	7,581	1,268	18,443	Total Number of Young Men.
291	627	458	671	2,147	410	670	945	771	2,796	Persons engaged in Farming Occupations, Domestic Servants.
240	103	64	20	427	610	202	609	50	1,362	Printing Trades, Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.
70	12	20	8	110	30	8	28	—	65	Textile Industries—Designers, Weavers, &c.
1	—	—	—	1	36	123	3	—	256	Factory Workers not included in above, Workers in Lace, Crochet, Embroidery, &c.
11	28	146	—	185	159	61	1,374	—	1,564	Springing, Drawn-Thread Work, &c.
51	77	69	29	226	569	429	751	69	1,818	Saleswomen, Shopkeepers, &c.
28	24	26	5	83	737	327	1,366	60	2,494	Clerks, Cashiers, Civil Servants, &c.
94	29	52	102	278	673	795	722	304	2,493	Teachers, Assistant Teachers, Pupil Teachers, Students (University, Medical).
142	92	155	397	786	472	402	668	513	2,055	Persons not included in above Classes.
77	—	17	38	132	74	265	158	610	1,112	Persons not included in above Classes.
120	93	44	114	376	348	236	433	114	1,197	Persons not included in above Classes.
375	312	499	114	1,300	2,160	1,379	2,745	313	6,617	Persons not included in above Classes.
1,607	1,395	1,605	1,497	6,004	6,733	4,969	12,052	2,343	26,126	Total Number of Young Women.
1,622	2,101	2,305	2,184	8,112	12,282	9,634	19,642	5,606	44,565	Total Number of Students.

TABLE VI.—TECHNICAL SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, 1919.

LIST OF EXAMINATION CENTRES SHOWING THE COURSES IN WHICH EXAMINATIONS WERE HELD AT EACH CENTRE.

- 6310 ARREYLEX: Brigidine Convent. *Course*: Art.
 6397 ARMAUGH: Municipal Technical School. *Courses*: Commerce, Art.
 6793 ARRY: Technical School. *Courses*: Commerce, Building Trades, Art.
 6696 BALLINASLOE: Technical School. *Course*: Art.
 6358 BALLYMENA: Municipal Technical School. *Courses*: Mechanical Engineering, Domestic Economy, Art.
 6327 BANAGHER: Technical School. *Courses*: Commerce, Domestic Economy.
 6587 BANCOO: Technical School. *Course*: Art.
 6690 BELFAST: Christian Brothers' Schools. *Course*: Art.
 6218 BELFAST: Methodist College. *Courses*: Applied Chemistry, Mechanical Engineering.
 6227 BELFAST: Municipal Technical Institute. *Courses*: Commerce, Building Trades, Applied Chemistry, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Art.
 6509 BERR: Technical School. *Course*: Commerce.
 6467 BRAY: Technical School. *Course*: Commerce.
 6333 CAKINCIVERN: Christian Brothers' School. *Course*: Art.
 6514 CARRONAGH: Technical School. *Course*: Commerce.
 6545 CARRICKFERGUS: Technical School. *Courses*: Building Trades, Mechanical Engineering.
 6147 CASHEL: Presentation Convent. *Course*: Art.
 6145 CHARLEVILLE: St. Joseph's Convent of Mercy. *Course*: Art.
 6656 CLONMEL: Central Technical School. *Courses*: Commerce, Building Trades, Applied Chemistry, Electrical Engineering, Art.
 6243 CLONMEL: Presentation Convent. *Course*: Art.
 6235 COLERAINE: Municipal Technical School. *Courses*: Commerce, Applied Chemistry, Mechanical Engineering, Art.
 6791 COOKSTOWN: Technical School. *Course*: Commerce.
 6013 CORK: Christian Brothers' Schools, Our Lady's Mount. *Course*: Art.
 6903 CORK: Crawford Municipal Technical Institute. *Courses*: Commerce, Building Trades, Applied Chemistry, Mechanical Engineering, Domestic Economy, Art.
 6416 DROGHEDA: Municipal Technical School. *Courses*: Commerce, Applied Chemistry.
 6143 DUBLIN: Christian Brothers' Training College, Marino. *Course*: Art.
 6010 DUBLIN: City of, Technical Schools. *Courses*: Commerce, Building Trades, Applied Chemistry, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Domestic Economy, Art.
 6019 DUBLIN: Metropolitan School of Art. *Course*: Art.
 6415 DUNDALK: Municipal Technical School. *Courses*: Mechanical Engineering, Domestic Economy.
 6350 DUNDALK: St. Vincent's Convent of Mercy. *Course*: Art.
 6581 DUNCANNON: Technical School. *Course*: Commerce.
 6664 DUNMANWAY: St. Mary's Convent of Charity. *Course*: Art.
 6872 ENNISKILLEN: Technical School. *Course*: Commerce.
 6751 FERMOY: Technical School. *Courses*: Commerce, Art.
 7237 GALWAY: St. Patrick's Monastery. *Course*: Art.
 6572 HOLYWOOD: Technical School. *Course*: Art.
 6144 HOSPITAL: Presentation Convent. *Course*: Art.
 7103 KILGEREL: Technical School. *Course*: Domestic Economy.
 6697 KILKENNY: City Technical School. *Courses*: Commerce, Art.
 6268 KILKENNY: Loreto Convent. *Course*: Art.
 6048 KILLARNEY: Loreto Convent. *Course*: Art.
 6232 LARNE: Technical School. *Courses*: Commerce, Applied Chemistry, Electrical Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Art.
 6061 LAMINGTON: Christian Brothers' Schools. *Course*: Art.
 6208 LIMERICK: Technical School. *Course*: Art.
 6938 LONDONDERRY: Christian Brothers' Schools. *Course*: Art.
 6549 LONDONDERRY: Convent of Our Lady of Mercy. *Course*: Art.
 6037 LONDONDERRY: Municipal Technical School. *Courses*: Building Trades, Art.
 6433 LURGAN: Convent of Our Lady of Mercy. *Course*: Art.

- 6367 LURGAN : Municipal Technical School. *Courses* : Commerce, Building Trades, Domestic Economy, Mechanical Engineering, Art.
- 6017 MANYMOROUGH : Technical School. *Course* : Commerce.
- 6359 MOUNTBATE : Bridgeline Convent. *Course* : Art.
- 6442 NAAS : Technical School. *Courses* : Commerce, Building Trades, Art.
- 6924 NAVAN : Technical School. *Courses* : Commerce, Building Trades.
- 6544 NEWRY : Municipal Technical School. *Courses* : Commerce, Mechanical Engineering, Art.
- 6707 OMAGH : Technical School. *Courses* : Commerce, Art.
- 6574 PORTADOWN : Municipal Technical School. *Courses* : Applied Chemistry, Mechanical Engineering, Art.
- 7060 PORTAFERRY : Technical School. *Course* : Art.
- 6535 QUEENSTOWN : Convent of Mercy. *Course* : Art.
- 6604 QUEENSTOWN : Technical School. *Courses* : Commerce, Mechanical Engineering.
- 6765 SLIGO : Municipal Technical School. *Courses* : Commerce, Building Trades, Art.
- 6708 STRABANE : Technical School. *Course* : Mechanical Engineering.
- 6148 THURLES : Presentation Convent. *Course* : Art.
- 6301 TIFTERARY : Convent of Mercy. *Course* : Art.
- 6571 TRALEE : Central Technical School. *Courses* : Commerce, Applied Chemistry, Mechanical Engineering, Domestic Economy, Art.
- 6508 TULLAMORE : Technical School. *Courses* : Commerce, Mechanical Engineering, Domestic Economy.
- 6477 WATERFORD : Central Technical Institute. *Courses* : Commerce.
- 6118 WATERFORD : Christian Brothers' Schools, Mount Sion. *Course* : Art.
- 7043 WATERFORD : Ursuline Convent. *Course* : Art.
- 6278 WESTPORT : Christian Brothers' Schools. *Course* : Art.
- 6286 WEXFORD : Loreto Convent. *Course* : Art.
- 6347 WEXFORD : Municipal Technical School. *Courses* : Mechanical Engineering, Art.
- 6610 YOUNGHAL : Technical School. *Course* : Art.

TABLE TECHNICAL SCHOOL

SUMMARY OF RESULTS OF EXAMINATIONS

Number of Centre.	Name of Centre	FIRST YEAR EXAMINATIONS				
		Number of Examinees.	1st Class Successes.	2nd Class Successes.	Failures.	Percentage of Passes.
4316	Abbeydale: Bridgeline Convent	2	2	—	—	100.0
4327	Armagh: Municipal Technical School	30	15	15	—	83.3
4795	Athy: Technical School	10	1	—	9	20.0
4396	Baldinacree: Technical School	8	—	—	8	0.0
4384	Ballymena: Municipal Technical School	6	—	—	6	0.0
4327	Banagher: Technical School	15	—	—	15	0.0
4587	Banper: Technical School	11	—	—	11	0.0
4085	Belfast: Christian Brothers' Schools, 29 Crumlin Rd. ..	2	—	—	2	0.0
4218	Belfast: Methodist College	26	5	12	9	42.3
4327	Belfast: Municipal Technical Institute	910	145	348	417	30.2
4309	Birr: Technical School	11	—	—	11	0.0
4457	Bray: Technical School	9	—	—	9	0.0
4333	Cahircree: Christian Brothers' Schools	8	1	1	6	25.0
4314	Carndonagh: Technical School	26	15	—	11	57.7
4445	Carrickfergus: Technical School	11	—	—	11	0.0
4247	Cashel: Presentation Convent	9	1	4	4	44.4
4145	Charleville: St. Joseph's Convent of Mercy	1	—	—	1	0.0
4338	Clonmel: Central Technical School	18	—	7	11	38.9
4548	Clonmel: Presentation Convent	—	—	—	—	—
4333	Coleraine: Municipal Technical School	27	2	15	10	63.0
4701	Coastdown: Technical School	15	3	7	5	60.0
4318	Cork: Christian Brothers' Schools, Our Lady's Mount ..	8	—	—	8	0.0
4603	Cork: Crawford Municipal Technical Institute	253	44	110	99	35.2
4416	Drogheda: Municipal Technical School	30	41	23	6	80.0
4148	Dublin: Christian Brothers' Training College, Marino ..	122	32	67	23	55.7
4019	Dublin: City of, Technical Schools	259	41	102	116	46.7
4019	Dublin: Metropolitan School of Art	7	2	—	5	28.6
4416	Dundalk: Municipal Technical School	26	4	9	13	50.0
4350	Dundalk: St. Vincent's Convent of Mercy	1	—	—	1	0.0
4581	Dungannon: Technical School	8	1	3	4	50.0
4564	Dungannon: St. Mary's, Convent of Mercy	—	—	—	—	—
4572	Dunshill: Technical School	38	5	16	17	63.2
4751	Ferry: Technical School	5	—	—	5	0.0
4237	Galway: St. Patrick's Monastery	4	1	—	3	25.0
4575	Harwood: Technical School	—	—	—	—	—
3144	Hospital: Presentation Convent	1	—	—	1	0.0
7104	Kilkeel: Technical School	—	—	—	—	—
4607	Kilkenney: City Technical School	35	8	16	11	57.1
4388	Kilkenney: Loreto Convent	—	—	—	—	—
4348	Kilkenney: Loreto Convent	—	—	—	—	—
4352	Larne: Technical School	38	5	8	25	34.2
4100	Larne: Christian Brothers' Schools	6	1	—	5	16.7
4308	Larne: Technical School	8	—	2	6	25.0
4388	Londonderry: Christian Bros' Schls., Beeve-of-the-Hill ..	—	—	—	—	—
4349	Londonderry: Convent of Our Lady of Mercy	—	—	—	—	—
4337	Londonderry: Municipal Technical School	23	6	13	6	78.3
4333	Lurgan: Convent of Our Lady of Mercy	—	—	—	—	—
4307	Lurgan: Municipal Technical School	48	14	37	17	75.0
4317	Lurgan: Municipal Technical School	8	—	6	2	75.0
4309	Lurgan: Municipal Technical School	8	—	—	8	0.0
4442	Lurgan: Municipal Technical School	6	1	—	5	16.7
4224	Lurgan: Municipal Technical School	18	—	—	18	0.0
4541	Lurgan: Municipal Technical School	70	8	26	36	42.9
4707	Lurgan: Technical School	8	—	4	4	50.0
4514	Lurgan: Municipal Technical School	28	6	13	9	57.1
7060	Lurgan: Technical School	2	—	—	2	0.0
4555	Queenstown: Convent of Mercy	—	—	—	—	—
4304	Queenstown: Technical School	15	2	5	8	46.7
4755	Sligo: Municipal Technical School	13	—	13	—	100.0
4788	Strabane: Technical School	—	—	—	—	—
4148	Thurston: Presentation Convent	10	2	4	4	40.0
4391	Tipperary: Convent of Mercy	—	—	—	—	—
4571	Trillick: Central Technical School	43	5	24	14	57.4
4508	Tullamore: Technical School	13	4	7	2	69.2
4477	Waterford: Central Technical Institute	24	5	11	8	62.5
4318	Waterford: Christian Brothers' Schools, Mount Sion ..	—	—	—	—	—
7923	Waterford: Ursuline Convent	4	2	1	1	75.0
4375	Waterford: Christian Brothers' Schools	9	—	1	8	11.1
4085	Wexford: Loreto Convent	—	—	—	—	—
4547	Wexford: Municipal Technical School	20	1	7	12	40.0
4610	Youghal: Technical School	—	—	—	—	—

VII.

EXAMINATIONS, 1919.

and of their Officers.

Second Year Examinations										Fourth Year Examinations									
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Failed										Failed									
Number of Candidates										Number of Candidates									
1st Class Honours										1st Class Honours									
2nd Class Honours										2nd Class Honours									
Failed										Failed									
Number of Candidates										Number of Candidates									
1st Class Honours										1st Class Honours									
2nd Class Honours										2nd Class Honours									
Failed										Failed									
Number of Candidates										Number of Candidates									
1st Class Honours										1st Class Honours									
2nd Class Honours										2nd Class Honours									
Failed										Failed									
Number of Candidates										Number of Candidates									
1st Class Honours										1st Class Honours									
2nd Class Honours										2nd Class Honours									
Failed										Failed									
Number of Candidates										Number of Candidates									
1st Class Honours										1st Class Honours									
2nd Class Honours										2nd Class Honours									
Failed										Failed									
Number of Candidates										Number of Candidates									
1st Class Honours										1st Class Honours									
2nd Class Honours										2nd Class Honours									
Failed										Failed									
Number of Candidates										Number of Candidates									
1st Class Honours										1st Class Honours									
2nd Class Honours										2nd Class Honours									
Failed										Failed									
Number of Candidates										Number of Candidates									
1st Class Honours										1st Class Honours									
2nd Class Honours										2nd Class Honours									
Failed										Failed									
Number of Candidates										Number of Candidates									
1st Class Honours</																			

TABLE VIII.
TECHNICAL SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, 1919.

Summaries of Results.

Year	No. of Exercises Worked	1st Class Successes	2nd Class Successes	Failures	No. of Exercises Cancelled*	Percentage of Passes (Cancelled Exercises Ignored)
1919	4,626	798	1,578	1,373	277	63.6
1918	4,753	801	1,772	1,844	336	58.3
1917	4,596	809	1,754	1,772	261	59.1
1916	3,667	639	1,446	1,339	243	60.9
1915	3,969	684	1,575	1,490	220	60.3

Subject of Examination	No. of Exercises Worked	1st Class Successes	2nd Class Successes	Failures	No. of Exercises Cancelled*	Percentage of Passes (Cancelled Exercises Ignored)
COURSES IN COMMERCE.						
<i>First Year.</i>						
Commercial Correspondence (including Office Routine) and Commercial Arithmetic	527	82	251	194	—	63.2
Book-keeping	447	112	208	127	—	71.6
Shorthand	87	15	14	58	—	23.2
<i>Second Year—Course A.</i>						
Book-keeping	151	57	47	11	36	90.4
Commercial Arithmetic and Business Methods	124	17	56	34	17	68.2
<i>Second Year—Course B.</i>						
Business Methods (including Shorthand and Typewriting) ..	7	—	2	2	3	50.0
French	5	1	—	3	1	25.0
<i>Third Year—Course A.</i>						
Book-keeping	44	7	23	3	11	90.9
Business Methods and Economics	32	1	13	14	4	59.0

* In these cases the Candidates had not completed the Examination of the previous Year of the Course.

TECHNICAL SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, 1919—continued.

Summaries of Results—continued.

Subject of Examination	No. of Exercises Worked	1st Class Successful	2nd Class Successful	Failures	No. of Exercises Cancelled*	Percentage of Passes (Cancelled Exercises included.)
<i>Third Year—Course B.</i>						
Shorthand and Economics ..	2	—	—	1	1	0.0
French	2	—	1	—	1	100.0
<i>Fourth Year—Course A.</i>						
Accountancy	14	—	4	8	2	33.3
Commercial Geography and Economics	10	—	3	7	—	30.0
<i>Honours.</i>						
Commercial Law	1	1	—	—	—	100.0
Commercial History and Geo- graphy	1	—	1	—	—	100.0
Economics	1	—	1	—	—	100.0
<i>COURSE IN BUILDING TRADES.</i>						
<i>First Year.</i>						
Building Construction	23	4	9	10	—	56.5
Practical Mathematics and Practical Geometry	24	5	8	11	—	54.2
<i>Second Year.</i>						
Building Construction	11	1	6	1	3	87.5
Geometry and Mechanics	12	3	3	5	1	54.5
<i>Third Year.</i>						
Building Construction	5	—	2	2	1	50.0
Applied Mechanics	7	—	2	4	1	33.3
<i>Fourth Year.</i>						
Building Construction	2	—	—	—	2	—
<i>COURSES IN APPLIED CHEMISTRY.</i>						
<i>First Year.</i>						
Elementary Physics	42	3	13	26	—	38.1
Elementary Chemistry	57	10	25	22	—	61.4
<i>Second Year.</i>						
Inorganic Chemistry	18	3	5	4	6	66.7
Chemical Analysis	19	4	5	6	4	60.0

* In these cases the Candidates had not completed the Examination of the previous Year of the Course.

TECHNICAL SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, 1919—*continued*.Summaries of Results—*continued*.

Subject of Examination	No. of Exercises Worked	1st Class Successes	2nd Class Successes	Failures	No. of Exercises Cancelled*	Percentage of Passes (Cancelled Exercises ignored.)
<i>Third Year.</i>						
Inorganic and Organic Chemistry	15	3	5	8	—	46.7
Chemical Analysis	13	5	4	4	—	69.2
<i>Fourth Year.</i>						
Organic Chemistry	6	—	4	—	2	100.0
Technical Analysis	6	1	4	—	1	100.0
COURSES IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.						
<i>First Year.</i>						
Practical Mathematics and Mechanics	44	5	10	29	—	34.1
Electrical Engineering	27	2	13	12	—	55.6
<i>Second Year.</i>						
Practical Mathematics and Technical Drawing	7	5	1	—	1	100.0
Electrical Engineering	5	2	2	—	1	100.0
<i>Third Year—Course A.</i>						
Applied Mechanics and Heat Engines	4	1	1	2	—	50.0
Electrical Engineering	3	—	3	—	—	100.0
COURSES IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.						
<i>First Year.</i>						
Machine Drawing	311	50	99	162	—	47.9
Practical Mathematics and Practical Geometry	293	34	115	134	—	62.7
<i>Second Year.</i>						
Machine Construction	117	8	45	42	22	55.8
Practical Mathematics and Mechanics	102	6	34	38	24	51.8

* In these cases the Candidates had not completed the Examination of the previous Year of the Course.

TECHNICAL SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, 1919—continued.

Summaries of Results—continued.

Subject of Examination	No. of Exercises Worked	1st Class Successes	2nd Class Successes	Failures	No. of Exercises Cancelled*	Percentage of Passes (Cancelled Exercises ignored.)
<i>Third Year—Courses A and B.</i>						
Machine Design	46	3	20	19	4	54.8
Applied Mechanics and Heat Engines	47	7	15	21	4	51.2
Workshop Practice	3	1	1	—	1	100.0
<i>Fourth Year—Courses A and B.</i>						
Machine Design	13	—	4	9	—	30.8
Heat Engines	16	—	5	10	1	33.3
Workshop Practice	1	1	—	—	—	100.0
COURSES IN DOMESTIC ECONOMY.						
<i>First Year.</i>						
Cookery	26	6	17	3	—	88.5
Housewifery and Needlework ..	30	7	19	4	—	86.7
<i>Second Year.</i>						
Cookery and Laundrywork ..	12	2	3	5	2	50.0
Needlework	6	2	3	1	—	83.3
<i>Third Year.</i>						
Cookery, Laundrywork, and Hygiene	6	1	1	1	3	66.7
Dressmaking	2	1	—	—	1	100.0
<i>Fourth Year.</i>						
Cookery, First Aid and Sick Nursing	4	2	2	—	—	100.0
Dressmaking	4	1	3	—	—	100.0
COURSES IN ART.						
<i>First Year.</i>						
Object and Memory Drawing ..	264	74	110	80	—	67.8
Mechanical Drawing and Design	236	34	87	115	—	51.3

* In these cases the Candidates had not completed the Examination of the previous Year of the Course.

TECHNICAL SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, 1919—continued.

Summaries of Results—continued.

Subject of Examination	No. of Exercises Worked	1st Class Successes	2nd Class Successes	Failures	No. of Exercises Cancelled*	Percentage of Passes (Cancelled Exercises Excluded)
<i>Second Year.</i>						
Object and Memory Drawing ..	166	60	54	14	38	89.0
Design	67	16	24	12	15	76.9
Drawing from Casts	81	11	39	16	15	75.8
Drawing from Natural Forms ..	96	27	28	24	17	69.6
<i>Third Year.</i>						
Object and Memory Drawing ..	40	14	14	6	6	82.4
Industrial Design	30	11	9	5	5	80.0
Drawing from Casts	28	11	9	4	4	83.3
Modelled Industrial Design ..	9	2	5	2	—	77.8
Modelling from Casts	15	4	5	5	1	64.3
Pictorial Design	11	4	3	3	1	70.0
Drawing from Natural Forms ..	24	4	9	7	4	65.0
<i>Fourth Year.</i>						
Object and Memory Drawing ..	26	17	5	3	2	91.7
Industrial Design	28	10	8	9	1	66.7
Drawing from Natural Forms ..	26	7	10	6	3	73.9
Modelled Industrial Design ..	11	2	7	1	1	90.0
Modelling from Natural Forms ..	3	1	2	—	—	100.0
Pictorial Design	22	6	10	4	2	80.0
Painting from Natural Forms ..	9	2	5	1	1	87.5
Total for First Year Examinations	2,428	443	998	987	—	59.3
.. Second	1,006	225	357	218	206	72.8
.. Third	388	79	145	111	53	66.9
.. Fourth	201	50	76	57	18	68.9
.. Honours Examinations	3	1	2	—	—	100.0
GROSS TOTAL ..	4,026	798	1,578	1,373	277	63.6

* In these cases the Candidates had not completed the Examination of the previous year of the Course.

TABLE IX.

LIST OF CANDIDATES TO WHOM PRIZES HAVE BEEN AWARDED.

N.B.—The following awards are conditional on the regulations governing the Prize Scheme having been fully complied with. In the cases of Courses and Subjects not included in the list, no awards have been made.

(a) MEDALS.

COURSE IN DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Kathleen Bridgeman, City of Dublin Technical Schools.

COURSES IN ART.—GROUP A.

John Joseph Henry, Municipal Technical Institute, Belfast.

(b) PRIZES IN RESPECT OF FOURTH YEAR EXAMINATIONS.

COURSES IN COMMERCE.

Accountancy.

- First Prize .. Not awarded.
Second Prize .. Patrick J. Martin, City of Dublin Technical Schools.

COURSES IN APPLIED CHEMISTRY.

Organic Chemistry.

- First Prize .. Not Awarded.
Second Prize .. Augustine Sweeney, Municipal Technical Institute, Belfast.

Technical Analysis.

- First Prize .. John J. Hughes, City of Dublin Technical Schools.
Second Prize .. Augustine Sweeney, Municipal Technical Institute, Belfast.

COURSES IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

Workshop Practice.

- First Prize .. Joseph C. Strahan, City of Dublin Technical Schools.

COURSE IN DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Cookery, First Aid and Sick Nursing.

- First Prize .. Elizabeth M. P. Ribton, City of Dublin Technical Schools.
Second Prize .. Kathleen Bridgeman, City of Dublin Technical Schools.

Dressmaking.

- First Prize .. Kathleen Bridgeman, City of Dublin Technical Schools.

COURSES IN ART.

Object and Memory Drawing.

- First Prize .. Peter McGirr, Municipal Technical Institute, Belfast.
Second Prize .. Millicent G. Girling, Metropolitan School of Art, Dublin.

Industrial Design.

- First Prize .. Millicent G. Girling, Metropolitan School of Art, Dublin.
Second Prize .. Matthew K. Doherty, Christian Brothers' Training College, Dublin.

Drawing from Natural Forms.

- First Prize .. Patrick Woods, Municipal Technical Institute, Belfast.
 Second Prize .. John Joseph Henry, Municipal Technical Institute, Belfast.

Modelled Industrial Design.

- First Prize .. Charles V. Lamb, Metropolitan School of Art, Dublin.
 Second Prize .. Dorothy E. Dawson, Municipal Technical Institute, Belfast.

Pictorial Design.

- First Prize and
 Second Prize divided { Patrick Woods, Municipal Technical Institute, Belfast.
 Margaret E. Devoy, Municipal Technical Institute, Belfast.
 Andrew Marsh, Crawford Municipal Technical Institute, Cork

Painting from Natural Forms.

- First Prize .. Margaret E. Devoy, Municipal Technical Institute, Belfast.
 Second Prize .. Dorothy M. Mathews, Municipal Technical Institute, Belfast.

(c) PRIZES IN RESPECT OF THIRD YEAR EXAMINATIONS.

COURSES IN COMMERCE.

Book-keeping.

- First Prize .. Dorothy Melville, Municipal Technical Institute, Belfast.
 Second Prize .. James P. McCurdy, Municipal Technical Institute, Belfast.

Business Methods and Economics.

- First Prize .. Norah Farmer, Central Technical School, Tralee.
 Second Prize .. Cassie Lyons, Central Technical School, Tralee.

COURSES IN APPLIED CHEMISTRY.

Inorganic and Organic Chemistry.

- First Prize .. Mary Josephine Reid, Crawford Municipal Technical Institute, Cork.

Chemical Analysis.

- First Prize .. William H. Magee, Municipal Technical Institute, Belfast.
 Second Prize .. Norman J. MacEachern, City of Dublin Technical Schools, Dublin.

COURSES IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

Electrical Engineering.

- First Prize .. Not awarded.
 Second Prize .. William H. Haurahan, Municipal Technical Institute, Belfast.

Applied Mechanics and Heat Engines.

- First Prize .. Thomas Hughes, Municipal Technical Institute, Belfast.
 Second Prize .. Albert Dyson, Municipal Technical Institute, Belfast.

COURSES IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

Machine Design.

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| First Prize and
Second Prize
divided | { | David H. Alexander, Municipal Technical Institute,
Belfast. |
| | { | John W. Foster, Municipal Technical Institute, Belfast. |

Applied Mechanics and Heat Engines.

- | | | |
|--------------|----|--|
| First Prize | .. | David H. Alexander, Municipal Technical Institute,
Belfast. |
| Second Prize | .. | William Archibald, Municipal Technical Institute,
Belfast. |

Workshop Practice.

- | | | |
|-------------|----|--|
| First Prize | .. | Harold S. Smith, City of Dublin Technical Schools. |
|-------------|----|--|

COURSES IN DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Cookery, Laundry Work and Hygiene.

- | | | |
|-------------|----|---|
| First Prize | .. | Mary Cummins, City of Dublin Technical Schools. |
|-------------|----|---|

Dressmaking.

- | | | |
|-------------|----|---|
| First Prize | .. | Mary Cummins, City of Dublin Technical Schools. |
|-------------|----|---|

COURSES IN ART.

Object and Memory Drawing.

- | | | |
|--------------|----|--|
| First Prize | .. | Harry Kernoff, City of Dublin Technical Schools. |
| Second Prize | .. | Patrick Woods, Municipal Technical Institute, Belfast. |

Industrial Design.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| First Prize and
Second Prize
divided | { | Robert Lees, Metropolitan School of Art, Dublin. |
| | { | Teresa Magennis, Municipal Technical School, Newry. |

Drawing from Casts.

- | | | |
|--------------|----|--|
| First Prize | .. | Matthew K. O'Doherty, Christian Brothers' Training
College, Dublin. |
| Second Prize | .. | Frank Neill, Municipal Technical Institute, Belfast. |

Drawing from Natural Forms.

- | | | |
|--------------|----|---|
| First Prize | .. | Edmond R. Kiely, Christian Brothers' Training
College, Dublin. |
| Second Prize | .. | Wilhelmina Hope, Technical School, Hollywood. |

Modelled Industrial Design.

- | | | |
|--------------|----|---|
| First Prize | .. | Ethelwyn M. Baker, Municipal Technical Institute,
Belfast. |
| Second Prize | .. | Dorothy E. Bleakley, Municipal Technical Institute,
Belfast. |

Modelling from Casts.

- | | | |
|--------------|----|--|
| First Prize | .. | Ethelwyn M. Baker, Municipal Technical Institute
Belfast. |
| Second Prize | .. | Columban M. Cronin, City of Galway Technical
Institute. |

Pictorial Design.

- | | | |
|--------------|----|---|
| First Prize | .. | Samuel M. MacCann, Municipal Technical Institute,
Belfast. |
| Second Prize | .. | Patrick Woods, Municipal Technical Institute,
Belfast. |

TABLE X.

EXAMINATIONS IN SUBJECTS OF TECHNOLOGY OF
THE CITY AND GUILDS OF LONDON INSTITUTE,
1919.

Summaries of Results at Irish Centres.

YEAR.	Number of Candidates Examined.	Number of Candidates Passed.	Number of Prizes.	Percentage of Passes.
1916. . . .	539	509	5	56.8
1916. . . .	617	386	14	62.6
1917. . . .	679	353	12	62.6
1916. . . .	542	312	10	57.6
1915. . . .	714	374	11	52.4

No. of School	Centre of Examination.	Number of Candidates Examined.	Number of Candi- dates Passed.	Number of Prizes.	Per- centage of Passes.
6126	Athy: Technical School	2	2	—	100.0
6368	Ballymena: Municipal Technical School	3	2	—	66.7
6562	Barbridge: Municipal Technical School	5	3	—	60.0
6603	Bandon: Technical School	1	—	—	0.0
6137	Belfast: Municipal Technical Institute	225	143	3	62.7
6063	Cork: Crawford Municipal Technical Institute	12	47	1	65.8
6416	Drogheda: Municipal Technical School	2	1	—	33.3
6010	Dublin: City of Dublin Technical Schools	133	61	1	45.9
6020	Ennisceorthy: Technical School	1	1	—	100.0
6572	Enniscliffen: Technical School	2	2	—	100.0
6039	Limerick: Municipal Technical Institute	2	1	—	50.0
7098	Lisburn: Municipal Technical School	25	13	—	52.0
6037	Londonderry: Municipal Technical School	26	16	—	61.5
6307	Lurgan: Municipal Technical School.	6	1	—	12.5
7316	Monaghan: Technical School	1	1	—	100.0
6344	Newry: Municipal Technical School	1	—	—	0.0
6707	Oranmore: Technical School	1	1	—	100.0
6374	Portadown: Municipal Technical School	7	1	—	14.3
7060	Portlerry: Technical School	1	1	—	100.0
6341	Ringsend: Pembroke Technical School	11	3	—	27.3
6706	Strabane: Technical School	1	—	—	0.0
6895	Tipperary: Technical School	1	1	—	100.0
6371	Trillick: Central Technical School	4	3	—	75.0
		439	306	6	59.8

EXAMINATIONS IN SUBJECTS OF TECHNOLOGY (IRELAND), 1919—
continued.

Prizes and Medals gained by Irish Students.

BELFAST: MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

Name	Subject	Grade	Place taken at Examination	Prize
Kennedy, Samuel	Road Carriage Building	I.	Third	\$1 (Coachmakers') and Bronze Medal
Lacey, Hugh	Road Carriage Building	I.	Second	\$2 (Coachmakers') and Bronze Medal
Todd, William	Flax Spinning	I.	First	\$1 10s. (Clothworkers') and Bronze Medal

CORK: CRAWFORD MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

Name	Subject	Grade	Place taken at Examination	Prize
Devane, Edmund Joseph	Carpentry and Joinery	II.	First	Bronze Medal

DUBLIN: CITY OF DUBLIN TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

Name	Subject	Grade	Place taken at Examination	Prize
O'Neill, Thomas Joseph	Photography (Pure)	I.	Third	Bronze Medal

No Scholarships or Exhibitions were offered for competition during 1918-19 by the WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF DRAPERS.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE FOR IRELAND.

FIFTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.
SESSION 1918-19.

TO THE SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL
INSTRUCTION FOR IRELAND.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Fifty-First Annual Report of the Royal College of Science for Ireland.

During the session 1918-19 there were 9 Royal Scholars, 20 Science Scholars, 18 Agricultural Scholars, 24 Science Teachers-in-Training, and 3 Research students. There were also 59 Fee-Paying Associate students, and 128 Fee-Paying Non-Associate students (including 41 first year students of the Royal Veterinary College of Ireland).

The total number of students in the College during the session was thus 258.

In addition 239 students attended the special courses of instruction organised in the College by the Department during the summer of 1919.

Sessional examinations, conducted conjointly by the Professors and Lecturers of the College and External Examiners appointed by the Department, were held in 62 subjects.

The annual recommendations as to the award of diplomas, Royal Scholarships and Prizes, were made to the Department by the Council on the 15th July, 1919.

The Diploma of Fellowship was awarded to the following Associates:—

Mr. Fred Ibbotson, A.R.C.Sa.L.; Miss Genevieve V. Morrow, A.R.C.Sa.L., Ph.D.; Mr. E. J. Sheehy, A.R.C.Sa.L.

The Diploma of Associateship was awarded as follows on the results of the sessional examinations:—

Faculty of Agriculture.—W. M. Cameron, T. Sharvin, T. Maguire, D. P. Johnston, M. X. O'Flaherty.

Faculty of Applied Chemistry.—A. Browne, E. M. McGuinness, E. Morton, J. J. Scanlan, J. J. Sheehan.

Faculty of Engineering.—T. Cooney, D. Dowling, T. J. Horgan, F. F. Kelly, C. Loveridge, E. V. Glanville.

Science Teachers' Group (Experimental Science Section).—H. G. Flood.

Science Teachers' Group (Natural Science Section).—W. E. V. Abraham.

Two changes of staff at the end of the session have to be recorded: Mr. D. Houston, Lecturer in Agricultural Botany since 1902, has retired under the age rule, and Mr. W. J. Lyons, Demonstrator in Physics since 1902, has left to become Head Master of the City of Dublin Technical Schools, Lower Kevin Street, Dublin. Both officers gave the College very efficient service, and their departure is regretted.

At the request of the Appointments Department of the Ministry of Labour, courses were organised in September, 1918, in special subjects for invalid officers awaiting demobilisation.

Syllabuses in thirty-two subjects were drawn up, each based on a three months course of work.

At the request of the Army Education Authorities, courses were established for officers and for men of special attainments who, owing to cessation of hostilities, could be relieved of military duties so far as to enable them to take up regular courses of study.

These classes were held in various subjects of the Faculty of Agriculture and Engineering, the duration of each course being about three months.

Two courses in Agriculture were given during the session, and were attended by a total of one hundred and sixteen (116) officers and men.

In Engineering, special courses were arranged in (a) Mechanical Engineering and Workshop Practice, (b) Motor Engineering, and (c) Electrical Engineering. Owing to the limited accommodation this work was carried on largely in the evenings. The number of officers and men attending the courses prior to the end of the session was 191.

The College Men's and Women's Voluntary Aid Detachments of the St. John Ambulance Brigade continued their war work until the early part of 1919. The Men's Detachment was on duty on the arrival of each hospital ship in Dublin, and certain members continued to make the packing cases used for the despatch of Sphagnum dressings from the War Hospital Supply Depot in the College until this work came to an end.

The College Women's Detachment carried on work for three months after the Armistice in response to requisitions from the War Office. On the closing of the Military Hospitals these requisitions came to an end, and the Sphagnum organisation was demobilised in February, 1919. It worked without a break from November, 1915, to February, 1919, organised 45 county depots, and about 200 moss-collecting centres throughout the country; and a total output from all the depots of 967,422 articles, surgical dressings, bandages and rest cushions.

The manufacture of munitions of war in the College Engineering Workshops was brought to an end in January, 1919. The work had been carried on day and night since June, 1915.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. H. JEFFCOTT,

Dean of Faculty.

ENGINEERING.

Professor:—H. H. JEFFCOTT, B.A.I., M.I.MECH.E.

Lecturer:—J. TAYLOR, M.A., A.R.C.S.O.I.

In the department of Engineering the following courses of instruction were given during the session.

To the First Year course, in Drawing and Practical Geometry of 20 lectures by Mr. Taylor, and 24 practical lessons. Attended by 58 students.

To the First Year, a course in Experimental Mechanics of 39 Experimental Lessons by Dr. J. P. Johnston, assisted by Mr. D. McAlonan. Attended by 64 students.

To the Second Year students in Engineering, Applied Chemistry, and Teachers-in-Training a course in Descriptive Geometry and Machine Drawing of 21 lectures by Mr. Taylor, and 28 practical lessons. Attended by 24 students.

To the Second Year students in Engineering, Applied Chemistry, and Teachers-in-Training, a course in Experimental Mechanics of 17 Experimental Lessons, by Dr. J. P. Johnston, assisted by Mr. D. McAlonan. Attended by 17 students.

To the Second Year Engineering students, a course in Surveying and Levelling of 31 lectures, by Mr. Taylor, 11 days field work and 26 lessons in Mapping and Plotting. Attended by 16 students.

To the Second Year Engineering students, a course of 64 lessons in the Engineering Workshops. Attended by 16 students.

To the Third Year Engineering students, a course in Materials, Machine

Construction, Steam Boiler and Engine Practice of 47 lectures by Professor Jeffcott, and 107 lessons in the Drawing School, Laboratories and Workshops. Attended by 13 students.

To the Third and Fourth Year Engineering students, a course in Structural Engineering of 18 lectures by Mr. Taylor. Attended by 17 students.

To the Fourth Year Engineering and Technology students, a course in the Design of Steam Engines, Turbines, Gas and Oil Engines and Hydraulic Machinery, of 81 lectures by Mr. Taylor, and 111 lessons in the Drawing School, Laboratories and Workshops. Attended by 7 students.

To the Third Year Agricultural students, a course in Building Construction of 18 lectures by Professor Jeffcott, and 36 lessons in the Drawing School. Attended by 3 students.

To the Third Year Agricultural students, a course in Agricultural Engineering of 10 lectures by Professor Jeffcott, and 36 lessons in the Workshops and Laboratories. Attended by 3 students.

To the Third Year Agricultural students, a course in Surveying and Levelling of 30 lectures by Mr. Taylor, 5 days Field Work and 30 lessons in Mapping and Plotting. Attended by 3 students.

To the students of Creamery Management, 16 lessons in Dairy Engineering by Mr. Taylor. Attended by 10 students.

To the students of Creamery Management, 8 lessons in Experimental Mechanics by Mr. D. McAlonan, under the supervision of Dr. J. P. Johnston.

In addition to the Associate students there were 47 Non-Associate students attending various courses in Engineering. The total number of students attending the Engineering Division was 182.

Messrs. Warwick, McAlonan and Norman assisted in the laboratories, workshops and drawing school.

Special Courses for Military Students.—Two courses of 10 weeks each were given by Mr. Warwick in Mechanical Engineering and Workshop Practice, attended by 60 officers and men. Two courses also of 10 weeks each were given by Messrs. Warwick and England in Motor Engineering, attended by 42 officers and men. Two short courses were given by Mr. Taylor in Surveying to students taking Agriculture, and were attended by 116 officers and men.

Visits were made during the session to—The Tramway Co., Power Station, Pigeon House Fort, Paterson's Match Factory, Great Southern and Western Works, Inchicore.

Students under Dr. Hackett and Mr. H. Norman visited Manchester, and paid visits to the following works:—British Westinghouse, Messrs. Levenstein's, Beyer Peacock, Smith and Coventry, Manchester Ship Canal, Robinson's and Rochdale, etc.

The following paper was published during the session:—"The Lateral Vibration of Loaded Shafts in the neighbourhood of a Whirling Speed." H. H. Jeffcott, *Phil. Mag.*, xxxvii. March, 1919.

CHEMISTRY.

Acting Professor:—W. E. ADENEY, A.R.C.S.O.L., D.S.O., F.I.C.

Lecturer in Organic Chemistry:—A. O'FARELLY, M.A., F.I.C.

Lecturer in Physical and Metallurgical Chemistry:—A. G. G. LEONARD, A.R.C.S.O.L., B.Sc., Ph.D., F.I.C.

During the session the number of students who attended the Laboratory courses of Chemistry was 55 of the First Year, 8 of the Second Year, 8 of the Third Year, 7 of the Fourth Year; Applied Chemistry, 39 of the First Year Course of the Royal Veterinary College, 1 of the Second Year Course in Natural Science, 3 of the Second Year Course in Agri-

culture. In addition 18 occasional students attended the laboratories for special courses in Practical Chemistry and Assaying.

The total number of students who took laboratory courses was 139. Fifteen students of the Second Year course in the Faculty of Engineering attended lectures in Metallurgy only, making a total of 154 students who received instruction in the chemical division during the session.

Professor Adeney delivered 36 lectures on Inorganic and General Chemistry to the students of the First Year. To the students of the Second Year 17 lectures on Physical Chemistry were delivered by Dr. Leonard, who also gave a course of 20 lectures in Metallurgical Chemistry, which was attended by Second Year students in the Faculties of Applied Chemistry, Engineering, and by Teachers-in-Training in Experimental Science.

Professor Adeney delivered 26 lectures in Chemical Technology, and 15 lectures in Advanced Inorganic Chemistry to the students of the Third and Fourth Year's courses in Applied Chemistry and to the Third and Fourth Year Teachers-in-Training in Experimental Science. To the same groups of students 4 lectures on the Structure of the Atom were delivered by Dr. Hackett of the Physics Division. To the students of the Second Year's courses in Applied Chemistry, Agriculture and Natural Science, Mr. O'Farrelly delivered a course of 35 lectures in Organic Chemistry. A course of 20 lectures in Advanced Organic Chemistry was also delivered by him to the students of the Third and Fourth Year's courses in Applied Chemistry, and to the Third and Fourth Year Teachers-in-Training in Experimental Science.

To the First Year Veterinary students a course of 32 lectures on Elementary Physics and Inorganic Chemistry was delivered by Dr. Leonard. A course of 13 lectures on Organic Chemistry was delivered by Mr. O'Farrelly to the same students.

To the students of the First Year course of the College of Science, Mr. Levingston gave 13 demonstrations illustrative of Glass Blowing, and the fitting of chemical apparatus for experimental work. These were followed by a series of work sheet- indicating the experiments to be performed, describing the method to be adopted and showing the quantities of chemicals and apparatus required.

To the First Year students of the Royal Veterinary College Mr. Levingston gave 8 demonstrations in Practical Chemistry and Laboratory Methods, followed by a series of work papers.

Two students—Messrs. H. G. Becker and P. Whelan—continued to receive, for a second year, training in the methods of research under the scheme of encouragement of research provided by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

Mr. H. G. Becker continued his investigations on the Rate of Solution of Atmospheric Nitrogen and Oxygen by Water. He found that it was possible to calculate the rate of solution of the gases dealt with for any conditions of area exposed, depth, or degree of saturation, provided that the water was kept uniformly mixed. The results which he obtained were communicated jointly by him and Professor Adeney to the Royal Dublin Society, and have been published by the Society under the title "The Determination of the Rate of Solution of Atmospheric Nitrogen and Oxygen by Water, Part II," Vol. XV. (N.S.), No. 44, September, 1919, of its *Scientific Proceedings*.

Mr. P. Whelan continued his research, under the direction of Dr. Leonard, on the bromination of m-n-itro-cresol, with a view to fixing the Orientation of the two new bromo-derivatives of that compound which he isolated in the previous session. In the course of his work he improved on the former methods of preparation of these compounds, and from them prepared two new amino compounds by the reduction of the itro group. The elimination of these amino groups, with a view to obtaining known compounds, is still under investigation.

Mr. J. J. Moore was unfortunately unable to avail himself of the

opportunity offered to him by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research to continue for a second session his training in the methods of research. However, one of the Fourth Year students, Mr. J. J. Scallan, took up where Mr. Moore had ceased the investigation on the preparation of the sulphonic acids of amino-azo-benzene and the amino-azo-toluenes, and succeeded in improving the yield and degree of purity of some of these compounds.

PHYSICS.

Professor:—W. BROWN, D.SC., M.L.E.E., M.R.I.A.

Lecturer:—F. E. HACKETT, M.A., M.Sc., Ph.D.

ELECTRO-TECHNOLOGY.

The third year class consisted of 23 students, divided as follows:—7 in the Faculty of Chemistry, 14 in the Faculty of Engineering, and 2 occasional students.

There were 56 lectures given to all the students, 51 by the Professor, and 5 by Mr. Allen during the Professor's illness. In the third term the students of Engineering and the Technical Teacher received 17 lectures and 17 laboratory lessons from Mr. Allen on direct current electric machine design.

The laboratory work, under the Professor and Mr. Allen, was distributed as follows:—

The 7 Chemists had 18 lessons, the Engineers 67 lessons, and the 2 occasional students 46 lessons. Four students discharged from the Army started to attend lectures and laboratory work between January 22nd and February 5th, these students received special lectures and laboratory lessons from the Professor and Mr. Allen to bring them up to the level of the class. There were 8 students in the Fourth Year, viz.:—7 Engineers and 1 Experimental Science Teacher. The lecture course consisted of 49 lectures by the Professor, which were attended by the Engineers, the Experimental Science Teacher attending 40 of them.

During the second term the Engineers and Technical Teachers received 17 lectures and 17 laboratory lessons from Mr. Allen on Alternating Current Electric Machine Design. The laboratory course consisted of 45 lessons under the Professor and Mr. Allen.

The laboratory work of the Experimental Science Teacher was done partly in the Pure Physics Laboratory and partly in the Electro-Technology Laboratory.

Special Courses for Military Students.—Two courses in Electrical Engineering were given by Mr. Allen on general electrical principles and testing. The number of students attending the first course was 60, and the second course 30. The duration of each course was 10 weeks, with 18 hours instruction per week.

PHYSICS.

The course of instruction in the First Year consisted of 33 lectures and 66 laboratory lessons. It was attended by 49 Associate students and 8 Non-Associate students.

The general course in Electricity and Magnetism for all students in the Second Year consisted of 15 lectures and 16 laboratory lessons. It was attended by 25 students.

The special course in Light and Sound for students of Chemistry and Teachers-in-Training in their Second Year consisted of 26 lectures and 26 laboratory lessons. It was attended by 9 students.

A course of 30 lectures on Modern Physical Theories was given, one student attending the Fourth Year of the Experimental Science course and specialising in Chemistry.

The general laboratory work was in charge of Mr. W. J. Lyons, B.A., A.R.C.S.C., LOND., and Mr. R. J. Feely, A.R.C.S.C.L., under the direction of the lecturer.

Mr. W. J. Lyons carried out for the Admiralty a series of important investigations into the water-proofness of cement structures under very high hydraulic pressures, and delivered reports on the same.

MATHEMATICS.

Professor:—W. MOF. ORR, M.A., F.R.S.

Lecturer:—J. P. JOHNSTON, M.A., S.C.D.

In the Mathematics Division the following lectures were given:—

		Number of Lectures.
By PROFESSOR ORR:—		
First Year	Mathematics (Upper Division)	78
Second Year	Mathematics	68
"	Mechanics	68
Third Year	Thermodynamics	40
"	Applied Mechanics	57
Research Student—Mathematics	. . . . .	46

By DR. JOHNSTON:—

First Year	Mathematics (Lower Division)	79
"	Mechanics	60
Second Year	Mechanics	20

The classes taken by Dr. Johnston in Experimental Mechanics are referred to in the report of the Engineering Division.

AGRICULTURE.

Professor:—J. WILSON, M.A., B.SC.

During the session there were in the Third Year Class of Agriculture 1 student, and in the Fourth Year Class 6. Of these 6, 3 were Associate students who were awarded the Diploma of the College at the end of their course, 2 were University, and 1 an occasional student.

During the spring and summer terms the Army Educational Authorities sent two sets of undemobilised soldiers to have instruction in Agricultural subjects. The first set, which numbered 62, received instruction—in lectures, laboratory work and farm excursions—in Agriculture, Chemistry, and Physics, Botany, Zoology, Geology, Agricultural Botany, Veterinary Hygiene and Surveying. These subjects were taught by members of the College staff, assisted by several former students of the Agricultural Faculty of the College. Two members of the Department's staff—Mr. R. D. Cole and Mr. Turner—also gave instruction in Economics and Gardening.

The second set, which came in the summer term, and numbered 44, received a similar course of instruction by the College and Departmental staff.

In addition, 13 men, selected from the first set, received full time instruction in the Agricultural Chemistry Laboratory during the summer term, and 7 men, similarly selected, received full time instruction in the Geology, Zoology and Agricultural Botany Laboratories combined.

The men in these classes worked heartily and well. Four of them have since become regular Associate students of the College.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

Professor :—GREENVILLE A. J. COLE, F.R.S.

The following courses of instruction were given :—

Elementary Geology for the Agricultural Faculty and Teachers-in-Training in their Second Year.—Thirty-eight lectures by the Professor including a course on Stratigraphical Geology. Twenty-five practical lessons, including one field excursion, 6 students attended, one of whom took a more extended course of practical work.

In addition, one student undertook a course of practical work with a view to special professional requirements.

MINERALOGY AND PETROLOGY.—Thirty-three lectures were given by the Professor, 24 of which were common to this course and to that on Geology. The aspect of Mineralogy as a subject connecting Chemistry with the natural history of the earth was emphasised, as in the session 1917-1918, by the inclusion of lectures on the processes that build up and disintegrate rock-masses (physical geology). It was thus urged that Petrology is not a mere description of rock-specimens grouped ready to hand in the cabinets of collectors. There were also 27 practical lessons. Eight students of the Faculty of Chemistry attended, also 1 non-Associate student.

AGRICULTURAL GEOLOGY.—Fourteen lectures by the Professor. Twenty-six practical lessons and one field excursion. Attended by one student.

Courses in connection with Army Demobilisation.—The Geological division took part in the Agricultural courses given to officers and men of the army awaiting demobilisation. Lectures and practical demonstrations on Agricultural Geology, including the nature of soils, questions of water-supply, and the meaning and use of geological maps, were given to some 62 students on two to three separate hours per week for ten weeks, beginning on 10th February and concluding with a test examination on 14th April. A second and somewhat shorter course, including nine lectures, began on 30th April, and continued for two separate hours weekly until 25th June. This was attended by about 54 officers and men. In this second period, a special course of 24 lessons, involving more thorough practical work, including the mechanical analysis of soils, was given between 30th April and 27th June, to six students selected from those of the previous spring course. A field excursion to Carrickgollogan was probably one of the most useful features of this work. There were special lectures in this course on the surface-features of the parts of Britain that were the home-lands of those attending. Though the time for exposition and practice was even here short, the work done showed the utmost diligence and systematic attention on the part of the students selected by the Army Education Branch.

The following geographical works by the Professor have been published during the year :—

Presidential Address to the Geographical Association, London ("The Narrow Seas and the Arctic road to Moscow").

Geographical Teacher, Spring number, 1919, "Ireland the Outpost." Oxford University Press, 1919.

FORESTRY.

Professor :—A. HENRY, M.A., F.L.S., M.B.A.

During the past session Agricultural and Horticultural students of the Third Year, attended a course of 18 lectures on Forestry and 8 practical lessons (of two hours each) during the third term, and 6 Agricultural students of the Fourth Year attended a course of 18 lectures and 16 practical lessons (of two hours each) during the second and third terms.

The lectures were supplemented by excursions to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Glasnevin, and to woods and plantations in the vicinity of Dublin.

Classes in elementary forestry were given during two terms in connection with the courses for military men awaiting demobilisation.

During the year an investigation into the suitability for afforestation of the catchment areas supplying with water about 250 cities and towns of the British Isles was concluded; and a lecture on the subject was given by Professor Henry at the British Association meeting at Bournemouth in September last.

Researches have been carried out on the London Plane and on the Hybrid Dunkeld Larch, in which Professor Henry has been aided by Miss M. G. Flood, B.A.—a Student-in-Training in research with an allowance from the Scientific and Industrial Research Department—since 8th December, 1918. Papers on these subjects have been published in the *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy*, April and September, 1919.

BOTANY.

Professor :—T. JOHNSON, D.Sc., F.L.S., M.R.I.A.

The course in General Botany was attended by 5 students and consisted of 36 lessons. The course of Vegetable Pathology, consisting of 27 lessons, and dealing with the fungal diseases of the chief agricultural crops was attended by 7 students.

Mr. C. Boyle, B.Sc., acted as Research Assistant throughout the session, and continued with the Professor of Botany the inquiry into the Nutritive and Industrial Value of the Potato, publishing a second report of the same in the *Journal of the Department*.

Mr. P. O'Connor, A.R.C.S.C.I., conducted a course, under the Professor's direction, of 47 lessons for 40 Veterinary College students.

Two special courses in Botany to officers and men awaiting demobilisation were given in the second and third terms, attended by 62 and 54 students respectively. Each course consisted of 10 lectures and 20 hours practical work.

The Professor of Botany started an inquiry into the nature of the plant-remains found in the coal trial-boring at Lough Neagh now in active operation under the Geological Survey. Several interesting results have already been obtained.

ZOOLOGY.

Professor :—GEO. H. CARPENTER, D.Sc., M.R.I.A.

The course in General Zoology during the second term was attended by three Agricultural Scholars, one Teacher-in-Training (Natural Science Group) and three occasional students. Thirty-four lectures and 27 days laboratory practice were attended by the class.

During the first term the third year course in Agricultural Zoology was given to one Agricultural Scholar and one occasional student. A Teacher-in-Training (Natural Science Group) attended 12 of the 37 lectures. There were 39 days laboratory work.

The usual course for first year Veterinary College students was given by the Demonstrator, Mr. Sheehy, and continued through the session.

Two special courses in Agricultural Zoology to officers and men awaiting demobilisation were given in the second and third terms, attended by 62 and 54 students respectively. Each consisted of ten lectures and as many practical lessons.

Research.—The Warble-Fly enquiry has been continued as in former years. The following papers were published during the session :—

- G. H. Carpenter—"Two new species of Collembola from Nyassaland," *Sci. Proc., R. Dub. Soc.*, Vol. XV., No. 39, 1919.
 E. J. Sheehy—"An Economic Method of determining the Average Percentage of Fat in a Cow's Milk for a Lactation Period," *Ib.*, No. 40, 1919.
 ——"The Comparative Variation of the Constituent Substances of Cows' Milk," *Ib.*, No. 41, 1919.
 ——"Possible Causes of Variation in the Quantity and Quality of Cows' Milk," *Ib.*, No. 42, 1919.

AGRICULTURAL BOTANY AND BACTERIOLOGY.

Lecturer :—D. HOUSTON, F.R.S.

Four courses of Lectures, with accompanying laboratory instruction, were given during the session as follows :—

1. A course of 47 lectures on Agricultural Bacteriology to 5 students, occupying the time of the Autumn term.
2. A course of 21 lectures on the Biology of Fermentation to 6 chemical students, followed by—
3. A course of 15 lectures on Applied Bacteriology to 2 chemical and 2 Natural Science students (Industrial and Hygienic Analysis). These two courses were given during the winter term.
4. A course of 18 lectures, to 4 students, on Agricultural Botany, during the spring term.

Two courses on Agricultural Botany to military students were given in the second and third term. The first course was attended by 62 officers and men, and the second by 54. Each course consisted of 10 lectures and 20 hours practical work.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

Lecturer :—GEORGE STEPHENSON.

The ordinary Fourth Year class consisted of 6 Associate students (of whom one had returned from active service and two were from the National University) and one non-Associate student.

The course comprised 69 laboratory exercises, 9 tutorial lessons, and 32 lectures. During the first term a special course of instruction (12 hours weekly) was given to Creamery students.

Throughout the second and third terms a course of three experimental lectures weekly was given to soldiers. During May and June also, 13 men, selected by the Military Authorities, devoted their whole time to practical work in the main laboratory.

Here much good work was done, thanks largely to the zeal of Captain Stewart and Lieutenant Patterson—both Associates in Agriculture—who acted as Demonstrators.

ENGLISH LITERATURE AND EDUCATION.

Lecturer :—W. J. WILLIAMS, M.A.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Throughout the three terms of the session classes in English Literature were held for students of the First and Second years.

In the First Year there were 125 lectures, which were attended by about 60 students. The work done comprised the writing of essays, a general outline of the history of English Literature, special attention being given

to the chief writers, and the study of certain prescribed books. In addition, in the first term one class a week was held for students entering for the London Matriculation in January.

In the Second Year there were 130 lectures, attended by about 30 students. The course comprised the history of English Literature in the nineteenth century, the writing of essays, and the study of certain books, one of which dealt with the history of Science. One class a week, during the second and third terms, was devoted to the study of the general principles of scientific method.

EDUCATION.

A course of 120 lectures in Education designed to meet the requirements for registration of Secondary Teachers under the Intermediate Education Act (Ireland), 1914, was delivered.

At the end of the session an examination was held, in which Professor Corcoran, of University College, acted as Co-Examiner.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE FOR IRELAND FOR THE SESSION 1918-19.

The number of students who attended the College during the Session 1918-19 was 258; of whom 127 were Associate Students, 3 Research Students, and 128 non-Associate Students.

The corresponding numbers for the past five years were;—

Session	Associates	Non-Associates
1913-14	114	etc.
1914-15	112	19
1915-16	74	25
1916-17	77	79
1917-18	98	80
		96

The 127 Associates were divided as follows;—

First Year	51
Second Year	32
Third Year	25
Fourth Year	19

The two Royal Scholarships offered for competition to Associate Students of the First Year who are not Science and Technological Scholars, Teachers-in-Training, Local or other Exhibitioners, were awarded to John Kearns and Francis T. Belas.

The Silver Medal offered for competition amongst all First Year Associate Students was won by John Kearns.

The following is a complete list of the Scholarships, Medal and Prizes awarded on the result of the Sessional Examinations;—

Silver Medal	John Kearns.
First Royal Scholarship	John Kearns.
Second Royal Scholarship	Francis T. Belas.

PRIZES.

FIRST YEAR.

Mathematics, Upper Division.—J. Kearns, 1st; J. M. Veale, 2nd.

Mathematics, Lower Division.—B. L. Vincent, 1st; E. Doherty 2nd.

Mechanics.—J. McLay, 1st; R. H. Black, 2nd.

Experimental Mechanics.—J. McLeay and H. Gemble, 1st and 2nd divided.
Practical Geometry and Drawing.—Al. Browne, 1st; M. T. Ambrose, 2nd.
Physics.—J. M. Veale, 1st; J. Kearns, 2nd.
Chemistry.—J. M. Veale, 1st; J. Kearns, 2nd.
English.—J. M. Veale, 1st; E. C. Gill and D. M. K. Johnston, 2nd divided.

SECOND YEAR.

Faculty of Agriculture.

Geology.—P. B. M. Furnell, 1st.
Zoology.—J. McEvoy and J. L. McWhinney, 1st (divided).
Botany.—J. M. McEvoy, 1st.
Practical Chemistry.—J. McEvoy, 1st.
Book-Keeping.—J. L. McWhinney, 1st.

Faculty of Engineering, Applied Chemistry and Teachers-in-Training.

Mathematics.—T. B. Webb, 1st; B. J. McCaffery, 2nd.
Mechanics.—T. B. Webb, 1st; H. J. McLain, 2nd.
Experimental Mechanics.—W. S. Bailey, H. J. McLain and T. B. Webb, 1st and 2nd divided.
Physics (Faculty of Engineering).—T. B. Webb, 1st; J. P. Farrell, 2nd.
Physics (Faculty of Applied Chemistry).—B. J. McCaffery, 1st; W. E. Abbott, 2nd.
Descriptive Geometry.—B. J. McCaffery and T. B. Webb, 1st and 2nd, divided.
Physical and Metallurgical Chemistry.—W. E. Abbott, 1st; J. J. Breslin, 2nd.
Organic Chemistry.—J. J. Breslin, 1st; W. E. Abbott, 2nd.
Mineral Analysis.—N. R. Curtin, 1st; J. J. Breslin and B. J. McCaffery 2nd divided.
Surveying.—T. L. Stewart, 1st; J. P. Farrell, T. B. Webb and A. F. Brown, 2nd divided.
Mechanics.—T. B. Webb, 1st; N. E. Cannon, J. P. Farrell and J. P. Huggard, 2nd divided.
Metallurgical Chemistry (Faculty of Engineering).—J. P. Huggard, 2nd (No First Prize awarded.)
English.—P. B. Roberts, 1st; B. J. McCaffery, 2nd.

THIRD YEAR.

Faculty of Agriculture.

Agriculture.—D. S. Torrens, 1st.
Agricultural Botany.—A. M. Cumming, 1st.
Agricultural Geology.—D. S. Torrens, 1st.
Agricultural Zoology.—D. S. Torrens, 1st.
Building Construction.—D. S. Torrens, 1st.
Agricultural Engineering.—D. S. Torrens, 1st.
Agricultural Surveying.—D. S. Torrens, 1st.
Veterinary Hygiene.—D. S. Torrens, 2nd. (No First Prize awarded.)
Agricultural Economics.—D. S. Torrens, 2nd. (No First Prize awarded.)

Faculty of Engineering, Applied Chemistry and Teachers-in-Training.

Thermodynamics.—G. T. Pyne and T. S. Wheeler, 1st and 2nd divided.

- Electro-Technology (Faculty of Applied Chemistry).*—T. S. Wheeler, 1st ; A. M. R. Barnett, 2nd.
- Electro-Technology (Faculty of Engineering).*—P. Hayes, 1st ; G. K. Ring, 2nd.
- Mineralogy and Petrology.*—T. S. Wheeler, 1st ; A. M. Richardson, 2nd.
- Advanced Inorganic Chemistry.*—A. M. R. Barnett, 1st ; G. T. Pyne, 2nd.
- Advanced Organic Chemistry.*—G. T. Pyne, 1st ; W. Glass, 2nd.
- Chemical Technology.*—T. S. Wheeler, 1st ; A. M. R. Barnett and G. T. Pyne, 2nd divided.
- Analytical Chemistry.*—W. Glass, 1st ; G. T. Pyne, 2nd.
- Machine Construction and Drawing.*—G. K. Ring, 2nd. (*No First Prize awarded.*)

FOURTH YEAR.

Faculty of Agriculture.

- Agriculture.*—T. Sharvin, 1st.
- Agricultural Bacteriology.*—T. Maguire, 1st ; L. Roca, 2nd.
- Agricultural Chemistry.*—T. Sharvin, 1st ; T. Maguire, 2nd.
- Forestry.*—T. Maguire, 1st.

Faculty of Engineering, Applied Chemistry and Teachers-in-Training.

- Applied Bacteriology.*—E. M. McGuinness, 1st.
- Engineering (Heat Engines).*—T. Cooney and C. G. White, 1st and 2nd divided.
- Electro-Technology.*—T. Cooney, 1st ; C. G. White, 2nd.
- Advanced Organic Chemistry.*—E. Morton, 1st ; A. Browne and J. J. Scanlan, 2nd divided.
- Advanced Inorganic Chemistry.*—E. Morton, 1st ; J. J. Scanlan and H. G. Flood, 2nd divided.
- Chemical Technology.*—A. Browne, 1st ; J. J. Scanlan and J. J. Sheehan, 2nd divided.
- Analytical Chemistry.*—J. J. Scanlan, 1st ; J. J. Sheehan and H. G. Flood, 2nd divided.
- Theory of Structures.*—T. Cooney and C. G. White, 1st and 2nd divided.
- Geology.*—W. E. V. Abraham, 2nd. (*No First Prize awarded.*)

P. A. E. DOWLING,
Registrar.

METROPOLITAN SCHOOL OF ART, DUBLIN.

REPORT OF THE HEADMASTER FOR THE SESSION, 1918-19.

The total number of students who attended the School during the Session 1918-19 was 276, of whom 88 attended the day classes, and 212 attended the evening classes; 25 students attended both day and evening classes. Of the total number 152 were male students and 124 female students.

Three Teachers-in-Training—Miss Kathleen Bridle, Miss Elizabeth R. Christie, and Mr. Charles Lamb—were awarded an extension of their Scholarships for a second year, while Miss Phyllis Wilson, who was permitted temporarily to relinquish her scholarship in order to take up Military Hospital duty, resumed her course of study in February, 1919. Mr. Matthew Barry, who acted as substitute Art Teacher in the Dundalk and Drogheda Technical Schools during the tenure of his Scholarship, which terminated in July, 1918, was granted a special extension for a corresponding period from the commencement of the session. Mr. Barry, in addition to teaching work, has since received an appointment as artist on the staff of the *Freeman's Journal*.

Mr. Robert Lees, who was awarded a *Local Art Exhibition*, tenable at the Metropolitan School of Art, by the Committee of the Crawford Municipal School of Art, Cork, followed a satisfactory course of study in the School, and has been granted an extension of the Scholarship for a further session.

Fifteen Silversmiths' Apprentices attended the School, with the co-operation of the Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' Corporation of Ireland, and followed courses of study in Metal Work, Enamelling, Drawing and Design. *Silversmiths' (Apprentices) Scholarships* were awarded to Charles Byrne, Charles Carey and William Lavelor, and the Scholarship awarded to George Cleary in 1917 was renewed for a second session.

Thirteen students entered for the *Art Examinations* conducted by the Department under the conditions of the Programme for Technical School Examinations, and secured a total of 35 successes. In addition, the following prizes were obtained:—

First Prize in Industrial Design (Third Year) ..	Robert Lees.
First Prize in Modelled Industrial Design (Fourth Year) ..	Millicent Girling.
Second Prize in Object and Memory Drawing (Fourth Year) ..	
First Prize in Modelled Industrial Design (Fourth Year) ..	
.. .. .	Charles V. Lamb.

The following students obtained awards in competition under the *Local Prize Scheme*:—

<i>Junior Section</i>	Marie English, Dorothy Travers-Smith, Patrick Alright, David R. Pattray, James J. Maguire.
<i>Pictorial Composition</i> ..	Kathleen Bridle, John C. Gray.
<i>Design Section</i>	Annie Devonport, Robert Brownlow, Charles V. Lamb.
<i>Architectural Section</i> ..	Alfred R. Jones.
<i>Drawing and Painting Section</i> ..	Charles V. Lamb, Elizabeth R. Christie, Kathleen Bridle, Matthew Barry, Bessie Jubbs, Herbert J. E. Howe.
<i>Modelling and Sculpture Section</i>	Ethel G. Ball, Annie Devonport.
<i>Craft Section—Enamelling</i> ..	Ethel A. Heldbrook.
<i>Metal Work</i> ..	Charles P. Byrne.
<i>Enamelling and Metal Work</i> ..	George Cleary.
<i>Stained Glass</i> ..	C. Aldna.

Of the four awards given in 1919 under the *Taylor Bequest for the Promotion of the Fine Arts in Ireland*, three were secured by students of the School, viz. :—

Kathleen Bridle ..	Prize £20, for a subject picture in oil colour.
Doris C. Brunton ..	Prize £10, for subject picture in water-colour.
Olive M. Butt ..	Prize £10, painting in oil colour.

Summer Courses of Instruction, established to improve the work of Technical Education through the country, were held during July, and were attended by 75 teachers.

Details of the courses are as follows :—

<i>Bookbinding</i> ..	6 students	Instructor	Miss M. Robinson.
<i>Cabinet Making</i> ..	10 students	Instructor	James Hicks.
		Assistant	Patrick Hicks.
<i>Chair Making</i> ..	9 students	Instructor	James Hicks.
		Assistant	Patrick Hicks.
<i>Painted Furniture</i> ..	13 students	Instructors	G. Atkinson, R.E.A., A.R.C.A., and John G. Merna.
<i>Jewellery</i> ..	10 students	Instructor	P. Oswald Reeves, A.R.C.A.
<i>Drawing and Modelling</i>	27 students	Instructors	Oliver Sheppard, R.E.A., and James Golden.

These courses were much appreciated, and should exercise an important effect on the work in the several centres in which the teachers are employed.

Successful efforts have been made during the past year to enable students to secure experience in adapting their knowledge to the requirements of clients, through the execution of commissions for various local firms and private patrons, while for teachers and intending teachers, a bureau of information has been established by means of which notices of vacancies are immediately posted in the School, and managers of schools informed of suitable candidates from amongst present and past students.

At the request of the Ministry of Labour (Appointments and Training Branch) facilities for instruction in Mechanical Drawing, Design, Lettering and Drawing from Life were provided for soldiers pending demobilisation.

Mr. James Ward, A.R.C.A., who held the position of Headmaster for a period of 11 years, retired in September, 1918, and Mr. George Atkinson, R.E.A., A.R.C.A., Second Master, was promoted to the vacancy.

Mr. James Sleator, R.E.A., and Mr. John S. Keating, A.R.E.A., both former students of the School, were appointed as assistant teachers in February.

Mr. George Lynes, Teacher of Architecture, resigned in March, and Mr. R. Caulfield Orpen, R.E.A., F.R.I.B.A., was appointed to carry on this important section of the School work.

The Registrar, Mr. B. I. Tilly, who has been on active service in France for over four years, resumed his official duties towards the end of the session.

The Sketch Club, controlled by the students, was revived during the session, and much good work was done through this excellent organisation.

I desire specially to acknowledge the assistance afforded me by my colleagues, in this, my first year of office, during which the work of the school was subject to alteration through considerable changes in the staff, and in consequence of the cessation of war, whereby fresh activity became imperative in the duties of reconstruction in the arts of peace.

(Signed), GEORGE ATKINSON, R.E.A., A.R.C.A.,
Head Master.

SALE OF FOOD AND

L.—STATEMENT GIVING PARTICULARS AS TO SAMPLES OF BUTTER,
INSPECTORS UNDER THE ACTS IN THE COUNTIES

COUNTY.	Butter.				Margarine.	
	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.	No. of Samples taken	No. of Prosecutions.
Antrim.	153	1	1	£ s. d. 5 13 6	84	—
Armagh.	68	3	1	0 18 6	34	—
Carlow.	14	1	1	0 14 6	2	—
Cavan.	12	—	—	—	11	—
Clare.	161	8	7	5 18 1	16	—
Cork.	563	16	14	13 19 10	76	—
Donegal.	68	—	—	—	82	—
Down.	63	—	—	—	48	—
Dublin.	174	7	4	6 2 6	57	8
Fernsagh.	20	—	—	—	9	—
Galway.	115	3	3	3 6 6	53	—
Kerry.	126	20	18	19 17 5	12	—
Kildare.	54	—	—	—	31	—
Kilkenny.	36	—	—	—	15	—
King's.	45	—	—	—	19	—
Leitrim.	23	—	—	—	6	—
Limerick.	187	7	2	1 18 0	35	—
Londonderry	48	1	1	0 13 6	23	—
Longford.	13	—	—	—	4	—
Louth.	44	—	—	—	9	—
Mayo.	55	1	1	0 15 6	25	—
Meath.	52	—	—	—	31	—
Monaghan.	19	—	—	—	16	—
Queen's.	85	1	—	—	20	—
Roscommon	102	1	1	1 1 6	38	—
Sligo.	24	—	—	—	4	—
Tipperary (N.R.).	55	2	2	1 16 0	20	—
Tipperary (S.R.).	32	1	1	0 12 6	10	—
Tyrone.	39	—	—	—	36	—
Waterford.	96	3	3	1 11 8	26	—
Westmeath.	49	1	1	0 11 0	12	—
Wexford.	86	—	—	—	41	—
Wicklow.	51	1	—	—	42	—
Totals.	2,732	78	61	65 10 0	957	8

In addition 6 samples of Margarine Cheese were taken, viz., 4 in Cork, 1 in
of any of these samples.

* No proceedings were instituted in respect of any of these samples.

DRUGS ACTS, 1875 to 1899.

MARGARINE, CHEESE, MARGARINE CHEESE AND MILK TAKEN BY
DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1919.

No. of Convictions	Penalties imposed	Cheese.	Milk.			
		No. of Samples taken.	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecu- tions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.
	£ s. d.					£ s. d.
—	—	75	319	12	9	5 10 6
—	—	13	136	14	10	14 13 6
—	—	—	52	2	1	1 15 4
—	—	—	10	—	—	—
—	—	—	177	9	9	18 8 6
—	—	23	523	51	23	25 2 7
—	—	33	102	5	5	4 3 6
—	—	44	196	15	9	11 7 6
8	14 15 0	10	978	24	22	106 1 6
—	—	3	42	1	—	—
—	—	3	329	21	20	27 11 6
—	—	3	135	18	13	3 0 0
—	—	9	88	3	1	5 12 6
—	—	3	67	—	—	—
—	—	4	62	7	7	5 3 0
—	—	3	31	2	1	0 18 0
—	—	10	272	10	6	7 3 0
—	—	21	41	1	1	0 0 6
—	—	2	27	2	2	0 16 0
—	—	4	71	5	4	1 12 6
—	—	7	130	9	8	8 0 0
—	—	8	67	1	1	0 19 6
—	—	15	29	1	1	0 11 7
—	—	7	84	2	1	1 3 6
—	—	14	148	15	11	21 10 6
—	—	—	31	—	—	—
—	—	1	120	3	3	5 0 6
—	—	6	120	2	2	1 16 6
—	—	13	37	4	—	—
—	—	9	96	2	2	1 18 0
—	—	3	131	7	3	1 14 6
—	—	11	116	6	1	0 15 0
—	—	8	76	5	5	8 6 0
8	14 15 0	365*	4,843	250	181	290 15 6

Co. Down, and 1 in Co. Londonderry. No prosecution was instituted in respect

II.—STATEMENT SETTING PARTICULARS AS TO SAMPLES OF BUTTER, MARGARINE, CHEESE AND MILK TAKEN BY INSPECTORS UNDER THE ACTS IN THE DUBLIN DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1919.

DISEASE	Butter,				Margarine				Cheese	Milk,				
	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.	No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.		No. of Samples taken.	No. of Prosecutions.	No. of Convictions.	Penalties imposed.	
Belfast.	71	0	0	£ s. d. 4 15 0	14	0	0	£ s. d. 1 10 0	1	100	150	110	£ s. d. 646 2 6	
Gloucester.	8	1	2	1 10 0	8	—	—	—	—	37	2	2	1 2 6	
Cork.	87	0	0	0 17 6	20	—	—	—	0	400	10	17	97 2 6	
Donaghadee.	8	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	100	0	0	19 17 6	
Dublin.	174	0	0	0 0 0	2	0	0	1 10 0	—	1,207	115	104	461 0 0	
Killybegs.	30	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	0	54	2	2	7 1 0	
Liverpool.	44	0	1	1 0 0	14	—	—	—	0	600	30	30	38 0 0	
Londonderry	70	0	0	0 0 0	8	—	—	—	0	178	10	10	48 10 0	
Sligo.	11	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	1	67	0	0	0 0 0	
Waterford.	33	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	147	0	0	0 10 0	
Wexford.	10	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	40	0	0	10 14 0	
Total.	646	20	10	10 0 0	116	0	0	2 0 0	22*	4,302	427	392	1,601 16 0	

* No proceedings were instituted in respect of any of these samples.

III.—STATEMENT GIVING PARTICULARS AS TO SAMPLES TAKEN UNDER THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, 1875-1899 ON BEHALF OF THE DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1919.

Borough or County	BUTTER			
	No of Samples Taken	No of Prosecutions	No of Convictions	Penalties Imposed £ s. d.
BOROUGH				
Belfast	5	—	—	—
Clonmel	3	—	—	—
Cork	5	—	—	—
Drogheda	6	2	2	3 7 0
Dublin	2	1	—	—
Kilkenny	12	—	—	—
Limerick	3	—	—	—
Sligo	3	—	—	—
Waterford	8	—	—	—
Wexford	2	—	—	—
COUNTY				
Antium	11	—	—	—
Armagh	12	1	1	0 18 6
Carlow	1	—	—	—
Cavan	5	—	—	—
Clare	2	1	1	0 15 0
Cork	42	3	1	1 5 0
Donegal	1	—	—	—
Down	18	—	—	—
Dublin	25	3	3	6 6 0
Fetternagh	7	—	—	—
Kerry	20	3	2	3 10 0
Kildare	10	—	—	—
Kilkenny	2	—	—	—
King's	1	—	—	—
Limerick	1	1	1	1 5 0
Londonderry	1	—	—	—
Longford	8	—	—	—
Louth	2	—	—	—
Mayo	3	—	—	—
Meath	4	—	—	—
Monaghan	10	—	—	—
Queen's	6	1	1	0 12 7
Tipperary, N.R.	5	—	—	—
„ S.R.	6	—	—	—
Tyrone	14	—	—	—
Waterford	18	—	—	—
Westmeath	6	—	—	—
Wexford	4	—	—	—
Wicklow	5	1	—	—
TOTALS	299	17	12	17 19 1

In addition, two samples of margarine were taken, viz., one in Co. Armagh and one in Co. Cavan. No prosecution was instituted in respect of either of these samples.

IV.—STATEMENT SHOWING, AS ON THE 30TH JUNE, 1919, THE
NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF PREMISES REGISTERED
FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF, OR WHOLESALE DEALINGS
IN, MARGARINE OR MARGARINE-CHEESE.

BOROUGH OR COUNTY	No. of Premises Registered for Whole- sale Dealings in Margarine or Margarine- Cheese.	No. of Premises Registered for the Manufacture of	
		Margarine.	Margarine- Cheese.
BOROUGH.			
Belfast,	112	—	—
Clonmel,	2	—	—
Cork,	13	2	—
Drogheda,	2	—	—
Dublin,	57	—	—
Kilkenny,	2	—	—
Limerick,	8	1	—
Londonderry,	10	—	—
Sligo,	3	—	—
Waterford,	9	1	—
Wexford,	3	—	—
COUNTY.			
Antrim,	10	—	1
Armagh,	5	—	—
Carlow,	1	—	—
Clare,	1	—	—
Down,	6	—	—
Dublin,	7	—	—
Fermanagh,	1	—	—
Galway,	3	—	—
Kerry,	3	—	—
King's,	1	—	—
Londonderry	1	—	—
Louth,	2	—	—
Mayo	2	—	—
Queen's	1	—	—
Tipperary (N.R.),	1	—	—
Tipperary (S.R.),	2	—	—
Tyrone,	1	—	—
Westmeath,	4	—	—
Wexford,	—	1	—
Wicklow,	2	—	—
Totals,	275	5	1

V.—STATEMENT SHOWING, AS ON THE 30TH JUNE, 1919, THE
NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF PREMISES REGISTERED
AS BUTTER FACTORIES.

BOROUGH OR COUNTRY.	No. of Registered Butter Factories.
BOROUGH.	
Cork,	21
Dublin,	1
Limerick,	1
Londonderry,	1
Waterford,	2
Wexford,	1
COUNTRY.	
Antrim,	2
Armagh,	3
Carlow,	2
Cavan,	32
Clare,	4
Cork,	74
Donegal,	2
Fermanagh,	1
Kerry,	40
Kilkenny,	1
Leitrim,	9
Limerick,	6
Londonderry,	1
Longford,	2
Monaghan,	5
Tipperary (N.R.),	1
Tipperary (S.R.),	1
Tyrone,	2
Waterford,	5
Wexford,	4
Wicklow,	3
Total,	227

MARKETS AND FAIRS (WEIGHING OF CATTLE) ACTS, 1887 AND 1891.

List showing the Fairs and Auction Marts in respect of which Exemption Orders were issued between the 1st October, 1918, and the 30th September, 1919.

Fair or Auction Mart	County
Ballinlough	Roscommon
Ballynacally	Clare
Blacklion	Cavan
Blennerville	Kerry
Callan (Grainger's Mart)	Kilkenny
Carriknagat	Sligo
Castleplunkett	Roscommon
Clonreddan	Clare
Coom	Limerick
Culdaff	Donegal
Dowra	Cavan
Emly	Tipperary
Fin-a	Westmeath
Fuerty	Roscommon
Hugginstown	Kilkenny
Killmore	Galway
Knockardan	Tipperary
Listowel (M'Elligott's Mart)	Kerry
Mu'ranney	Mayo
Newtownards	Down
Rathmolyon	Meath
Roundwood	Wicklow
Spangillhill	Clare
Tipperary (Ryan's Mart)	Tipperary

LOAN FUND SYSTEM APPENDICES.

LOAN FUND SYSTEM

TABLE

SYNOPTICAL TABLE, exhibiting the Operations, during 1918, of the Loan Funds

COUNTIES	Number of Societies Reporting for 1918.	Amount of Capital to be accounted for on 31st December, 1918.	Amount of Capital Working on 31st December, 1918	Total Amount Circulated in 1918.	Number of Loans Issued in 1918.	Sum in Borrowers' hands on 31st December, 1918 exclusive of sums reported to the Department as Bad Debts.	Sum in Treasurers' hands on 31st December, 1918.
		£	£	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim	1	4,008	1,007	1,474	178	432 8 0	535 1 11
Armagh	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carlow	1	1,032	1,031	1,064	276	802 2 0	328 19 0
Cavan	2	7,854	6,858	14,087	1,618	5,554 0 0	1,315 4 1
Clare	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cork	5	3,324	2,469	6,367	1,038	2,242 10 0	419 3 9
Donegal	3	7,375	6,915	16,947	2,237	6,900 15 0	65 18 30
Down	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dublin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fermanagh	2	4,914	4,692	7,751	1,023	3,098 12 0	960 14 11
Galway	1	604	604	2,228	370	646 5 0	—
Kerry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kildare	1	1,118	1,114	1,823	332	790 0 0	323 28 2
Kilkenny	1	753	752	1,420	220	534 12 0	103 6 1
Kins's	2	3,223	2,987	7,158	1,373	2,778 17 0	184 16 11
Lislim	4	8,566	8,562	17,215	2,653	7,007 16 0	454 2 0
Limerick	4	4,143	2,978	4,720	1,014	1,613 8 0	459 0 5
Londonderry	2	4,115	2,901	6,388	857	1,736 18 0	265 9 1
Longford	1	1,065	815	2,174	240	874 0 0	71 13 8
Louth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mayo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meath	1	692	691	2,321	494	486 8 0	304 8 6
Monaghan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Queen's	4	5,473	5,116	11,407	1,952	4,551 4 0	567 4 9
Roscommon	1	4,293	3,947	6,212	787	2,382 11 0	664 4 8
Sligo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tipperary	6	10,853	8,088	17,933	2,030	6,507 14 0	1,578 0 5
Tyrene &	2	2,229	2,216	3,564	527	1,640 15 0	569 19 19
Waterford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Westmeath	1	2,630	1,728	4,730	523	1,053 19 0	94 1 5
Wexford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wicklow	2	2,211	2,011	2,285	313	1,079 0 0	332 17 6
47*		80,084	64,390	139,941	21,023	54,646 16 3	9,728 6 0

*In addition to these 47 Societies there are 16 Societies which are in the hands of Receivers, as follows—
 Co. Donegal:—Ballybodey, Ballyshannon, Bundoran, Pettigo.
 Co. Fermanagh:—Belsoo, Derrygonnelly, Edrney.

APPENDICES.

I.

whose Managers have furnished Annual Accounts since 1st January, 1919.

Total Amount received for Dividend or Interest, Cash, or Application Papers in 1918.	Total paid as Salaries, during 1918.	Number of Paid Officials employed.	Total Expenses of Management, including Salaries, Rents, etc., during 1918.	Amount of Interest paid or due by Societies using Capital secured by Debentures.	Number of Debentures owned and Capital.	Net Loss (if any) of 1918 after Paying or providing for Interest and all Expenses and deducting Debts ascertained to be irrecoverable.	Net Profit of 1918 after Paying or providing for interest and all Expenses, and deducting Debts ascertained to be irrecoverable.	Amount of Bad Debts charged to Capital in 1918.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
49 17 10	70 0 0	1	98 10 0	—	—	—	10 2 4	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
70 1 3	26 0 0	1	49 4 1	15 10 3	8	3 10 2	—	—
121 9 11	210 0 0	4	258 19 8	43 0 10	17	—	71 1 2	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
224 7 11	218 0 0	7	274 13 8	17 10 0	3	21 8 2	16 5 0	—
512 1 7	225 0 0	6	286 3 0	105 5 11	41	—	116 11 9	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
160 4 9	110 0 0	3	168 5 3	62 11 4	30	—	97 1 0	—
60 15 7	40 0 0	2	47 13 8	—	—	—	9 16 10	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
100 2 7	60 12 0	3	98 11 10	21 15 0	12	35 13 6	—	5 0 0
62 10 2	27 0 0	2	45 19 8	10 0 0	4	—	4 0 0	—
237 6 0	122 0 0	4	173 13 4	10 11 7	5	—	48 14 10	—
735 0 10	273 0 0	10	290 1 6	240 12 8	94	7 14 8	131 8 3	—
147 7 4	220 15 0	0	300 10 0	—	—	57 4 6	6 9 0	9 10 0
218 3 7	240 0 0	3	275 0 10	5 0 0	2	27 0 6	30 1 1	—
87 17 8	50 0 0	2	58 5 7	44 3 1	18	10 9 0	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34 0 2	65 0 0	2	70 6 7	8 0 0	3	—	4 4 7	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
406 15 0	210 5 4	7	319 9 2	126 0 0	31	38 15 3	25 8 6	—
300 19 4	145 15 4	2	167 1 0	—	—	—	58 15 5	0 10 0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
671 0 4	472 16 8	11	602 2 0	130 19 4	28	36 15 7	29 10 5	16 18 0
180 15 10	99 10 0	3	138 0 11	81 7 10	23	36 3 3	—	4 0 0
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
155 7 2	95 0 0	2	133 14 11	—	—	—	33 17 11	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
125 8 4	55 0 0	4	62 8 1	50 14 7	19	—	0 7 9	—
4,944 16 11	3,054 14 4	86	4,986 0 2	976 2 5	388	270 14 6	702 13 10	38 18 0

Co. Tyrone.—Dromore, Strabane, Trillick.
The Receiver over the Ballyshannon Society was appointed by the Court of Chancery.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS OF LOAN FUNDS working

COUNTIES. LOAN FUNDS THERESIN, AND NAMES OF TREASURERS	Amount of Capital to be accounted for on 31st Dec., 1915	Of which is held free of interest, being Original subscription or unappropriated profits.	Amount of Capital working on 31st Dec., 1915.	Total amount circulated in 1915	Amount issued in Monthly Loans.	Number of Loans issued in 1915	Average Amount of each Loan.	Average Cost of the issue of each Loan to the Society exclusive of interest on the Capital.	Sum in Borrowers' hands on 31st Dec., 1915, exclusive of Bad Debts (if any).	Sum in Treasurers' hands on 31st Dec., 1915, (if any).
ANTRIM: ANTHON, Robert J. Kirk, J.P.	£ 4,000	£ 4,000	£ 1,007	£ 1,474	£ 1,474	178	£ s. d. 8 0 0	£ s. d. 0 11 0	£ s. d. 422 5 0	(a) £ s. d. 635 1 11
CARLOW: MACKINTOSH, Rev. C. S.S. Ellison, B.D.	1,032	846	1,031	1,244	1,244	274	7 12 10	0 3 3	602 2 0	226 19 6
CAVAN: ARVA, Patrick Donohoe BALLYGANSKUFF, Thos. J. Lynch, J.P.	2,275 5,389	1,259 5,389	2,270 4,533	4,440 9,627	4,440 9,627	434 1,134	9 3 0 8 9 0	0 5 3 0 2 3	1,733 0 0 3,811 0 0	537 5 11 (g) 777 28 5
	7,654	6,646	6,803	14,007	14,007	1,614	—	—	5,544 0 0	1315 4 1
CORK: RANDON, James B. Scott KANTURK, John J. Engleton.	314 120	215 124	314 124	469 235	469 91	73 37	0 0 0 2 14 0	0 0 8 0 7 5	228 0 0 7 10 0	38 13 3 117 7 0
KINGSLE, James O'Neill MALLOW, John Barrett. NEWBARKET, Major J. C. O. Aldworth	1,701 247 435	1,701 697 435	832 965 434	1,002 3,302 1,968	969 1,905 —	115 601 155	5 14 3 3 18 0 7 0 0	0 13 1 0 3 4 0 4 2	656 0 0 926 4 0 370 16 4	(b) 178 0 0 27 4 0 82 18 0
	3,674	3,174	2,639	6,307	3,444	1,036	—	—	2,342 10 0	419 1 1
DONEGAL: LONDONDERRY, J. P. Speer, J.P. MOYILLE, William Doherty MOYILLE INDUSTRIAL, Henry McDermott.	1,721 2,983	1,721 2,204	1,327 2,083	4,419 6,508	— 8,508	519 867	8 10 4 7 12 0	0 3 1 0 2 10	1,327 3 0 2,974 0 0	(c) 107 1 2 (e) 19 3 8
	2,071	1,300	2,005	5,930	5,930	371	7 0 0	0 1 0	2,509 12 0	65 18 10
	7,375	5,294	6,915	16,947	12,528	2,287	—	—	9,900 15 0	65 18 10
FERMANAGH: ORRISON, George Arnold, J.P. IRVINSTOWN, H. Armstrong.	2,704 1,150	2,704 8	2,913 1,149	5,489 2,262	5,489 2,262	755 278	7 5 0 3 0 0	0 3 6 0 2 4	2,018 12 0 1,080 0 0	(d) 625 6 8 65 8 1
	4,014	2,772	4,062	7,751	7,751	1,033	—	—	3,098 12 0	669 14 11
GALWAY: GALWAY INDUSTRIAL, Very Rev. Antony J. Connelley, Adm., V.P.	604	604	604	2,328	698	370	5 18 0	0 2 4	840 5 0	(c) 57 6 1
KILDARE: ATRY, Thomas Hickey	1,118	518	1,114	1,323	1,708	332	5 10 0	0 5 10	790 6 0	325 18 1
KILKENNY: CALLAN, Patrick Pollard, J.P.	753	321	752	1,970	1,970	220	6 9 1	0 4 2	534 12 0	168 8 4
KING'S CO.: OLARA, J. Perry Goodbody, B.L. TULLAMORE, William C. Graham.	1,591 1,632	1,497 1,632	1,581 1,316	4,298 2,860	3,107 2,201	333 400	4 15 0 5 10 0	0 1 8 0 4 0	1,046 12 0 1,132 5 0	(e) 63 1 2 (f) 184 12 11
	3,223	3,123	2,907	7,158	5,308	1,373	—	—	2,778 17 0	184 12 11
LEITRIM: DROMOWA, Thos. Flynn DROMOWA, J. J. Devine. LEITRIM, Michael Ward MOHILL, T. J. Gannon	1,304 3,132	724 742	1,264 3,128	3,020 6,413	3,020 8,413	435 1,001	8 2 5 6 3 2	0 3 0 0 2 0	1,779 17 0 2,909 19 6	31 4 8 218 7 8
	1,264 2,308	302 1,055	1,264 2,303	2,049 4,325	2,049 4,325	620 697	5 12 0 6 18 9	0 5 2 0 3 1	1,155 8 0 2,082 12 0	105 13 10 233 13 4
	8,506	3,223	8,522	17,813	17,813	2,633	—	—	7,907 16 0	454 2 0

(a) Also £3,000 in Government Consols.

(d) And £350 invested.

(e) One Treasurer.

(f) And £305 5s. 3d. invested.

(g) And £500 invested.

* Since dissolved under Section XLII of S & T Vic., Cap. 81.

II.

in 1918, as furnished by the SOCIETIES.

Total Amount received from Discount of Interest in 1918.	Total Amount received for Discount or Interest, Fines, Cards, and Application Papers only in 1918.	Total paid as Salaries during 1918.	Number of paid Officials employed.	Total Expense of Management, including Salaries, Rent, &c., in 1918.	Amount of Interest paid or due by Societies for Capital required by Debenture &c.	Number of Depositors owing to said Capital.	Net Loss of 1918 (if any) after Paying or providing for Interest and all Expenses, and deducting Debts ascertained to be irrecoverable.	Net Profit of 1916 after Paying or providing for Interest and all Expenses, and deducting Debts ascertained to be irrecoverable.	Amount of Paid Debts charged to Stock in 1918.
£ s. d. 24 11 4	£ s. d. 40 17 10	£ s. d. 70 0 0	1	£ s. d. 08 19 0	£ s. d. — — —	—	£ s. d. — — —	£ s. d. 16 2 4	£ s. d. — — —
70 1 3	70 1 3	20 0 0	1	40 4 1	15 10 3	8	£ 10 2	—	—
109 6 10 97 17 11	173 7 0 173 2 5	100 0 0 110 0 0	122	128 1 5 130 13 0	43 0 10	17	—	3 9 11 67 11 8	—
287 4 9	351 0 11	210 0 0	4	258 19 8	43 0 10	17	—	71 1 2	—
15 18 9 4 1 7	29 12 1 10 1 8	26 0 0 26 0 0	1 1	26 0 0 31 12 7	— —	—	— 21 6 2	0 1 0 —	— —
39 18 3 87 0 0 18 3 0	41 13 0 126 11 9 35 9 5	57 0 0 73 0 0 36 0 0	2 3 1	75 3 10 104 12 7 37 4 3	— 17 10 0 —	— 5 —	— — —	4 6 7 11 15 7 0 1 10	— — —
168 1 7	234 7 11	218 0 0	7	274 13 8	17 10 0	3	21 6 2	15 8 0	—
13 13 0	111 6 2	55 0 0	9	60 9 5	—	—	—	30 15 2	—
171 14 11	178 19 8	100 0 0	2	172 17 0	33 8 0	13	—	23 19 7	—
221 16 0	221 16 0	70 0 0	2	91 17 6	71 17 11	26	—	43 4 0	—
487 2 11	519 1 7	235 0 0	0	205 3 9	106 5 11	41	—	116 11 9	—
175 6 2	176 5 0	95 0 0	2	133 9 11	—	—	—	54 16 5	—
84 1 3	84 1 3	21 0 0	1	34 10 4	52 11 4	20	—	2 4 7	—
259 7 5	280 6 2	116 0 0	3	168 6 3	52 11 4	20	—	97 1 0	—
46 12 7	60 15 7	40 0 0	2	47 13 8	—	—	—	9 16 10	—
93 14 3	100 2 7	60 12 0	5	98 11 10	91 15 0	12	25 10 0	—	£ 0 0
59 1 4	62 10 2	37 0 0	2	45 19 8	10 0 0	4	—	4 0 0	—
135 2 1	144 0 2	62 0 0	1	74 19 8	16 11 7	5	—	37 14 10	—
50 16 2	93 5 10	70 0 0	3	28 15 10	—	—	—	11 0 0	—
221 18 3	237 6 0	122 0 0	4	173 13 0	16 11 7	5	—	48 14 10	—
150 0 7 249 4 5	153 19 1 264 5 0	50 0 0 80 0 0	2 3	65 0 4 131 10 4	45 9 1 95 17 4	16 49	— —	32 4 8 62 0 7	— —
113 0 1 197 16 0	116 6 11 199 9 10	75 0 0 70 0 0	3 2	82 13 9 100 12 1	61 11 11 58 14 6	21 17	7 14 8 —	35 15 0	—
629 7 7	736 0 10	275 0 0	10	630 1 0	240 12 8	94	7 14 8	151 6 3	—

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS OF LOAN FUNDS working

COUNTIES, LOAN FUNDS THEREIN, AND NAMES OF TREASURERS	Amount of Capital to be ac- counted for on 31st Dec., 1918	Of which to hold free of interest being Original subscription on unappropriated profits.	Amount of Capital worked on 31st Dec., 1918.	Total amount circulated in 1918	Amount issued in Monthly Lenses.	Number of Loans issued in 1918	Average Amount of each Loan.	Average Cost of the Issue of each Loan to the Society, exclusive of interest on the Capital	Sum in Borrowers' hands on 31st Dec., 1918, exclusive of Rep. Debts (if any).	Sum in Treasurers hands on 31st Dec., 1918. (if any).
LIMERICK:	£	£	£	£	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ASHKATON, Rev. Canon Abbott, R.D.	523	523	523	691	408	135	3 0 0	0 4 0	259 17 9	(d) 41 3 4
BALLINGARRY, H. G. Molony, M.D.	665	665	174	350	111	49	5 3 2	0 13 9	124 15 0	(e) 47 14 2
LIMERICK INDUSTRIAL, Rev. Canon O'Driscoll, P.P.	940	915	910	1,292	—	283	4 11 3	0 5 4	417 19 0	(d) 318 15 5
LIMERICK, PERT AND JURIEL, C. H. Pitt	2,018	2,015	611	2,581	—	557	1 5 6	0 5 2	919 9 0	(a) 31 5 2
	4,143	4,118	2,078	4,720	549	1,041	—	—	1,413 3 9	459 0 0
LONDONDERY:										
KILMA, John Smyth	674	474	553	1,446	1,446	190	7 12 2	0 9 0	495 2 0	(f) 53 13 8
LONDONDERY, John McClatchie.	3,411	3,411	1,445	4,942	1,494	667	7 8 2	0 5 2	1,341 16 0	(a) 265 10 0
	4,115	3,915	2,001	6,388	2,940	857	—	—	1,739 18 0	0 265 9 0
LONGFORD:										
DEWLEIGH, Thomas Kilman.	1,363	—	945	2,174	2,174	240	0 1 2	0 4 10	874 0 0	71 13 0
MEATH:										
KELLS, Geo. Armstrong	692	438	691	2,321	—	494	4 14 0	0 3 4	488 8 0	264 5 0
QUEEN'S CO.:										
ANNETTLEIGH, Daniel Kennedy.	2,569	1,580	2,568	4,455	4,374	734	6 1 1	0 3 8	2,146 17 0	(d) 222 0 0
DUNROW, Patrick F. Fletcher.	1,074	74	1,019	2,398	2,308	331	5 3 7	0 2 7	984 12 0	88 5 0
MOSTERLICK, Wm. A. Robinson, J.P.	795	645	942	1,862	—	527	3 10 8	0 2 11	465 19 0	(g) 178 4 8
MOSTERLICK, James Miller.	1,935	235	1,604	2,692	1,819	357	7 6 8	0 4 2	953 16 0	80 15 0
	5,473	2,543	5,116	11,407	8,594	1,652	—	—	4,551 4 0	567 4 8
ROSCOMMON:										
ATHLONE, James Mackon	4,292	4,292	3,647	6,712	5,523	787	7 17 9	0 4 8	2,382 11 0	(a) 664 4 8
TIPPERARY:										
ROSKIRK, Rev. P. J. O'Dea, O.C.	1,796	1,196	1,796	4,440	4,900	624	7 0 0	0 2 8	1,592 6 0	202 5 3
CASHEL, Thos. O'Connor	3,685	3,684	324	1,323	1,614	246	5 7 0	0 10 2	403 13 0	(d) 428 9 11
FURNARD, Michael Coffey.	1,064	439	1,061	2,344	1,971	562	4 13 2	0 2 5	824 16 0	237 0 10
ROSCREA, William Treasor	1,931	963	1,921	4,979	3,948	518	7 17 5	0 3 2	1,753 19 0	164 12 0
ROSCREA, No. 2, C. J. Spain.	1,599	1,343	1,591	3,499	3,447	517	6 18 11	0 5 2	1,441 19 0	169 4 0
TIPPERARY, Louis J. D'Alton.	805	873	896	1,251	1,447	222	3 12 8	0 6 2	491 10 0	403 5 7
	10,953	8,459	8,085	17,038	15,138	2,630	—	—	6,507 14 0	1,378 6 9
TYRONE:										
COALISLAND, John McCann.	2,866	249	2,856	3,503	3,284	487	6 15 10	0 5 2	1,547 5 0	519 6 0
DRUMQUINN, Dr. C. J. Johnston.	173	173	160	261	261	40	6 6 0	0 8 8	102 16 0	79 13 4
	2,329	422	2,816	3,564	3,545	527	—	—	1,649 16 0	599 19 12
WESTMEATH:										
ST. MARY'S, ATHLONE, Patrick J. Mackon.	2,030	2,030	1,723	4,730	3,191	828	5 14 3	0 3 2	1,055 19 0	(d) 94 1 6
WICKLOW:										
KILTAGHAN, Very Rev. John Delany, P.P., V.P.	794	524	594	603	603	167	5 12 8	0 6 10	298 0 0	(d) 266 13 1
MOYNE, Edward & Boyd	1,597	472	1,597	1,782	1,782	264	3 10 0	0 4 1	1,363 0 0	124 3 8
	2,211	996	2,011	2,385	2,385	313	—	—	1,079 0 0	332 17 0

(a) And £623 5s. 6d. in Savings Bank and £767 6s. 8d. invested. (b) And £1,946 18s. 6d. invested. (c) Due Treasurer. (d) And £200 on deposit receipt. (e) And £431 18s. 6d. invested. (f) And £190 on deposit receipt. (g) And £150 on deposit receipt. (h) And £1,246 18s. 6d. invested. (i) And £2,483 10s. 3d. invested, and £338 5s. 6d. on Deposit Receipt. (j) And £500 invested.

II.—continued.

in 1918, as furnished by the SOCIETIES.

Total Amount received from Discount or Interest in 1918.	Total Amount received for Discount or Interest, Fines, Chords, and Application Papers only in 1918.	Total paid as Salaries during 1918	Number of Paid Officials employed.	Total Expenses of Management, including Salaries, Rent, &c., in 1918.	Amount of Interest paid, or due by Societies for Capital secured by Debentures, &c.	Number of Depositors owing said Capital.	Net Loss of 1918 (if any) after paying or providing for interest and all Expenses, and deducting Debts ascertained to be irrecoverable.	Net Profit of 1918 after paying or providing for interest and all Expenses, and deducting Debts ascertained to be irrecoverable.	Amount of Bad Debts charged to Stock in 1918.
£ s. d. 19 3 1	£ s. d. 21 3 3	£ s. d. 20 0 0	1	£ s. d. 26 15 1	£ s. d. —	—	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 6 9 0	£ s. d. —
5 15 8	8 14 3	30 0 0	1	44 17 4	—	—	14 17 11	—	—
51 10 8	42 4 1	90 0 0	2	70 0 9	—	—	21 3 4	—	9 10 0
39 15 8	75 5 0	114 15 0	2	159 7 8	—	—	21 3 3	—	—
12 5 1	147 7 4	230 15 0	6	390 0 10	—	—	57 4 6	6 0 0	9 10 0
36 13 0	53 16 5	70 0 0	1	86 0 3	4 0 0	3	27 0 5	—	—
94 16 4	104 7 2	170 0 0	2	180 6 7	—	—	—	29 1 1	—
151 0 4	213 5 7	240 0 0	3	275 6 10	0 0 0	2	27 0 3	30 1 1	—
63 7 5	87 17 8	50 0 0	2	55 8 7	46 3 1	18	16 0 0	—	—
35 15 8	85 0 2	65 0 0	2	70 6 7	8 0 0	2	—	4 4 7	—
151 6 1	185 4 10	68 12 0	2	159 14 4	39 4 0	12	—	15 18 5	—
98 11 8	65 10 11	26 13 4	1	45 9 11	40 10 0	6	—	9 10 1	—
31 0 6	70 2 11	05 0 0	2	76 16 10	6 0 0	3	8 7 6	—	—
45 5 5	74 17 1	50 0 0	2	77 3 1	40 0 0	6	30 7 10	—	—
339 3 10	445 15 0	210 5 4	7	329 9 2	126 0 0	31	38 15 3	25 8 6	—
227 15 11	300 19 4	145 15 4	2	187 1 0	—	—	—	52 18 4	6 10 0
167 7 8	179 10 0	05 0 0	3	114 12 11	45 17 0	2	—	19 8 9	—
30 10 0	51 17 10	07 10 0	2	122 13 0	—	—	—	4 8 7	—
74 6 3	86 8 8	47 0 0	2	60 10 4	25 2 0	9	—	3 2 3	—
125 6 2	144 16 8	83 0 3	1	99 3 0	42 12 0	12	—	2 10 11	4 16 0
146 16 2	156 8 0	129 0 0	2	139 14 0	16 11 4	3	10 0 6	—	—
43 15 0	51 10 2	50 0 0	1	62 7 0	0 10 0	2	25 16 1	—	12 0 0
603 2 0	671 0 4	472 16 3	11	602 2 0	130 19 4	28	36 15 7	29 10 5	16 18
164 4 0	103 14 8	87 10 0	2	110 2 6	81 7 10	23	31 1 1	—	4 0 0
11 9 5	12 2 1	12 0 0	1	16 18 5	—	—	5 2 2	—	—
173 13 11	189 16 10	09 10 0	3	130 0 11	81 7 10	23	36 3 3	—	—
146 7 0	166 7 2	05 0 0	2	133 14 11	—	—	—	33 17 11	4 0 0
30 15 6	30 15 0	27 0 0	2	36 16 11	5 6 0	7	—	0 4 7	—
87 1 7	04 13 4	31 0 0	2	46 11 2	51 0 7	12	—	0 3 2	—
117 16 7	125 8 4	53 0 0	4	82 8 1	56 14 7	19	—	0 7 9	—

TABLE III.

REPORT AS TO THE DOCUMENTS ISSUED IN 1918 AND AS TO THE
RECEIPTS FROM ALL SOURCES DURING THE SAME YEAR.

Of the several classes of documents sold to the Loan Fund Societies the following has been the issue during the year, and the amount received in cash for same:—

	£	s.	d.
Promissory Note Forms	20,700	172	10 0
Borrowers' Cards	19,300	41	15 6
Application Papers	20,800	44	18 0
Default Notices	5,100	10	12 6
Summons Forms	500	1	5 0
Debtenture Forms	21	1	1 0
Rules	—	1	7 6
Books (various)	48	28	8 9
	£301	18	3

There were also received as Prepayments on Parcels 1 4 2

TOTAL RECEIPTS, £303 2 5

Having taken account of the issue of these several classes of documents in the current year, the following supply was in stock on the 1st January, 1919:—

Promissory Note Forms	17,500
Borrowers' Cards	39,900
Application Papers	16,900
Default Notices	12,500
Summons Forms	2,700
Debtenture Forms	151
Deposit Cards	24
Books (various)	124

The Expenditure in the year 1918 was as follows:—

Salaries and War Bonuses	480	9	3
Inspector's Travelling Expenses and Sub- sistence Allowance	116	17	11
Sundry Expenses	1	5	6
	£598	12	7

TABLE IV.

The following TABLE shows the Circulation by LOAN FUNDS for the past 15 years.

Years	Total Circulation	Total No. of Loans	Total Net Profit*
	£		£
1904,	207,050	36,278	1,222
1905,	217,486	39,960	1,195
1906,	208,918	38,269	1,094
1907,	199,837	36,823	952
1908,	191,070	35,963	1,123
1909,	200,481	35,395	1,054
1910,	196,898	39,650	932
1911,	194,992	33,858	1,052
1912,	190,846	32,946	997
1913,	184,628	31,229	959
1914,	179,538	30,037	875
1915,	168,987	27,768	871
1916,	157,736	25,681	655
1917,	154,611	24,051	789
1918,	139,941	21,023	702

* From the amount of yearly net profits, by the 44th Section of the Loan Fund Act, one-tenth is required to be applied to a Reserve Fund for the security of the Debenture-holders.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES BOARD APPENDICES.

THE AGRICULTURAL WAGES BOARD FOR IRELAND.

ORDER FIXING MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES FOR AGRICULTURAL WORK IN IRELAND.

WHEREAS on the 28th September, 1917, the Agricultural Wages Board, under the powers vested in them by the Corn Production Act, 1917, made a proposal to fix minimum rates of wages for different classes of agricultural workmen and for different areas in Ireland, and

WHEREAS said proposal was duly advertised and published on the 1st October, 1917: and

WHEREAS a month has elapsed since the publication of the said Notice—
 NOW THEREFORE, WE, THE AGRICULTURAL WAGES BOARD FOR IRELAND, having considered the objections to the said proposal lodged with us during the said period of one month, do hereby fix Minimum Rates of Wages as hereinafter stated for the different groups of areas in the Schedule hereto annexed and subject to the conditions hereinafter stated, which shall apply, except in so far as otherwise expressly provided in this Order, as follows:—

TABLE OF SUMMER RATES.

MALE WORKERS OVER TWENTY-ONE YEARS OF AGE.

AREAS.	Per Week	Per Day	Per Hour	Overtime per hour
Group I. ..	25/-	4/3	6d.	7½d.
Group II. ..	22/6	3/9	4½d.	6½d.
Group III. ..	20/-	3/4	4d.	6d.

FEMALE WORKERS OVER EIGHTEEN YEARS OF AGE.

AREAS	For Week	Per Day	Per Hour	Overtime per hour
Group I. ..	15/-	2/6	3d.	4½d.
Group II. ..	12/6	2/1	2½d.	3½d.
Group III. ..	10/-	1/8	2d.	3d.

TABLE OF WINTER RATES.

MALE WORKERS OVER TWENTY-ONE YEARS OF AGE.

AREAS	Per Week	Per Day	Per Hour
Group I.			
For an 8 hours' day	.. 22/6	3/9	5½d.
.. 9 hours' day	.. 24/-	4/-	5½d.
.. 10 hours' day	.. 25/-	4/2	5d.
Group II.			
For an 8 hours' day	.. 20/6	3/6	5d.
.. 9 hours' day	.. 21/6	3/7	4½d.
.. 10 hours' day	.. 22/6	3/9	4½d.
Group III.			
For an 8 hours' day	.. 18/-	3/-	4½d.
.. 9 hours' day	.. 19/-	3/2	4½d.
.. 10 hours' day	.. 20/-	3/4	4d.

FEMALE WORKERS OVER EIGHTEEN YEARS OF AGE.

AREAS.	Per Week	Per Day	Per Hour
<i>Group I.</i>			
For an 8 hours' day	.. 13/6	2/3	3½d.
" 9 hours' day	.. 14/3	2/4½d.	3½d.
" 10 hours' day	.. 15/-	2/6	3d.
<i>Group II.</i>			
For an 8 hours' day	.. 11/3	1/10½	2½d.
" 9 hours' day	.. 11/10	1/11½	2½d.
" 10 hours' day	.. 12/6	2/1	2½d.
<i>Group III.</i>			
For an 8 hours' day	.. 9/-	1/6	2½d.
" 9 hours' day	.. 9/6	1/7	2½d.
" 10 hours' day	.. 10/-	1/8	2d.

Where a farm or holding is partly situated in one group and partly in another, the minimum wage payable on such a farm or holding shall be the minimum wage applicable to the group in which the main or principal part of the farm or holding is situate.

In reckoning the wage payable in cash to a workman the employer may take credit for the value of customary benefits or advantages other than cash not being benefits or advantages prohibited by law, received from him by the workman.

The value of such benefits and advantages may be fixed by agreement between the employer and the workman, and in default of or in the absence of such agreement may be regulated, determined, or of varied from time to time by the Board.

CONDITIONS.

1. The minimum Wage as set out in the table of Summer Rates shall apply at all periods of the year except in the period from the Monday nearest to the 15th of November in each year, and for thirteen weeks thereafter, which shall constitute the Winter Period, and to which the Winter Minimum Wage shall apply.

2. The working week shall be a week of six working days.

3. The working day for the Summer Period shall be a day of ten working hours (exclusive of meal hours).

4. The ten working hours may be agreed on between the employer and his workmen, but all hours worked over ten hours, or before 6 a.m. or after 7 p.m. shall be counted as overtime and paid for at the overtime rates.

5. The Winter working day shall be computed at not less than eight working hours, but may, by agreement be nine working hours or the full ten working hours. (All being exclusive of meal hours.)

6. Overtime in the Winter months shall not begin until after a working day of ten hours has been worked, but all time worked over ten hours or before 6 a.m., or after 7 p.m., shall be counted as overtime and paid for at the overtime rates set out in the table of Summer Rates.

7. Nothing, however, shall prevent an employer and his men at any period of the year outside the Winter months agreeing to a working day of a less number of hours than ten. The Minimum Wage for such an agreed working day shall, if the working hours be eight or less, be at the daily and weekly rates set out in the Table of Winter Minimum Rates for a working day of eight hours, and if the agreed working day be over eight and not exceeding nine hours, the minimum wage for such agreed working day shall be not less than the Minimum Wage payable for nine hours according to the said Table. If the agreed working day be over nine hours, it shall be paid for at the rate provided for a ten-hour day. Any time worked over the

agreed number of hours or before 6 a.m. or after 7 p.m. shall be counted as overtime and paid for at the overtime rates mentioned.

8. In totalling the number of hours worked, any time less than half an hour shall be taken to be half an hour.

9. Where the contract of service provides for work by the hour, and where on any day the number of hours worked is less than half the working day, the wage payable shall not be less than the amount payable at the minimum rate for half a day's work.

10. Ploughmen, cattlemen, yardmen, and milkers whose hours of work, owing to the nature of their employment, cannot be strictly limited, and who have to work overtime, shall not be subject to the overtime provisions contained in this Order, but shall be paid for all overtime and Sunday work an inclusive amount in excess of the minimum rate as follows:—

Group I.	..	..	..	3/- a week.
Group II.	..	..	..	2/6 a week.
Group III.	..	..	..	2/- a week.

11. Hired workmen boarded and lodged in their employers' house, and not being ploughmen, cattlemen, yardmen, or milkers, shall not be included in the overtime provisions of this Order, but shall be paid such a rate of wages (not being less than the minimum wage fixed by this Order) as shall be agreed upon to cover all overtime and Sunday work.

12. Herds who are under a contract of service to work constantly a full working day for their employers, and whose hours of work, owing to the nature of their employment, cannot be strictly limited, and who have to work overtime, shall not be subject to the overtime provisions contained in this Order, but shall be paid an inclusive amount to cover all overtime and Sunday work as in the case of Ploughmen, Cattlemen, Yardmen, and Milkmen.

13. Herds under no obligation to give constant service to their employers shall not be deemed to be included in the classes of workmen to whom the minimum wage fixed by the Board under this order is applicable.

14. Marketmen or Carters whose hours of work, owing to the nature of their employment, cannot be strictly limited, shall not be subjected to the overtime provisions contained in this order, but shall be paid such weekly wage (not being less than the minimum wage fixed by this Order) as shall be agreed upon, to cover all overtime and Sunday work.

15. Nothing in this Order shall take away from the workman his right to receive for the full period of his contract of service a wage not less than the minimum wage as defined in this Order, and in the absence of an express agreement to the contrary the contract of service shall be deemed to be a contract by the week. Provided that nothing shall compel an employer to pay wages to a workman for time lost by his coming late to work or leaving his work before the appointed time, or absenting himself from work, or shall prevent an employer availing himself of any remedy open to him by law for such or any other breach of contract expressed or implied.

16. The provisions of this Order shall take effect as from the 10th day of November, 1917, and shall remain in force for a period of one year from that date or until cancelled or varied, either wholly or in part, by the Board.

CHARLES H. O'CONNOR, Chairman.
E. M. CUNNINGHAM.
KILLANIN.
CORS. BUCKLEY.
P. BRADLEY.
TIMOTHY RALEIGH.

M. C. RUSSELL.
E. M. ARCHDALE.
WALTER NUGENT.
T. B. PONSONBY.
R. A. BUTLER.
J. C. NOLAN FERBALL,
Secretary.

14 St. Stephen's Green,
Dublin, November 10th, 1917.

SCHEDULE OF GROUPS OF AREAS.

GROUP I.

Ulster.

County Antrim, all the Urban Districts, and that portion of the County Antrim contained in the Rural Districts of Ballymoney, Ballymena, Antrim, Lisburn, Agalee, and the Rural District of Larnie, except the District Electoral Divisions of Ardclinis and Glendoy.

The Co. Borough of Belfast.

The Co. Borough of Londonderry, with that portion of the County Londonderry included in the District Electoral Divisions of the Upper Liberties, and Lower Liberties, Loughena, Waterside, Ardmore, and Glendermot.

County Down, including all the Urban Districts.

Portadown Urban District, with that portion of the County Armagh contained in the District Electoral Divisions of Portadown Rural and Carrowbrack.

Lurgan Urban District, with that portion of the County Armagh contained in the District Electoral Division of Lurgan Rural.

Leinster.

County Dublin, including all the Urban Districts.

The County Borough of Dublin.

Co. Kilkenny, the Kilculliheen District Electoral Division, adjacent to the City of Waterford.

Drogheda Urban District, with that portion of the Co. Louth contained in the District Electoral Divisions of St. Mary's and St. Peter's.

Dundalk Urban District, with that portion of the Co. Louth contained in the District Electoral Division of Dundalk Rural.

Kilkenny Urban District, with that portion of the Co. Kilkenny contained in the District Electoral Division of Kilkenny Rural.

Wexford Urban District, with that portion of the Co. Wexford contained in the District Electoral Division of Wexford Rural.

Enniscorthy Urban District, with that part of the Co. Wexford contained in the District Electoral Division of Enniscorthy Rural.

Munster.

The County Borough of Limerick, with that portion of the Co. Limerick contained in the District Electoral Divisions of Limerick North and South Rural.

The Co. Borough of Cork, with that portion of the Co. Cork contained in the District Electoral Divisions of St. Mary's, Blackrock, and Bishopstown.

The Urban District of Queenstown, with that portion of the Co. Cork contained in the District Electoral Division of Queenstown Rural.

The Co. Borough of Waterford, with that portion of the Co. Waterford contained in the District Electoral Division of Waterford Rural.

Clonmel Urban District, with that portion of the Co. Tipperary South Riding contained in the District Electoral Division of Clonmel Rural.

Trillick Urban District, with that portion of the Co. Kerry contained in the District Electoral Division of Trillick Rural.

Connaught.

Galway Urban District, with that portion of the Co. Galway contained in the District Electoral Division of Galway Rural.)

Sligo Urban District.

GROUP II.

Ulster.

County Antrim, the Ballycastle Rural District, and the District Electoral Divisions of Ardclish and Glensloy in the Larne Rural District.

County Armagh, including all the Urban Districts except the Urban Districts of Portadown and Lurgan, and the District Electoral Divisions adjacent to them reserved to Group I.

Co. Donegal, the Rural Districts of Stranorlar, Strabane No. 2, Derry No. 2, Letterkeenny, Letterkeenny Urban District, and the Urban Districts of Buncrana and Bundoran.

Co. Fermanagh, including the Enniskillen Urban District.

Co. Londonderry, including all the Urban Districts, but excluding the Rural Areas adjacent to the Co. Borough of Londonderry reserved to Group I.

Co. Monaghan, including all the Urban Districts.

Co. Tyrone, including all the Urban Districts.

Belturbet Urban District.

The Urban District of Cavan, with that portion of the County Cavan contained in the District Electoral Division of Cavan Rural.

Cootehill Urban District, with that portion of the County Cavan contained in the District Electoral Division of Cootehill Rural.

Leinster.

Co. Carlow, including Carlow Urban District.

Co. Kildare, including all the Urban Districts.

Co. Kilkenny, including all the Urban Districts except the Urban District of Kilkenny, and the Rural Electoral Divisions adjacent to it reserved to Group I., and the Kilcullihen District Electoral Division adjacent to the city of Waterford, reserved to Group I.

King's Co., including all the Urban Districts.

Co. Louth, except the Urban Districts of Drogheda and Dundalk, and the Rural Areas adjacent to them reserved to Group I.

Co. Meath, including all the Urban Districts.

Queen's County.

Co. Wexford, including all the Urban Districts, except the Urban Districts of Wexford and Enniscorthy, with the Rural Areas adjacent to them reserved to Group I.

Co. Wicklow, including all the Urban Districts.

Co. Westmeath, including the Urban District of Athlone, but excepting the Rural District of Coole.

Granard Urban District, with that portion of the Co. Longford contained in the District Electoral Division of Granard contained in the District Electoral Division of Granard Rural.

Longford Urban District, including that portion of the Co. Longford contained in the District Electoral Division of Longford Rural.

Munster.

Co. Cork East Riding, including all the Urban Districts in the Riding, except the Queenstown Urban District and the Rural Area immediately adjacent to it, reserved to Group I., and the St. Mary's, Blackrock, and Bishopstown District Electoral Divisions, adjacent to the Co. Borough of Cork, reserved to Group I.

Co. Clare, the Ennis and Limerick No. 2 Rural Districts, and the Ennis Urban District.

Co. Limerick, except the District Electoral Divisions, adjacent to the Co. Borough of Limerick, reserved to Group I.

Co. Tipperary, North and South Riding, including all the Urban Districts, except Clonmel Urban District and the Rural Area adjacent to it reserved to Group I.

Co. Waterford, including Dungarvan Urban District, but excepting the Rural Area immediately adjacent to the Co. Borough of Waterford reserved to Group I.

Bantry Urban District, with that portion of the West Riding of Co. Cork contained in the District Electoral Division of Bantry Rural.

Killarney Urban District, with that portion of the Co. Kerry contained in the District Electoral Division of Killarney Rural.

Kilrush Urban District, with that portion of the Co. Clare contained in the District Electoral Division of Kilrush Rural.

Listowel Urban District, with that portion of the Co. Kerry contained in the District Electoral Division of Listowel Rural.

Macroom Urban District, with that portion of the Rural Area of the West Riding of Co. Cork contained in the District Electoral Divisions of Mac-loneigh and Meehanaglass.

Skibbereen Urban District, with that portion of the West Riding of Co. Cork contained in the District Electoral Division of Skibbereen Rural.

Clonakilty Urban District, with that portion of the West Riding of Co. Cork contained in the District Electoral Division of Clonakilty Rural.

Connaught.

Ballina Urban District, with that portion of the County Mayo contained in the District Electoral Divisions of Ballina Rural and Ardnaree South Rural.

Ballinasloe Urban District, with that portion of the County Galway contained in the District Electoral Division of Ballinasloe Rural.

Castlebar Urban District, with that portion of the Co. Mayo contained in the District Electoral Division of Castlebar Rural.

Westport Urban District, with that portion of the County Mayo contained in the District Electoral Division of Westport Rural.

Co. Roscommon, the District Electoral Division of Cragh adjacent to the town of Ballinasloe, and the District Electoral Division of Athlone West Rural adjacent to the Urban District of Athlone.

GROUP III.

Ulster.

Co. Donegal, the Rural Districts of Ballyshannon, Donegal, Glenties, Duffsnaghy, Innishowen and Milford.

Co. Cavan, except the Urban Districts of Cavan, Cootehill and Belturbet, and the Rural Areas adjacent to them reserved in Group II.

Leinster.

Co. Longford, except the Urban Districts of Longford and Granard, and the Rural Areas adjacent to them reserved to Group II.

Co. Westmeath, the Rural District of Coole.

Munster.

Co. Kerry, except the Urban Districts of Tralee, Killarney and Listowel and the Rural Areas adjacent to them reserved, respectively, to Groups I. and II.

Co. Cork (West Riding) except the Urban Districts of Bantry, Skibbereen, Clonakilty and Macroom, and the Rural Areas adjacent to them reserved to Group II.

Co. Clare, the Rural Districts of Kilrush, Ennistymon, Ballyvaughan, Corofin, Kildysart, Scariff and Tuila, except the Rural Area adjacent to the Urban District of Kilrush, reserved to Group II.

Connaught.

Co. Leitrim.

Co. Galway, except the Urban Districts of Galway and Ballinasloe, and the Rural Areas adjacent to them reserved respectively to Groups I. and II.

Co. Mayo, except the Urban Districts of Westport, Ballina, and Castlebar, and the Rural Areas adjacent to them reserved to Group II.

Co. Roscommon, except the District Electoral Divisions of Creagh and Athlone West Rural reserved to Group II.

Co. Sligo, except the Urban District of Sligo.

NOTICE REGARDING EXEMPTION.

It is provided by Section 5 (3) of the Corn Production Act, 1917, that "if the Agricultural Wages Board are satisfied that any workman employed or desiring to be employed, on Time-work to which a minimum rate fixed by the Board is applicable is affected by any mental or other infirmity or physical injury which renders him incapable of earning that minimum rate, the Board may grant to the workman, subject to such conditions, if any, as they prescribe a permit exempting the employment of the workman from the provisions of this Act, requiring wages to be paid at not less than the minimum rate."

By Section 17 (1) (c) of the Act, the expression "workman" is defined to include woman.

Applications for exemption should be addressed to:—

THE SECRETARY,

Agricultural Wages Board for Ireland, 14 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin.

J. C. NOLAN FERRALL, *Secretary*.

Agricultural Wages Board for Ireland,

14 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin,

10th November, 1917.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES BOARD FOR IRELAND.

ORDER FIXING MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES FOR MALE AGRICULTURAL WORKMEN UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE, IN IRELAND.

WHEREAS, on the 1st December, 1917, the Agricultural Wages Board, under the powers vested in them by the Corn Production Act, 1917, made a proposal to fix Minimum Rates of Wages for male workmen under the age of 21 years, and for the different areas in Ireland as set out in the Schedule annexed to their Order dated the 10th November, 1917, and

WHEREAS the said proposal was duly advertised and published on the 5th day of December, 1917, and

WHEREAS a month has elapsed since the publication of said Notice,

NOW THEREFORE, WE, the Agricultural Wages Board for Ireland, having considered the objections to the said proposal lodged with us during the said period of one month, do hereby fix minimum rates of wages as hereinafter stated, for the different classes of male workers under 21 years of age, and for the different groups of areas mentioned in the Schedule annexed to the Board's Order of the 10th November, 1917, and these rates of wages shall apply except in so far as otherwise expressly provided in this Order.

TABLE OF SUMMER RATES.

MALE WORKERS, AGED EIGHTEEN TO TWENTY-ONE YEARS.

GROUP.			Week	Day	Hour	Overtime
I.	..	..	23/0	3/10	4½d.	7d.
II.	..	..	21/0	3/6	4½d.	6½d.
III.	..	..	19/0	3/2	4d.	6d.

MALE WORKERS, AGED SIXTEEN TO EIGHTEEN YEARS.

GROUP.			Week	Day	Hour	Overtime
I.	..	..	16/0	2/8	3½d.	4½d.
II.	..	..	14/0	2/4	3d.	4½d.
III.	..	..	12/0	2/0	2½d.	3½d.

TABLE OF WINTER RATES.

MALE WORKERS, AGED EIGHTEEN TO TWENTY-ONE YEARS.

GROUP I.				Week	Day	Hour
8 Hour Day	..	..	..	18/6	3/1	4½d.
9 Hour Day	..	..	..	20/6	3/5	4½d.
10 Hour Day	..	..	..	23/0	3/10	4½d.
GROUP II.				Week	Day	Hour
8 Hour Day	..	..	..	17/0	2/10	4½d.
9 Hour Day	..	..	..	19/0	3/2	4½d.
10 Hour Day	..	..	..	21/0	3/6	4d.
GROUP III.				Week	Day	Hour
8 Hour Day	..	..	..	15/6	2/7	4d.
9 Hour Day	..	..	..	17/0	2/10	3½d.
10 Hour Day	..	..	..	19/0	3/2	3½d.

MALE WORKERS, AGED SIXTEEN TO EIGHTEEN YEARS.

GROUP I.				Week	Day	Hour
8 Hour Day	..	..	..	13/0	2/2	3½d.
9 Hour Day	..	..	..	14/6	2/5	3½d.
10 Hour Day	..	..	..	16/0	2/8	3½d.
GROUP II.				Week	Day	Hour
8 Hour Day	..	..	..	11/6	1/11	3d.
9 Hour Day	..	..	..	12/6	2/1	3d.
10 Hour Day	..	..	..	14/0	2/4	3d.
GROUP III.				Week	Day	Hour
8 Hour Day	..	..	..	10/0	1/8	2½d.
9 Hour Day	..	..	..	11/0	1/10	2½d.
10 Hour Day	..	..	..	12/0	2/0	2½d.

Male Workers under 21 years of age employed regularly as Ploughmen, Herds, Marketmen, or Carters, shall be paid the full wage applicable to these classes as fixed by the Board's Order of the 10th November, 1917.

Male Workmen under 21 years of age, whose hours of work, owing to the nature of their employment cannot be strictly limited, and who have to work overtime or on Sunday, shall not be subject to overtime provisions contained in this Order, but shall be paid for overtime and Sunday Work an inclusive amount in excess of the minimum rate for the different classes as follows:—

18 years to 21 years			16 years to 18 years		
	s.	d.		s.	d.
Group I.	..	2 6		2 0	
Group II.	..	2 0		1 0	
Group III.	..	1 6		1 0	

This Order shall be read with the Board's Order of 10th November, 1917, and except as herein stated, the conditions of the said Order of the 10th November, 1917, shall apply to the rates fixed in this Order in the same manner as if this Order formed part of the Order of the 10th November, 1917, and the Schedule to the Order of the 10th November, 1917, shall likewise apply to this Order.

The provisions of this Order shall take effect as from the 14th day of January, 1918, and shall remain in force until the 9th day of November, 1918, or until varied either wholly or in part by the Board.

CHARLES H. O'CONNOR (Chairman)
M. C. RUSSELL.
E. M. CUNNINGHAM.
KILLANIN.
P. BRADLEY.
TIMOTHY RALEIGH.
JAMES CRANGLE.

JAMES MURPHY.
W. KELLY GREHAN.
JAMES CLARKE.
R. A. BUTLER.
WALTER NUGENT.
J. C. NOLAN FERRALL, Secretary.

14th January, 1918.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES BOARD FOR IRELAND.

ORDER DEFINING THE BENEFITS OR ADVANTAGES, NOT BEING BENEFITS OR ADVANTAGES PROHIBITED BY LAW, WHICH MAY BE RECKONED AS PAYMENT OF WAGES IN LIEU OF PAYMENT IN CASH FOR THE PURPOSE OF THE MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES FIXED BY THE AGRICULTURAL WAGES BOARD UNDER THE CORN PRODUCTION ACT, 1917, AND THE VALUES AT WHICH THEY ARE TO BE SO RECKONED.

WHEREAS, by Order under Seal dated the 5th day of December, 1917, the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland did order the Agricultural Wages Board for Ireland to define the benefits or advantages, not being benefits or advantages prohibited by law, which may be reckoned as payment of wages in lieu of payment in cash for the purpose of the minimum rates of wages fixed by the Agricultural Wages Board for Ireland under the Corn Production Act, 1917, and the values at which they are to be so reckoned.

AND WHEREAS the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland did confer upon the Agricultural Wages Board for Ireland the power to limit or prohibit by Order the reckoning of benefits or advantages as payment of wages in lieu of payment in cash for the purpose of any minimum rate of wages fixed under the Corn Production Act, 1917;

AND WHEREAS the Agricultural Wages Board for Ireland did by Order bearing date the 10th day of November, 1917, fix certain rates of minimum wages for male workers over 21 years of age and for female workers over 18 years of age;

AND WHEREAS by Order dated the 14th day of January, 1918, the Agricultural Wages Board for Ireland did fix certain rates of minimum wages for male workers under 21 years of age;

NOW THEREFORE, WE, THE AGRICULTURAL WAGES BOARD FOR IRELAND, acting in pursuance of the powers conferred on us by the Corn Production Act, 1917, and by the Order above referred to, made by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, on the 5th day of December, 1917, DO HEREBY DECIDE AND ORDER AS FOLLOWS:

That for the purposes of the rates of Wages set out in the Board's Orders above referred to of the 10th November, 1917, and the 14th January, 1918, the following, and the following only, shall be the benefits or advantages, and their maximum weekly values, which, if supplied or provided by employer according to agreement, may be reckoned as payment of wages in lieu of payment in cash for the purposes of the minimum rates of wages set out in the aforementioned Orders:—

WEEKLY VALUES.

House or House and small garden. The amount that may be deducted weekly from wages on account of the occupation of a house or house and

small garden not exceeding one statute rood in area, of which the rates and taxes are paid by the employer, and where the house is kept in repair by the employer, may vary by agreement from 1/- to 1/6 in £ on the weekly wages payable to the workman. Provided, however, that where such deduction is considered inadequate by the employer, he may appeal to the Board, who may authorise a deduction at a higher rate. The value of the allowance may be increased if the land attached to the house is in excess of one rood at the rate of 10/- per annum per statute rood.

(No deduction from wages shall be made on account of the occupation of any house which has been condemned by the Sanitary Authority as unfit for human habitation.)

	Group I.		Group II.		Group III.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Land per statute acre	0	7	0	5½	0	4½
(a) Land cultivated and tilled per statute acre ..	5	0	4	0	3	0
(b) Land cultivated, tilled and manured per statute acre ..	6	0	5	0	4	0
(c) Land cultivated, tilled, manured, and seeded, per statute acre ..	8	0	7	0	6	0
Drills of potatoes to be measured and paid for at same rates as (a), (b), or (c) above, according as the conditions of (a), (b), or (c), apply.						
Potatoes (weekly rate of deduction per ton per annum)	1	6½	1	6½	1	6½
Fresh milk, per gallon	1	4	1	2	1	0
Grass of cow, grass only	2	8½	2	3½	1	11
Grass of calf till one year old	0	7	0	7	0	7
Keep of cow with grass and hay	4	7½	4	2½	3	10
Use of cow (a freshly calved cow) for one year ..	5	9	5	4½	5	0
Grass of donkey	0	6	0	6	0	6
Grass of a goat	0	3	0	3	0	3
Grass of Sheep	0	6	0	6	0	6
Coal, at cost price (including actual cost of delivery)						
Turf bank	0	6	0	6	0	6
Turf, cut, saved and carted, sufficient for workman for one year	1	9	1	9	1	9
Timber, firing	1	0	1	0	1	0
Board and lodging (seven days)	13	0	11	8	10	4
Board (seven) days	11	1	9	11	8	9
Board, per day	1	7	1	5	1	3
Breakfast (seven days)	2	4	2	0½	1	9
Dinner (seven days)	6	5	5	10	5	3
Supper (seven days)	2	4	2	0½	1	9
Board and lodging, Males 18 to 21 (seven days)	12	0	11	0	10	0
Board and lodging, Males 16 to 18 (seven days)	9	0	8	0	7	0
Board and lodging, Females (seven days) ..	8	6	7	6	6	6

Nothing shall prevent an employer and his employee from agreeing to a valuation of benefits or advantages at a rate less than that set out herein but no benefits or advantages shall be valued at a higher rate unless it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Board that special circumstances exist, when the Board shall decide whether a higher valuation is equitable, and, if they think fit, give their consent thereto in writing.

This Order shall be read in conjunction with the Board's Orders of the 10th November, 1917, and the 14th January, 1918, and its provisions shall take effect as from the 10th November 1917, except in cases where, as a consequence of the Board's Order of that date fixing minimum rates of wages for certain classes of employees, special agreements were entered into between employers and their workmen in regard to the value of

benefits or advantages given, and in such cases this Order shall take effect only as from the 27th day of February, 1918.

The provisions of this Order shall remain in force till the 9th day of November, 1918, or until cancelled or varied either wholly or in part by the Board.

CHARLES H. O'CONNOR (Chairman).	JAMES MURPHY.
WALTER NUGENT.	JAMES CRANGLE.
E. M. CUNNINGHAM.	T. B. PONSONBY.
KILLANIN.	JAMES CLARKE.
P. BRADLEY.	M. C. RUSSELL.
T. RALIDON.	THOMAS FORAN.
14 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin,	J. C. NOLAN FERRALL, Secretary.
27th February, 1918.	

AGRICULTURAL WAGES BOARD FOR IRELAND.

ORDER FIXING MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES FOR AGRICULTURAL WORKMEN IN IRELAND AND DEFINING THE BENEFITS OR ADVANTAGES, NOT BEING BENEFITS OR ADVANTAGES PROHIBITED BY LAW, WHICH MAY BE RECKONED AS PAYMENT OF WAGES IN LIEU OF PAYMENT IN CASH FOR THE PURPOSE OF THE MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES FIXED UNDER THIS ORDER, AND THE VALUES AT WHICH THEY ARE TO BE SO RECKONED.

WHEREAS on the 8th day of November, 1918, the Agricultural Wages Board under the powers vested in them by the Corn Production Act, 1917, and Regulations issued thereunder, made a Proposal to fix minimum rates of wages and to define benefits or advantages, not being benefits or advantages prohibited by law, which may be reckoned as payment of wages in lieu of payment in cash for the purpose of the minimum rates of wages, for different classes of agricultural workmen, and for different areas in Ireland, and

WHEREAS said proposal was duly advertised and published on the 9th day of November, 1918; and

WHEREAS a month has elapsed since the publication of such notice—

NOW, THEREFORE, WE, THE AGRICULTURAL WAGES BOARD FOR IRELAND, having considered the objections to the said Proposal lodged with us during the said period of one month, do hereby fix Minimum Rates of Wages and define the benefits or advantages, not being benefits or advantages prohibited by law, which may be reckoned as payment of wages in lieu of payment in cash, as hereinafter stated for the different groups of areas in the schedule hereto annexed, and subject to the conditions hereinafter stated, which conditions shall apply, except in so far as otherwise expressly provided in this Order, as follows:—

MALE WORKERS OVER TWENTY YEARS OF AGE.

Sixty hour week of six days of ten hours each.

AREAS			Per Week	Per Day	Per Hour
Group I. .. ..	..	..	28/6	4/9	5½d.
Group II. .. ..	..	..	26/-	4/4	5½d.
Group III. .. ..	..	..	23/6	3/11	4½d.

MALE WORKERS OVER TWENTY YEARS OF AGE.

Fifty-four hour week of six days of nine hours each.

AREAS			Per Week	Per Day	Per Hour
Group I. .. ..	..	..	27/-	4/8	6d.
Group II. .. ..	..	..	24/6	4/1	5½d.
Group III. .. ..	..	..	22/-	3/8	5d.

MALE WORKERS AGED EIGHTEEN TO TWENTY YEARS.

Sixty hour week of six days of ten hours each

AREAS.			Per Week	Per Day	Per Hour
Group I.	..	..	25/6	4/3	5d.
Group II.	..	..	23/6	3/11	4½d.
Group III.	..	..	22/-	3/8	4¼d.

MALE WORKERS AGED EIGHTEEN TO TWENTY YEARS.

Fifty-four hour week of six days of nine hours each.

AREAS.			Per Week	Per Day	Per Hour
Group I.	..	..	24/-	4/-	5½d.
Group II.	..	..	22/-	3/8	5d.
Group III.	..	..	21/-	3/6	4¾d.

MALE WORKERS AGED SIXTEEN TO EIGHTEEN YEARS.

Sixty hour week of six days of ten hours each.

AREAS.			Per Week	Per Day	Per Hour
Group I.	..	..	17/6	2/11	3¼d.
Group II.	..	..	15/6	2/7	3½d.
Group III.	..	..	14/-	2/4	2¾d.

MALE WORKERS AGED SIXTEEN TO EIGHTEEN YEARS.

Fifty-four hour week of six days of nine hours each.

AREAS.			Per Week	Per Day	Per Hour
Group I.	..	..	16/-	2/8	3½d.
Group II.	..	..	14/6	2/5	3½d.
Group III.	..	..	13/-	2/2	3d.

FEMALE WORKERS OVER EIGHTEEN YEARS OF AGE.

Sixty hour week of six days of ten hours each.

AREAS.			Per Week	Per Day	Per Hour
Group I.	..	..	16/6	2/8	3½d.
Group II.	..	..	15/-	2/6	3d.
Group III.	..	..	13/-	2/2	2¾d.

FEMALE WORKERS OVER EIGHTEEN YEARS OF AGE.

Fifty-four hour week of six days of nine hours each.

AREAS.			Per Week	Per Day	Per Hour
Group I.	..	..	16/-	2/8	3½d.
Group II.	..	..	13/6	2/3.	3d.
Group III.	..	..	12/-	2/-	2¾d.

BENEFITS OR ADVANTAGES, NOT BEING BENEFITS OR ADVANTAGES PROVIDED BY LAW, WHICH MAY BE RECKONED AS PAYMENT OF WAGES IN LIEU OF PAYMENT IN CASH FOR THE PURPOSE OF THE MINIMUM RATES OF WAGES PROVIDED BY THIS ORDER, AND THE VALUES AT WHICH THEY ARE TO BE SO RECKONED.

WEEKLY VALUES.

House or house and small garden. The amount that may be deducted weekly from wages on account of the occupation of a house, or a house and small garden not exceeding one statute rood in area, of which the rates and taxes are paid by the employer, and where the house is kept in repair by the employer, may vary by agreement from 1/- to 1/6 in £ on the weekly wages payable to the workman. Provided, however, that where such deduction is considered inadequate by the employer, he may appeal to the Board, who may authorise a deduction at a higher rate. The

value of the allowance may be increased if the land attached to the house is in excess of one rood at the rate of 10/- per annum per statute rood.

(No deduction from wages shall be made on account of the occupation of any house which has been condemned by the Sanitary Authority as unfit for human habitation.)

	Group I.		Group II.		Group III.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Land, per statute acre	0	7	0	5½	0	4½
(a) Land cultivated and tilled per statute acre	5	4	4	4	3	4
(b) Land cultivated, tilled, and manured per statute acre	0	4	5	4	4	4
(c) Land cultivated, tilled, manured, and seeded, per statute acre	8	4	7	4	6	4
Drills of potatoes to be measured and paid for at the same rates as (a), (b), or (c); above, according as the conditions of (a), (b), or (c), apply.						
Potatoes (weekly rate of deduction per ton per annum)	1	9	1	9	1	9
Fresh milk, per gallon	1	5	1	3	1	1
Grass of cow, grass only	2	8½	2	3½	1	11
Grass of calf till one year old	0	7	0	7	0	7
Keep of Cow with grass and hay	5	0	4	0	4	2
Use of Cow (a freshly calved cow for one year)	6	0	5	6	5	3
Grass of Donkey	0	6	0	6	0	6
Grass of Goat	0	3	0	3	0	3
Grass of Sheep	0	6	0	0	0	6
Coal at cost price, including actual cost of delivery	—	—	—	—	—	—
Turf Bank	0	0	0	6	0	6
Turf, cut, saved and carted, sufficient for workman for one year	2	0	2	0	2	0
Timber, firing, cut and carted, sufficient for workman for one year	2	0	2	0	2	0
Board and lodging (seven days)	14	0	13	0	12	0
Board (seven days)	13	3	11	3	10	3
Board, per day	1	9	1	7½	1	5½
Breakfast (seven days)	2	8	2	5	2	2
Dinner (seven days)	7	0	6	6	6	0
Supper (seven days)	2	7	2	4	2	1
Board and lodging, Males, 18 to 20 (seven days)	14	0	13	0	12	0
Board (seven days), Males, 18 to 20	12	3	11	3	10	3
Board, per day, Males, 18 to 20	1	9	1	7½	1	5½
Breakfast (seven days), Males, 18 to 20	2	8	2	5	2	2
Dinner (seven days), Males, 18 to 20	7	0	6	6	6	0
Supper (seven days), Males, 18 to 20	2	7	2	4	2	1
Board and lodging, Males, 16 to 18 (seven days)	10	0	9	6	8	6
Board (seven days), Males, 16 to 18	9	0	8	6	7	7
Board, per day, Males, 16 to 18	1	3½	1	2½	1	1
Breakfast (seven days), Males, 16 to 18	1	10	1	8	1	5
Dinner (seven days), Males, 16 to 18	5	4	5	2	4	9
Supper (seven days), Males, 16 to 18	1	10	1	8	1	5
Board and lodging (seven days), Females	9	6	8	6	7	6
Board (seven days), Females	8	6	7	6	6	6
Board per day, Females	1	2½	1	1	0	11
Breakfast (seven days), Females	1	8	1	5	1	2
Dinner (seven days), Females	5	2	4	0	4	2
Supper (seven days), Females	1	8	1	5	1	2

Where a farm or holding is partly situated in one group and partly in another, the minimum wage payable on such a farm or holding shall be the minimum wage applicable to the group in which the main or principal part of the farm is situate.

In reckoning the wage payable in cash to a workman, the employer may take credit only for the value of such benefits or advantages, other than cash, as are specified in this Order as allowable, but the values to be placed on such benefits or advantages shall not be more than the values specified in this Order.

CONDITIONS.

1. For the purposes of this Order, the minimum wage payable for a working day of less than nine hours shall be the minimum wage payable for a nine hour working day.

2. The working hours shall be between the hours of 6 a.m. and 7 p.m. as may be agreed on between the employer and his worker.

3. Where the contract of service provides for work on any week day by the hour, and where on any day the number of hours worked is less than half a working day, the wage payable shall not be less than the minimum wage for half a day's work.

4. Sunday work shall be paid for at an hourly rate equal to one-and-a-half times the hourly rate payable for work on week days, provided that the least payment for any Sunday work shall be one shilling; but in the cases of ploughmen, cattlemen, yardmen, and male milkers it shall be lawful for an employer and his workman to agree to an inclusive weekly minimum rate which shall be deemed to cover payment of wages for all Sunday and other work of these classes, as follows:—

MALE WORKERS OVER TWENTY YEARS OF AGE.

Group I.	..	..	..	..	31/6.
Group II.	..	..	..	..	28/6.
Group III.	..	..	..	..	25/6.

MALE WORKERS EIGHTEEN TO TWENTY YEARS OF AGE.

Group I.	..	..	..	..	28/-.
Group II.	..	..	..	..	25/6.
Group III.	..	..	..	..	23/6.

MALE WORKERS SIXTEEN TO EIGHTEEN YEARS OF AGE.

Group I.	..	..	..	..	19/6.
Group II.	..	..	..	..	18/-.
Group III.	..	..	..	..	15/-.

5. Herds skilled in the care of cattle and sheep who are under contract to give constant services to their employers shall be paid an inclusive weekly rate throughout the year, which shall cover all Sunday and other work, as follows:—

Group I.	..	..	..	..	31/6.
Group II.	..	..	..	..	28/6.
Group III.	..	..	..	..	25/6.

6. Herds under no obligation to give constant service to their employers shall not be deemed to be included in the classes of workmen to whom the minimum wage fixed by the Board under this Order is applicable.

7. Nothing in this Order shall take away from the worker his right to receive for the full period of his contract of service a wage not less than the minimum wage as defined in this Order, and in the absence of any express agreement to the contrary the contract of service shall be deemed to be a contract by the week. Provided that nothing in this Order shall be held to compel an employer to pay wages to a worker for time lost by coming

late to work or leaving his work before the appointed time, or absenting himself from work, or shall prevent an employer availing himself of any remedy open to him by law for such or any other breach of contract expressed or implied, but this Order shall not give to the employer any rights in this matter which he was not possessed of before the issue of the Order.

8. The Provisions of this Order shall take effect as from the 4th day of January, 1919, and shall remain in force until varied or cancelled either wholly or in part by the Board.

CHARLES H. O'CONNOR,
Chairman.

W. M. BOWENS, Secretary,
Agricultural Wages Board for Ireland,
14 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin,

19th December, 1918.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

The sixty hour week of six days of ten hours each and the fifty-four hour week of six days of nine hours each are both exclusive of meal times.

No rate is fixed by this Order in respect of work on week days in excess of ten hours, payment for such work must be arranged between the employer and workmen. But, under Clause 4 of the Conditions, it is lawful for employers and workmen to agree to an inclusive weekly minimum rate as set out in the Order in the case of ploughmen, cattlemen, yardmen, and male milkers, to cover all hours worked on week days and Sundays.

The Board direct the special attention of workmen and employers to these points, as it is desirable that they should have a clear understanding as to the terms of contract of service existing between them.

NOTICE REGARDING EXEMPTION.

The attention of both workmen and employers is also drawn to Section 5 (3) of the Act, which is as follows:—

"Provided that if the Agricultural Wages Board are satisfied that any workman employed or desiring to be employed on time-work to which a minimum rate fixed by the Board is applicable is affected by any mental or other infirmity or physical injury which renders him incapable of earning that minimum rate, the Board may grant to the workman, subject to such conditions, if any, as they prescribe, a permit exempting the employment of the workman from the provisions of this Act requiring wages to be paid at not less than the minimum rate, and while the permit is in force an employer shall not be liable to any penalty for paying wages to the workman at a rate less than the minimum rate so long as any conditions prescribed by the Board on the grant of the permit are complied with."

Under this section the Board are empowered to grant exemption from the provisions of their minimum wage Order to workmen who are suffering from mental or physical infirmity (which includes infirmity due to age) or physical injury, and who are thereby prevented from earning the minimum wage.

Applications for Exemption should be addressed to

THE SECRETARY,
Agricultural Wages Board for Ireland,
14 St. Stephen's Green,
DUBLIN.

SCHEDULE OF GROUPS OF AREAS.

GROUP I.

Ulster.

County Antrim, all the Urban Districts, and that portion of the County Antrim contained in the Rural Districts of Belfast, Ballymoney, Ballymena, Antrim, Lisburn, Aghalee, and the Rural District of Larne (except the District Electoral Divisions of Ardclinis and Glendoy).

The County Borough of Belfast.

The County Borough of Londonderry, with that portion of the County Londonderry included in the District Electoral Divisions of the Upper Liberties, the Lower Liberties, Loughens, Waterside, Ardmore, and Glendermot.

County Down, including all the Urban Districts.

Portadown Urban District, with that portion of the County Armagh contained in the District Electoral Divisions of Portadown Rural and Carrowbrack.

Lurgan Urban District, with that portion of the County Armagh contained in the District Electoral Division of Lurgan Rural.

Leinster.

County Dublin, including all the Urban Districts.

The County Borough of Dublin.

County Kilkenny, the Kilculliheen District Electoral Division, adjacent to the City of Waterford.

Kilkenny Urban District, with that portion of the County Kilkenny, contained in the District Electoral Division of Kilkenny Rural.

Drogheda Urban District, with that portion of the County Louth contained in the District Electoral Division of St. Peter's, and that portion of County Meath contained in the District Electoral Division of St. Mary's.

Dundalk Urban District, with that portion of the County Louth contained in the District Electoral Division of Dundalk Rural.

Wexford Urban District, with that portion of the County Wexford contained in the District Electoral Division of Wexford Rural.

Enniscorthy Urban District, with that part of the County Wexford contained in the District Electoral Division of Enniscorthy Rural.

Munster.

County Clare, that portion of the Limerick No. 2 Rural District contained in the District Electoral Divisions of Ballycannon, Ballyglass, Cappavilla, and Killeely.

County Limerick, that portion of the County Limerick (including the City of Limerick) known as the City and County Borough of Limerick.

The County Borough of Cork, with that portion of the County Cork contained in the District Electoral Division of St. Mary's, Blackrock, Bishopstown, Inishkeeney, Ovens, Lehenagh, Douglas, Monksdown, Carrigaline (Cork), Ballincollig, Rathcooney, Whitechurch, Blarney, Carrigrohane Beg, and that portion of the Bandon Rural District contained in the District Electoral Division of Ballygroman.

The Urban District of Queenstown, with that portion of the County Cork contained in the District Electoral Division of Queenstown Rural.

The County Borough of Waterford, with that portion of the County Waterford contained in the District Electoral Division of Waterford Rural.

Glennel Urban District, with that portion of the County Tipperary (South Riding) contained in the District Electoral Divisions of Glennel Rural, Inishlounaght, and Killaloe.

Tralee Urban District, with portion of the County Kerry contained in the District Electoral Division of Tralee Rural.

Connaught.

Galway Urban District, with that portion of the County Galway contained in the District Electoral Division of Galway Rural.
Sligo Urban District.

GROUP II.

Ulster.

County Antrim, the Ballycastle Rural District and the District Electoral Divisions of Ardclinis and Glencloy, in the Larne Rural District.

County Armagh, including all the Urban Districts except the Urban Districts of Portadown and Lurgan, and the District Electoral Divisions adjacent to them reserved to Group I.

County Donegal, the Rural Districts of Stranorlar, Strabane No. 2, Londonderry No. 2, Letterkenny, Letterkenny Urban District, and the Urban Districts of Buncrana and Bundoran.

County Fermanagh, including the Enniskillen Urban District.

County Londonderry, including all the Urban Districts, but excluding the Rural Areas adjacent to the County Borough of Londonderry reserved to Group I.

County Monaghan, including all the Urban Districts.

County Tyrone, including all the Urban Districts.

County Cavan, including all the Urban Districts.

Leinster.

County Carlow, including Carlow Urban District.

County Kildare, including all the Urban Districts.

County Kilkenny, except the Urban District of Kilkenny and the District Electoral Division of Kilkenny Rural, and Kilculliheen District Electoral Division, reserved to Group I.

King's County, including all the Urban Districts.

County Louth, except the Urban Districts of Drogheda and Dundalk, and the Rural Areas adjacent to them reserved to Group I.

County Meath, including all the Urban Districts, but excluding that portion of the County contained in the District Electoral Division of St. Mary's, adjacent to the Urban District of Drogheda, and reserved to Group I.

Queen's County.

County Wexford, including the Urban District of New Ross, but excepting the Urban Districts of Wexford and Enniscorthy, with the Rural Areas adjacent to them reserved to Group I.

County Wicklow, including all the Urban Districts.

County Westmeath, including the Urban Districts of Athlone.

County Longford, including all the Urban Districts.

Munster.

County Cork, the Rural District of Cork (except the portion reserved to Group I.) and the Rural Districts of Kanturk, Charleville, Mallow, Mitchelstown No. 1, Fermoy, Macroom, Middleton, Youghal No. 1, Kinsale, Clonakilty, and Bandon (except the District Electoral Division of Ballygorman).

Macroom Urban District.

Skibbereen Urban District, with that portion of the County Cork contained in the District Electoral Division of Skibbereen Rural.

Clonakilty Urban District.

County Cork, the Urban Districts of Fermoy, Kinsale, Mallow, Middleton, Youghal.

County Clare, the Ennis Rural District, the Ennis Urban District, and the Limerick No. 2 Rural District, except the District Electoral Divisions of Ballycannon, Ballyglass, Cappavilla, and Kilkeely, reserved to Group I.

Kilrush Urban District, with that portion of the County Clare contained in the District Electoral Division of Kilrush Rural.

County Limerick, except that portion of the County Limerick included in the City and County Borough of Limerick reserved to Group I.

County Tipperary, North and South Riding, including all the Urban Districts, except Clonmel Urban District and the Rural Areas adjacent to it reserved to Group I.

County Waterford, including Dungarvan Urban District, but excepting the Rural Area immediately adjacent to the County Borough of Waterford reserved to Group I.

Killarney Urban District, with that portion of the County Kerry contained in the District Electoral Division of Killarney Rural.

Listowel Urban District, with that portion of the County Kerry contained in the District Electoral Division of Listowel Rural.

Connaught.

County Galway, the Rural Districts of Ballinasloe No. 1, Loughrea, Glanamaddy, Portumna, Mountbellew, and Tuam.

Ballinasloe Urban District.

Ballina Urban District.

County Mayo, the Rural Districts of Claremorris, Swinford, Castlebar, Killala, Ballina, and Ballinrobe.

Castlebar Urban District.

Westport Urban District, with that portion of the County Mayo contained in the District Electoral Division of Westport Rural.

County Roscommon.

County Sligo, except Sligo Urban District reserved to Group I.

County Leitrim.

GROUP III.

Ulster.

County Donegal, the Rural Districts of Ballyshannon, Donegal, Glenties, Dunfanagby, Inishowen and Milford.

Minster.

County Kerry, except the Urban Districts of Tralee, Killarney and Listowel, and the Rural Areas adjacent to them reserved, respectively to Groups I. and II.

County Cork, the Rural Districts of Castletownberehaven, Bantry, Schull, Dunmanway, Millstreet, and Skibboreen, except that portion of the County contained in the District Electoral Division of Skibboreen Rural reserved to Group II.

County Clare, the Rural Districts of Ennistymon, Ballyvaughan, Corofin, Kildysart, Searrifi, Tuila, and Kilrush (except the District Electoral Division of Kilrush Rural reserved to Group II.)

Connaught.

County Galway, the Rural Districts of Clifton, Oughterard, Gort, and Galway, except that portion of the County contained in the District Electoral Division of Galway Rural reserved to Group I.

County Mayo, the Rural Districts of Belmullet and Westport (except that portion of the County contained in the District Electoral Division of Westport Rural reserved to Group II.).

CHARLES H. O'CONNOR, Chairman.

W. M. BOWERS, Secretary.

Agricultural Wages Board for Ireland,

114 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin, 19th December, 1918.

[COPY]

AGRICULTURAL WAGES BOARD FOR IRELAND.

AN ORDER TO AMEND THE RATES OF WAGES PAYABLE TO WORKMEN EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE IN CERTAIN DISTRICT ELECTORAL DIVISIONS IN THE COUNTY OF LIMERICK AND THE RURAL DISTRICT OF LIMERICK No. 1.

WHEREAS THE AGRICULTURAL WAGES BOARD FOR IRELAND by their Order dated 19th December, 1918, did include in the Schedule to that Order, under Group II, Munster, the County of Limerick, except that portion of the County (including the City of Limerick) known as the City and County Borough of Limerick, which was included in Group I. Munster; and

WHEREAS the Board on the 11th April, 1919, adopted a Proposal altering and amending the Schedule to their Order of 19th December, 1918, so as to include that portion of the County of Limerick and of the Rural District of Limerick No. 1, comprised in the District Electoral Divisions of Carrig, Clarina, Patrickswell, Ballycunnin, Roxborough, Ballysimon, Limerick South Rural, Limerick North Rural, and Ballyvarra, in Group I. Munster; and

WHEREAS that Proposal of the Board was duly advertised, and the statutory period for the lodging of objections has now expired;

NOW, THEREFORE, WE THE AGRICULTURAL WAGES BOARD FOR IRELAND, do hereby decide and determine that for the purpose of the minimum wage, the said District Electoral Divisions of Carrig, Clarina, Patrickswell, Ballycunnin, Roxborough, Ballysimon, Limerick South Rural, Limerick North Rural, and Ballyvarra, shall be deemed to be in Group I. Munster, for the purposes of the Board's Order of 19th December, 1918, and that the several rates of wages fixed by the Board's Order of 19th December, 1918, for Group I, shall, as and from the date of this Order, apply to all workmen employed in Agriculture in the said Districts.

CHARLES H. O'CONNOR,
Chairman.

W. M. BOWERS,
Secretary,
14 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin.
29th June, 1919.